

REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE
Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1915

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OTTAWA

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To His Royal Highness, Field Marshal Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and of Strathern, K.C., K.T., etc., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Royal Highness the accompanying Report of the Deputy Minister on the work of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915, all of which is respectfully submitted.

T. W. CROTHERS,
Minister of Labour.

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REPORT
OF THE
DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1915

To the Honourable T. W. CROTHERS, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915.

The war has inevitably affected the work of the Department in most of its branches. Many important trade disputes falling within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act came up for action early in the fiscal year, and the contingency of industrial conflict had not in some cases wholly disappeared when, in August, the war burst on the world. The Minister of Labour shortly afterwards appealed publicly to employers and employees to show a mutual spirit of concession in view of the agitation in the public mind, urging the view that, more even than in ordinary times, efforts should be made to arrange privately the various differences which active industrial life may be expected to develop. There is ground for satisfaction in the thought that the conditions brought about by the war and reflected in the Minister's appeal would seem to have sensibly affected the attitude to each other of employers and employees. In the case of disputes coming before the Department, working arrangements, generally speaking, were effected and there was evidence of a disposition on the part of disputants not to press with the customary vigor the smaller classes of grievances. The industrial depression which had prevailed for some time prior to the outbreak of the war, and in a measure throughout the preceding fiscal year, had already tended to diminish somewhat the severity of industrial disputes and the outbreak of war was a further emphatic influence to the same end. Word continued to reach the Department, indeed, of numerous differences which in normal times might have developed into strikes, but in the case of every dispute occurring since the outbreak of war, in which the Department was given the opportunity of exercising the offices of conciliation, or where a dispute was brought formally under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, a working arrangement was effected and danger of a conflict passed away. The record for the entire fiscal year would be, in fact, quite complete in this respect but for the fact that a week or two before the outbreak of war a short-lived strike on the part of street railway employees occurred at St. John, N.B., after the dispute had been before a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, the efforts of the Board to prevent the strike having proved unavailing.

Readers of this report will please remember that the statistical record as to industrial disputes, apart from those falling within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, has always been made for the calendar year and not for the fiscal year. The greater portion of the calendar year 1914 had of course passed before, early in August, the war broke out. It is clearly because of the conditions indicated above that the strikes of the calendar year 1914 are fewer in number than those of any other year on record, the record extending back to 1901; and it is noteworthy that most of the disputes reported for the year date back to the earlier months.

The same conditions which tended to bring about a diminution of industrial strikes during the past year or two contributed to the development of unemployment, a phase of industrial life which had not previously been prominent in Canada. Officers of the Department were instructed to give special attention to this matter and comprehensive investigations were conducted by them from time to time throughout the year and in different sections of the country. Correspondents of the Department were required to make regular reports on this subject and it became possible by the information received in this way and otherwise to obtain what was believed to be a comprehensive and accurate view of the situation. The information thus collected was, moreover, reflected in special articles appearing from time to time in the *Labour Gazette*. Statements on the subject also were made by the Minister in Parliament.

The outbreak of war gave rise in some quarters to the fear of severe increases in some of the essential commodities of life. These fears have been, as yet, realized only in isolated instances, and the evil, usually a purely local one, has been remedied by natural causes. It was, however, thought desirable that the course of retail prices should be closely watched by the Department and special instructions were given to its correspondents in this matter also. From the beginning of the war, therefore, detailed and frequent reports were required from these officers both as to unemployment and as to retail prices.

The fair wages and inspection work of the Department proceeded on the usual lines during the year, but a decline of railroad construction accompanied the general industrial depression and the departmental officers had less occasion for activity in this direction than in most recent years.

In the Annual Report of last year an extended reference was made to the report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, complete copies of which became available for distribution about the close of the 1913-14 fiscal period. The work of distributing the report was proceeded with, several thousand copies being sent out in English and French. The report, it will be remembered, comprises four large volumes and the task of distribution needed careful oversight. While the importance of the whole subject of technical education is unquestioned, the pressing urgency of other matters consequent on the outbreak of war has not made the past year appear opportune for further action.

Two special reports of the Department, those on Wholesale Prices and Labour Organization, have now become annual volumes. The work on the preparation of these reports proceeded as usual, looking to the publication, shortly after the close of the fiscal year, of both reports, namely, "Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1914", and "Labour Organization in Canada, 1914". These annual reports are based on information collected during the calendar year, or as soon as possible after its close. Allowing the necessary time for correspondence on many matters with distant points in the country, and for a careful compilation of the information received, it has not been found possible to have the reports printed usually until about the month of June, permitting distribution to proceed during the summer. For both these reports there is an active demand and both

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volumes receive much attention from the public press. Chapters in the present volume discuss the leading features of both reports.

The report of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is printed, as customarily, as an appendix to the present volume, being separately bound. The statement for the fiscal year now closed is a volume of over three hundred pages, containing, besides the detailed report of all proceedings for the fiscal year, a synopsis of the proceedings of each year from the inception of the statute, March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1915. The Act continues to be the occasion of much discussion and enquiry, particularly in the United States, and many copies of the statute and of the reports of its proceedings are distributed in response to requests received in the Department.

The Combines Investigation Act, which is administered under the authority of the Minister of Labour, has been the subject of occasional enquiry during the year, but there have been no formal proceedings under its provisions.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. ACLAND,

Deputy Minister of Labour.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,

OTTAWA, June, 1915.

I. THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The *Labour Gazette*, the official journal of the Department of Labour, has been published each month during the year and has continued generally along the lines followed in the past. During the latter part of the year, in the summary of labour and industrial conditions printed in the opening pages, increased attention has been given to the question of unemployment, conditions in regard to which became somewhat acute in many parts of Canada owing to the industrial depression and the war in Europe.

The regular features of *The Gazette*, such as reports of local correspondents, review of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, wholesale and retail prices, fair wages schedules in government contracts, trade disputes, industrial accidents, immigration and colonization, building permits, reports of departments and bureaus and legal decisions affecting labour have all been continued. In addition to the regular features of *The Gazette* there have been printed each month special articles dealing with events of particular industrial interest, together with special reviews of particular publications.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

The review of industrial and labour conditions has appeared as the leading article in the *Labour Gazette* each month, and has continued along the lines of previous years. The greater portion of this article is given up to a summary of conditions of employment in the several industries and groups of trade in Canada, with a tabular statement showing conditions in the several trades in different industrial centres of the Dominion where the Department has correspondents. Reviews are given of interruptions to industry, such as trade disputes, fires and industrial disasters, and changes in wages and hours of labour are also summarized. Conditions in the several industries as they affect workers in agriculture, fishing, lumbering, mining, manufacturing, railway construction and general transport are reviewed. Paragraphs are devoted to Canadian trade and revenue, and the monthly bank statement and bank clearings are reviewed, while under the heading "Notes on Current Matters of Industrial Interest", brief accounts are given of various important happenings of the month in industrial and labour circles. The second part of the general summary is devoted to the reports of regular correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* in the various cities and industrial centres of Canada. Conditions affecting women workers are also reported on by women correspondents in the cities of Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

Following the practice of other years, the Department has published each month a statement in the *Labour Gazette* in regard to proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. Particulars are given respecting applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, the sittings of such Boards when constituted, reports of Boards, and generally, as to all matters concerned with the administration of the Act.

The Gazette has continued to publish its regular monthly record of trade disputes, and contained in the February 1915 issue a review of trade disputes in Canada during the year 1914. The number of trade disputes recorded during

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1914 was 44, the lowest number recorded since the Department began the collection of strike statistics in 1901, and less by 69 than the number existing in 1913. There was also a decrease in the number of employees concerned, there being 8,678 in 1914, compared with 39,536 in 1913. The number of disputes actually commenced within the year was 40, four strikes being carried over from the previous year. The largest number of strikes occurred in the metal trades, 14 of the total disputes occurring in these trades. Building trades came next with 12 disputes, while clothing, mining, food and tobacco, leather, transport and miscellaneous trades accounted for the balance of the disputes, most of which occurred in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, there being 20 strikes in the former province and 9 in the latter. Nova Scotia and Alberta came next, there being 4 strikes recorded for each of these provinces.

CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

A short summary has being given under this heading each month in the general summary of labour and industrial conditions, and at the end of each quarter a special article has been prepared showing the changes which have taken place within the period. The first of these quarterly articles appeared in the May, 1914, issue of the *Gazette*, the second in August, the third in November, and the fourth in the February 1915 issue. During the year there were 73 changes in all, affecting about 23,000 employees, the most of whom were employed in the mining, transport and metal trades.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

The usual articles on wholesale and retail prices have been continued in the *Labour Gazette*. Index numbers have been given indicating the general wholesale price level of 272 representative commodities, divided into groups and sub-groups, and tables published each month showing the current level of prices compared with the preceding month and with the corresponding month of each year. The latest available index numbers of wholesale prices, with notes as to the most important changes, have been given for Great Britain, the United States and France. Retail prices of some thirty staple commodities, including twenty-eight articles of food, with fuel, coal oil and rentals in about fifty-eight cities of Canada have been given. Local correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* send in these prices as of the fifteenth of the month, with notes as to market conditions, and from these reports a statement is prepared for the *Labour Gazette*, showing the changes in price in each commodity throughout the Dominion, with notes as to the cause. During 1914 prices of meats, flour and sugar showed a higher level than in 1913, while rentals were slightly lower.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Statements have been published monthly giving comparative figures of building permits, the figure referring chiefly to localities having a system of issuing building permits, returns of which are forwarded to the Department by its correspondents, or obtained through correspondence with municipal officers. The reports of local correspondents, published each month in the *Gazette*, also refer to the extent of building operations in the localities for which correspondents send in reports.

INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

Besides agreements included in the statements of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the following copies of industrial agreements were published during the year:—

Agreement between the Master Painters of Halifax, N.S., and the Building Trades Council of Halifax and vicinity, representing Local Union No. 425 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

Agreement between the printers of Quebec and the Quebec Typographical Union, No. 302.

Agreement between the brewery proprietors of Berlin and Waterloo, and the International Union of the United Brewery Workers of America, No. 170.

Agreement between the hotelkeepers of Fort William, and the Bartenders' Union, Local 761.

Agreement between Local Union No. 354 of the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America and the Lethbridge Brewing and Malting Company, Limited, of Lethbridge, Alberta.

Agreement governing builders and carpenters at Brantford, Ont.

Agreement between barbers of Saskatoon and Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, No. 636.

Agreement adjusting differences between Master Plumbers and Journeymen Plumbers of Halifax, N.S.

Memorandum of regulations and schedule of wages to govern employees of the Plant Department of the Manitoba Government Telephones in the Province of Manitoba.

Agreement between Corporation of Town, of Sutherland, Sask., and Contractors fixing wages for Unskilled Labour.

SPECIAL ARTICLES.

Many special articles were published during the year, some of the more important being as follows:

1. *Legislation enacted by the Dominion Parliament and by the Legislatures of the several provinces during 1914, affecting industrial and labour conditions.*—Under this heading five articles in all were published, namely: (1) Dominion Legislation, August, 1914; (2) Nova Scotia Legislation, December, 1914; (3) Quebec Legislation, June, 1914; (4) Ontario Legislation, November, 1914; (5) British Columbia Legislation, January, 1915.

2. *Workmen's Compensation Act Introduced in Ontario Legislature.*—The April, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained an article on the introduction in the Ontario Legislature of the Workmen's Compensation Act. In most of its details this bill follows somewhat closely along the lines of that submitted to the Government by Sir William Meredith.

3. *Social Service Congress—Review of Proceedings.*—An article appeared in the April, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette* on the first Social Service Congress ever held in Canada, which was commenced at Ottawa March 3.

4. *Workmen's Compensation in New York State.*—The April, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained an article relating to the Workmen's Compensation Act in New York State, which was passed on December 16, 1913, by the New York State Legislature, and which went into force during the past year.

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5. *Canadian Co-operative Statistics for 1912*.—Statistics from the Canadian Co-operator for April, 1914, formed the basis of an article which appeared in the May issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

6. *An Act to Prohibit the Manufacture, Importation and Sale of Matches made with White Phosphorous*.—An Act prohibiting the Manufacture, importation, and sale of matches made with white phosphorous was introduced in the House of Commons on March 11, 1914. The text of the Act is given in the *Labour Gazette* for May 1914.

7. *Twelfth Annual Convention of the Ontario Labour Educational Association*.—During May, 1914, the Ontario Labour Educational Association held its twelfth annual convention at St. Thomas, and the various reports in connection therewith were published in the June issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

8. *Royal Commission on Labour Conditions in British Columbia*.—A resume of the work of this commission was given in the April, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, while the text of the report reached the Department later and appeared in the June number of the *Gazette*.

9. *The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act*. — The text of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act introduced into the Legislature March 17, and assented to May 1, was given in the July issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

10. *Mining Disaster at Hillcrest*.—A brief account of the mining disaster which occurred in June at Hillcrest, Alberta, appeared in the *Labour Gazette* for July.

11. *Forty-third Annual Convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association*.—A review of the annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held at Montreal during June, was published in the August number of the *Labour Gazette*.

12. *Hindu Immigration to British Columbia*.—The arrival in Vancouver of the steamship Komagata Maru during May with over three hundred Hindu emigrants and the deportation of these emigrants formed the basis for a special article in the August issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

13. *Convention of International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers*.—A brief review of the proceedings of the annual convention of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, held at Halifax, N.S., during July, was published in the August, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

14. *Special Convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour*.—A report of a special convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour held in Vancouver during July, was published in the August, 1914, *Labour Gazette*.

15. *Mining Dispute at Crow's Nest Pass*.—The September issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained a short article having reference to two disputes between the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company and its miners, and the terms under which they were settled.

16. *Vancouver Island Coal Miners' Strike Ended*.—The September, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained an article on the settlement of this strike.

17. *Thirtieth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada*.—During September, 1914, the Trades and Labour Congress held its thirtieth annual convention at St. John, N.B., and an article covering the proceedings was published in the October issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

18. *Annual Convention of Canadian Federation of Labour*.—The *Labour Gazette* for October, 1914, contained a report of the sixth annual convention of the Canadian Federation of Labour, held in Toronto, during September.

19. *Convention of International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees.*—During September, 1914, the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way employees held its tenth Biennial Grand Lodge Meeting at Winnipeg. A full report was published in the November, 1914, *Labour Gazette*.

20. *Second Annual Convention of the Alberta Federation of Labour.*—The November, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained an account of the second annual convention of the Alberta Federation of Labour, held at Calgary, during October, 1914.

21. *The Co-operative People's Bank.*—The November issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained an article on the Co-operative People's Bank, taken from a pamphlet issued by the Russel Sage Foundation of New York.

22. *Coal Mines Dispute Quietly Settled.*—An article appeared in the December, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette* dealing with differences at four mines in the Crow's Nest Pass area which were adjusted by a permanent committee under chairmanship of Judge Winter at Calgary.

23. *British Trade Unions and the War.*—An article in reference to the attitude of British trade unions toward the war was published in the December issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

24. *Conference on Industrial Conditions at Calgary.*—An account of a conference in regard to unemployment and industrial conditions, held in Calgary in October, 1914, was given in the December issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

25. *Conference between Canadian Manufacturers' Association and Agricultural Associations.*—A conference between these two associations was held at Winnipeg during November and a full account of the conference was published in the December *Labour Gazette*.

26. *Special Appeal by Montreal Trades and Labour Council on behalf of Belgian Trade Unionists.*—The Montreal Trades and Labour Council during December issued an appeal to the officers and members of labour unions in Canada to send in subscriptions to a fund started by the Montreal Council for Belgian Trade Unionists. The full text of this appeal appeared in the January, 1915, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

27. *Alien Enemies' Right to Maintain Actions in Canadian Courts.*—The January, 1915, issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained an article on alien enemies' right to maintain actions in Canadian courts since the outbreak of the war.

28. *General Regulations Under Section 138 of the Alberta Mines Act.*—Published in the January, 1915, issue.

29. *Review of United States Labour Legislation in 1914.*—A full review of labour legislation during 1914 in the United States formed the basis of a special article which appeared in the January issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

30. *Industrial and Labour Conditions in Canada during 1914.*—The January, 1915, issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained a review of labour conditions in Canada during 1914. The financial stringency and business depression which became noticeable at the close of the year 1913 was not improved at the commencement of the new year. There was a gradual depression in business and industry, and with the outbreak of the war in Europe conditions rapidly became worse. Many manufacturing establishments either closed down completely, reduced working hours, or laid off numbers of employees. Work on many Government and municipal undertakings was suspended owing to difficulty in securing funds to carry on the work, and some projected undertakings were not commenced. The closing of the stock exchanges, the practical cessation for a time of ocean transportation and consequent cutting off of sources of supply of raw material and of markets for both agricultural and manufactured products,

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and the general uncertainty and alarm which the war occasioned, coming at a time when the country was already beginning to suffer from the effects of a business and industrial depression which was becoming widespread, had a most depressing effect on business and industry all over Canada. While manufacturing generally remained dull, in some lines a revival of activity was apparent. Pulp and paper mills became very busy, owing to the cutting off of supplies and of competition from countries engaged in or affected by war, and the campaign in favour of a "Made-in-Canada" policy, which instantly arose, resulted in improved conditions in many lines of manufacture. Immigration fell off rapidly with the commencement of the year, each month showing a large decrease in the number of arrivals. Agriculture showed a good year. Fishing was good. Fishermen in the Maritime Provinces, on the whole had a successful year. Lumbering showed a fair year, and mills in most districts ran steadily. Low water during the summer curtailed activity in some localities. Mining on the whole was not active. Trade, both domestic and foreign, showed a marked falling off as compared with the previous year. Railway construction throughout the year continued fairly active, but conditions were not so active as in the previous year. Transportation was fair, though not up to the standard of the previous year.

31. *Review of Trade Trade Disputes in Canada during 1914.*—An article under this heading appeared in the February issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

32. *Proposed Wage Reduction.*—An article in regard to a notification by Grand Trunk officials regarding adjustment of wage scales appeared in the February issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

33. *Semi-Annual Convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour.*—An article dealing with the semi-annual convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour, held at St. John during January, was published in the *Labour Gazette* for February.

34. *Fifth Annual Convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour.*—An article dealing with the fifth annual convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour, held at Nanaimo, B.C., during January, was published in the February, 1915, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

35. *Distribution of Labour in Canada.*—An article in regard to the distribution of labour and unemployment in Canada was published in the *Labour Gazette* for March, 1915.

36. *British Trade Disputes.*—An article reviewing trade disputes in Great Britain appeared in March, 1915, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

37. *The Dunbury Hatters' Case.*—An article dealing with the responsibilities of members of a trade union for damages arising out of a boycott in a case known as the Danbury Hatters' Case appeared in the March, 1915 issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

38. *Compensation to Dependents of Miners Killed in Hillcrest Mining Disaster.*—An agreement arrived at between the Hillcrest Mining Company and representatives of the miners union in regard to compensation to dependents of those killed in the Hillcrest mining disaster was the basis of an article in the *Labour Gazette* for March, 1915.

39. *Twelfth Annual Convention of District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America.*—The *Labour Gazette* for March, 1915, contained a report of the twelfth annual convention of District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, held at Lethbridge during February.

40. *Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act.*—The March, 1915, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, contained the amendments made and rates assessed under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

SPECIAL REVIEWS.

A number of publications received at the Department during the year were reviewed in special articles as being of particular interest to labour. Some of the publications reviewed in this way were the following:—

1. The report of the Commission appointed to investigate economic conditions in the Union of South Africa, reviewed in the May issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

2. The report of His Honour Judge Carpenter, the commissioner appointed to enquire into the cause and effect of the disaster in the Hillcrest Collieries, Limited, was reviewed in the December issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

3. The April, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained an article on the report of the Royal Commission appointed at the end of 1912 by the Province of British Columbia, which was published recently.

4. The third annual report on Labour Organization in Canada was reviewed in the July issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

5. A review of a special report issued by the Women's University Club, dealing with the employing of women in departmental stores in Winnipeg, was given in the July issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

6. The report of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, which was appointed during October, 1913, was reviewed in the January issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

7. A bulletin entitled "Patriotism and Production—More Than Usual," published by the Department of Agriculture, was reviewed in the February issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

8. A review of a report just issued by the American Association for Labour Legislation on Workmen's Compensation in New Jersey was given in the *Labour Gazette* for March, 1915.

9. An article appeared in the March, 1915, *Labour Gazette* on Compensation for Accidents to Employees of the United States. This report comprised 331 pages and was issued by the Bureau of Labour Statistics at Washington.

REVIEWS OF BLUE BOOKS AND OFFICIAL REPORTS.

In addition to the publications mentioned above, many official blue books and reports containing information of interest from the standpoint of industry and labour, were reviewed, as in previous years, under the heading of "Reports of Departments and Bureaus," which appeared in each issue of the *Labour Gazette*. A complete list of these reports, classified according to the Governments by which they were issued, is given below. It will be seen that among the publications which were noticed in this way were thirty issued by the Dominion of Canada, twenty-four issued by the various provinces of the Dominion, thirteen issued by Great Britain, three by Australia, one by South Africa, and sixteen by the United States.

CANADA.

1. Report of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913.

2. Preliminary report on the Mineral Production of Canada during the year 1913, by John McLeish, B. A.

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3. Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended March 31, 1913.
4. Report of the Department of Railways and Canals—Canal Statistics for the season of navigation, 1913.
5. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.
6. Annual report on the Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations for the year ended March 31, 1913.
7. Report of the Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals for the year ending March 31, 1913.
8. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913. Part III. Canadian Trade with Foreign Countries (except France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States.)
9. Report of the Commission of Conservation on the conservation of coal in Canada, with notes on the principal coal mines, by W. J. Diek, M.Sc.
10. Report of the Royal Commission on Penitentiaries, appointed August 25, 1913.
11. List of shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, being a list of vessels on the Registry Books of the Dominion of Canada on the 31st day of December, 1913.
12. Annual report of the Department of Railways and Canals for the fiscal year from April 1, 1912, to March 31, 1913.
13. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended December 31, 1913.
14. Annual report of the Director of Forestry for the year 1913.
15. Report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.
16. Reprint of Articles dealing with the German War and its relation to Canadian Trade. Foreword by Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., M.P. Supplement to Weekly Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce.
17. Fifth annual report of the Commission of Conservation of Canada.
18. Reports, returns and statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended March, 31, 1914.
19. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914. Part I: Canadian Trade.
20. Report on the Trade of China and Japan, by Mr. Richard Grigg.
21. Annual report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1914.
22. Report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.
23. Seventh Report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation of the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, being for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.
24. Forty-seventh annual report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1913-14. Fisheries.
25. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ending March 31, 1914.
26. Report on Manitoba Water Powers, prepared under the direction of the Superintendent of Water Power by D. L. McLean, S. S. Scovil and J. T. Johnston of the Department of the Interior.

27. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914. Part II. Canadian Trade with France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States.

28. Report of the Minister of Public Works on the works under his control for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914.

29. Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended March 31, 1914.

30. Report of the Department of Finance on Public Accounts for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914,

NEW BRUNSWICK.

1. Report of the Factory Inspector of the Province of New Brunswick for the year ending February 1, 1914.

QUEBEC.

1. Report on Mining Operations in the Province of Quebec during the year 1913. Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Mines Branch.

ONTARIO.

1. Report of the Minister of Education, the Province of Ontario for the year 1913.

2. Fourteenth report of the Bureau of Labour of the Province of Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1913.

3. Report on the Mining Accidents in Ontario, in 1913, Bulletin No. 18 of the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines.

4. Seventh annual report of the Game and Fisheries Department of Ontario, 1913.

5. Twelfth annual report of the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission, Ontario Government Railway, for the year ended October 31, 1913.

6. Report on the Fruits of Ontario, prepared by the Fruit Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

7. Report of the Minister of Agriculture, Province of Ontario for the year ending October 31, 1913.

8. Report on Road Construction under 2 Geo. V., Chapter 2, 1913.

9. Eighth report for the year on the Feeble Minded in Ontario.

10. Twenty-sixth annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Shops, and Office Buildings for the Province of Ontario, 1913.

11. Report of the Public Roads and Highways Commission of Ontario, 1914.

12. Forty-sixth annual report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario, being for the year ending October 31, 1913.

13. Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies, Transactions for the year 1913.

14. Report of the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines of the Province of Ontario for the year ending October 31, 1913.

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15. Twenty-third annual report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, 1914.
16. Eighth annual report of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board to December 31, 1913.
17. Report on Births, Marriages and Deaths in the Province of Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1913.
18. Report on the Operation of Liquor License Acts, Ontario, for the year 1914.

MANITOBA.

1. Report of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1913, for the Province of Manitoba.

ALBERTA.

1. Annual report of the Department of Public Works of the Province of Alberta, 1913.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1. Report of Royal Commission re Coal in British Columbia, under Public Inquiries Act, 1914.
2. Annual report of the Minister of Mines for the year ending December 31, 1913.

GREAT BRITAIN.

1. Report on Profit-Sharing and Labour Co-partnership abroad.
2. Report on Fencing and Safety Precautions for Transmission Machinery, by W. Sydney Smith, H.M., Inspector for dangerous trades.
3. Eleventh report by the Board of Trade of Proceedings under the Conciliation Act (1896), 1913.
4. Statistical Abstract for the British Empire in each year from 1896 to 1912.
5. Eighteenth annual report by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies of the Proceedings of the Registrars under the Building Societies Acts; with an abstract of the annual accounts and statements of societies for the year 1912.
6. Preliminary Tables, (subject to correction) of cases of industrial poisoning, fatal and non-fatal accidents, and dangerous occurrences in factories, workshops, etc., during the year 1913.
7. Report of the Metropolitan Poor Law Inspectors' Advisory Committee on the Homeless Poor to the Right Hon. John Burns, M.P., President of the Local Government Board.
8. Statement for March 1914, on pauperism (England and Wales).
9. Returns of Casualties and accidents as reported to the Board of Trade by the several railway companies in the United Kingdom during the year ending December 31, 1913.
10. Industrial Directory of the United Kingdom for 1914.
11. Statistics of Compensation and of Proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, during the year 1913.

12. Report on Strikes and Lockouts and on Conciliation Boards in the United Kingdom in 1913, with comparative statistics.
13. Seventeenth Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom.

AUSTRALIA.

1. A report on Manufacturing Establishments in Australia issued by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics for 1912.
2. Report of the Director of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops for year ended June 30, 1914.
3. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Labour and Industrial Branch. Report No. 5, 1914.

SOUTH AFRICA.

1. Annual reports by Department of Mines and Industries for Union of South Africa.

UNITED STATES.

1. Report of Bureau of Labour Statistics, Bulletin No. 126. Workmen's Compensation Laws of the United States and Foreign Countries.
2. Bulletins Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, of the Wisconsin State Board of Industrial Education.
3. Thirty-sixth annual report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industries of New Jersey for the year ending October, 1913.
4. Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour on Union Wages and Hours of Labour, May 15, 1913.
5. Fortieth report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics for 1912 on the Industrial Conditions of Pennsylvania.
6. Administration of Labour Laws and Factory Inspection in certain European Countries. United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, Bulletin No. 142.
7. Annual report of the Commissioner of Labour, 1913.
8. Report on Compensation for Accidents under the Act of May 30, 1908.
9. Annual report of the Commissioner of Corporations to the Secretary of Commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.
10. Second annual report of the Chief Children's Bureau to the Secretary of Labour, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.
11. Twenty-eighth annual report on the Industries of Massachusetts for the year 1913.
12. Sixteenth Biennial report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics for the State of Iowa, for the Biennial period 1912-1913.
13. Seventeenth annual report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics for the State of Virginia, 1914.
14. First annual report of the Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation, 1913-1914.
15. Fourteenth Biennial report of the Department of Labour and Industries of the State of Minnesota, 1913-1914.
16. Forty-fifth annual report on the Statistics of Labour of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the year 1914.

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II. WORK OF THE FAIR WAGES BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The Fair Wages Branch of the Department has to do with the administration of the Fair Wage policy of the Dominion Government, which in turn derives its authority from a resolution adopted by the House of Commons in the session of 1910, as follows:

“That it be resolved, that all Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses, which may arise from the sub-letting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.

It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the Government itself, but also all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds.”

Additional force was given to the Fair Wages resolution in the revision of the Railway Act in 1903, by the insertion in that statute of a section requiring the payment of current rates of wages to all workmen engaged in the construction of any line of railway, towards which the Parliament of Canada has voted financially by way of subsidy or guarantee.

An order-in-council was also adopted on Aug. 30, 1907, requiring the posting of Fair Wage schedules on Government works of construction and requiring contractors to keep a record of payments made to all workmen in their employ. In connection with proposed works of construction the minimum wage rates to be observed are prepared in advance and embodied in the contract. In other cases a general clause is inserted directing that all mechanics, labourers or other persons employed in connection therewith, shall be paid such wages as are accepted as current for competent workmen in the district, and if there is no current rate in the district then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in the case of other emergencies. The public works to which this policy applies amounts annually to many millions of dollars. The General Fair Wage clause is also inserted in contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of Government supplies.

On account of the reduction in the extent of the construction operations of the Dominion Government subsequent to the outbreak of the European war the number of Fair Wage schedules prepared during the past fiscal year was much smaller than it had been in the year 1913-14. The total number of 250 schedules prepared during the year 1914-15 was indeed less than half that of the preceding year, and was indicative of the Government's disinclination to undertake any new works at this time, other than such as were of an urgent kind. The 250 Fair Wage schedules referred to were divided among the different Departments of the Government service as follows:— Public Works 155; Railways and Canals 25; Marine and Fisheries 36; Militia and Defence 18; Naval Service 12; Interior 3; Trade and Commerce 1.

Several officers are employed by the Department of Labour to prepare Fair Wage schedules as the same are required, the practice being for the Fair Wage Officer to visit the locality in which the work is to be performed and to ascertain by inquiry of both the employers and the workmen the scale of remuneration and the hours generally prevailing in the district. These Fair Wage Officers are also employed in the investigation and adjustment of any complaints which may subsequently arise as to the non-compliance on the part of the contractors with the labour conditions of their contract. Mr. Victor DuBreuil continues to perform the duties of Fair Wages Officer for Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, with headquarters in Ottawa. Messrs. W. D. Killins and E. N. Compton are Fair Wages Officers for the Province of Ontario, with headquarters in Ottawa. Mr. H. S. Hood is the Fair Wages Officer for the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Eastern Alberta, with headquarters in Winnipeg, his district also including Port Arthur, Fort William and the portion of Ontario from the head of the Great Lakes to Manitoba. Mr. J. D. McNiven is the Fair Wages Officer for British Columbia and Western Alberta, with headquarters in Vancouver, B.C.

In addition to the preparation of the Fair Wage schedules for Government contracts the Department of Labour is called upon to determine the minimum rates of wages payable to workmen employed on all railway construction to which the Dominion Parliament has granted financial aid, either by way of subsidy or guarantee. The Department is also frequently consulted by other Departments of the Government regarding the wage rates to be observed in connection with work which is undertaken on the day labour plan.

TABLES RELATING TO FAIR WAGE SCHEDULES.

The following tables relate to Fair Wages Schedules prepared by the officers of the Department during the fiscal year 1913-14, also during previous years, and show the different Departments controlling the contracts concerned and the locality and value of the contract.

SCHEDULES BY PROVINCES.

Table showing, by provinces, the Fair Wages Schedules prepared, 1914-15.

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT.	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan and Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Total
Public Works	17	9	1	21	56	15	9	27	..	155
Railways and Canals.....	2	6	..	8	6	2	..	1	..	25
Marine and Fisheries.....	6	7	..	10	7	2	..	4	..	36
Militia and Defence.....	..	1	..	3	12	..	1	1	..	18
Naval Service.....	3	1	5	3	..	12
Interior.....	3	3
Trade and Commerce.....	1	..	1
Total.....	28	24	1	42	86	19	13	37	..	250

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FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES 1900-15.

SCHEDULES prepared, covering period from July, 1900, to March, 1915, inclusive.

DEPARTMENT OF	1900-1	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1900-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Total
Public Works.....	63	13	11	116	72	41	53	95	125	43	190	156	201	327	155	1,661
Railways and Canals.....		1	50	89	153	95	84	93	163	79	48	54	77	120	25	1,131
Marine and Fisheries.....		17	12	18	21	8	10	23	18	14	14	41	24	45	36	301
Other Departments.....					2	3	3	11	14	12	23	39	82	60	34	283
Total.....	63	31	73	223	248	147	150	222	320	148	275	290	384	552	250	3,376

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS, 1914-15.

LIST of supplies furnished the Post Office Department by contract or otherwise, under conditions for the protection of the labour employed, which were approved of by the Department of Labour, 1914-15.

NAME OF ORDER.	Amount of Order.
Making metal dating stamps and type, and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 9,346.45
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps.....	1,495.21
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes and repairing stamping pads.....	9,071.55
Making and repairing post office scales.....	3,958.42
Supplying mail bags.....	62,974.08
Repairing mail bags.....	36,203.33
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	99,499.71
Supplying street letter boxes and railway and mail clerks' tin travelling boxes and repairing portable letter boxes, parcel receptacles and railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes.....	13,976.36
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	2,897.15
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	35,950.24
Total.....	\$275,372.50

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Public Works, 1914-15, with name of locality concerned, etc.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wages schedule published.
				\$ cts.	Vol. Page.
Immigration Reception Bldg.	Quebec, Que.	April 9	No contract.		
Harbour Improvements.	Oshawa, Ont.	" 28	No contract.		
Breakwater Brestworks (crib and pile work).	Tracadie Beach, N.B.	May 4	No contract.		
Harbour Improvements.	Windsor, N.S.	" 4	No contract.		
Drill Hall.	Barrie, Ont.	" 5	Aug. 20, 1914.	54, 312.80 (\$5.50 per cu. yd. any additional concrete).	XV 502
"	Napanee, Ont.	" 5	July 22, 1914	42,322.00	XV 1299
"	Vancouver, B.C.	" 5	No contract.		
"	North Winnipeg, Man.	" 5	July 15, 1914	103,000.00	XV 298
"	Listowel, Ont.	" 5	July 30, 1915	17,880.00	XV 393
Public Building.	Beaufort, Que.	" 7	No contract.		
Extension to Eastern Wharf (cribwork).	Grosse Island, Que.	" 8	No contract.		
Hospital.	Grosse Island, Que.	" 8	Nov. 3, 1914	45,848.00	XV 724
Public Building.	Melita, Man.	" 9	No contract.		
Public Building.	Amherst, N.S.	" 11	No contract.		
Public Building.	Shawville, Que.	" 12	Jan. 25, 1915.	19,956.00	XV 985
Public Building.	Moose Jaw, Sask.	" 12	No contract.		
Post Office.	Campbellford, Ont.	" 13	No contract.		
Revetment Wall (crib and concrete work).	Burlington, Ont.	" 14	July 24, 1914	Schedule of prices.	XV 300
Public Building.	Prince Rupert, B.C.	" 14	No contract.		
Public Building.	Prince Rupert, B.C.	" 14	June 6, 1914	108,400.00	
Public Building.	Medicine Hat, Alta.	" 14	Aug. 24, 1914	38,266.00	XV 394
Public Building.	Ottawa, Ont.	" 16	No contract.		
Buildings at Experimental Farm.	Fort William, Ont.	" 16	No contract.		
Public Building.	Winnipeg, Man.	" 20	No contract.		
Postal Station "C".	Joliette, Que.	" 22	July 17, 1914	29,915.00	XV 299
Public Building.	Songhees Point, B.C.	" 22	No contract.		
Quay Wall.	Ingersoll, Ont.	" 22	"		
Drill Hall.	Kamloops, B.C.	" 22	"		
Public Building.	Manitou, Man.	" 28	"		
Public Building.	Dunville, Ont.	" 30	"		
Post Office.	Morrisburg, Ont.	" 30	"		
Public Building.	Barford, Ont.	June 4	Nov. 9, 1914.	18,211.00	XV 724
Breakwater (cribwork).	Northwest Cove, N.S.	" 4	No contract.		
Boat Harbour.	North Lake, P.E.I.	" 4	"		
Public Building.	Durham, Ont.	" 5	"		

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	June 8.....	No contract.		XV	394
Public Building.....	Red Deer, Alta.....	No contract.			
Breakwater.....	Fox Point, N.S.....	" 8.....			
Repairs to Eastern Pier.....	Newcastle, Ont.....	" 10.....			
Public Building.....	Rich River, Alta.....	" 11.....			
Extension to Landing Pier.....	St. Valier, Que.....	" 12.....			
Public Building.....	Bassano, Sack.....	" 16.....	23,400.00		
Breakwater Extension.....	Graff Bay, N.S.....	" 10.....	No contract.		
Addition to wharf.....	St. Anne du Saquehuay, Qu.....	" 16.....			
Wharf and Dredging.....	Newcastle, N.B.....	" 16.....			
Postal Station "E".....	Toronto, Ont.....	June 8.....	No contract.		
Harbour Improvements.....	Inverness, N.S.....	" 19.....			
Public Building.....	Huntsville, Ont.....	" 20.....			
Extension to breakwater.....	Negro Point, N.B.....	" 20.....			
Steel Sheds and Grain Conveyors.....	Bark's Falls, Ont.....	" 22.....			
Public Building.....	St. John West, N.B.....	" 22.....			
Public Building.....	Oak Lake, Man.....	" 24.....			
Concrete Warehouse.....	Waford, Ont.....	" 25.....			
Public Building.....	Port Stanley, Ont.....	" 25.....	Schedule of prices.	XV	1108
Post Office.....	Boisbouché, Man.....	" 25.....			
Public Building.....	Perry Sound, Ont.....	" 25.....	No contract.		
Gates, tower, operating machinery.....	Carberry, Man.....	" 26.....			
Public Building.....	French River Dam, Ont.....	" 26.....			
Extension to Rubble Mound Breakwater.....	Elkhorn, Man.....	" 26.....			
Wharf, (pile and concrete).....	Warton, Ont.....	" 26.....			
Public Building.....	Hare Point, Ont.....	" 29.....			
"	Kagawong, Ont.....	" 29.....			
"	Merritt, B.C.....	" 29.....			
"	Courtenay Bay, B.C.....	" 29.....			
"	Ashcroft, B.C.....	" 29.....			
"	St. George, N.B.....	" 30.....			
"	Gretna, Man.....	July 2.....			
"	Georgetown, Ont.....	" 3.....			
Jetty, Second Extension.....	Steverson, B.C.....	" 4.....			
Wharf (pile and concrete work).....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 4.....			
Public Building.....	Peterboro, Ont.....	" 8.....			
"	Hespeler, Ont.....	" 11.....			
"	Union Bay, Ont.....	" 16.....			
Extension Wharf (cribwork and dredging).....	Mill Brook, Ont.....	" 16.....			
Breakwater (cribwork).....	Chicoutimi, Que.....	" 16.....			
Wharf (cribwork).....	Anderson's Cove, N.S.....	" 16.....			
Public Building.....	Gulliver's Cove, N.S.....	" 17.....			
"	Kensington, Ont.....	" 17.....			
"	Mission City, B.C.....	" 28.....			
Harbour Improvements.....	Grand Mere, Que.....	" 29.....			
Pile and concrete work and dredging.....	Collingwood, Ont.....	Aug. 4.....			
Renewal of Wharf.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 4.....			
Harbour Improvements.....	Depot Harbour, Ont.....	" 5.....			
"	Owen Sound, Ont.....	" 5.....			
Extension to North Wharf.....	Pt. Credit, Ont.....	" 6.....			
"	Lockport, Man.....	" 6.....			

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Public Works, 1914-15, with name of locality concerned, etc.
Continued.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
Wharf	Minaki, Ont.	Aug. 6	No contract.		XV 723
Extension to Southwest Breakwater (concrete and dredging)	Goderich, Ont.	" 6	Oct. 30, 1914	Schedule Prices.	
Public Building	Wainwright, Alta.	" 7	"		
Wharf	Winnipeg, Man.	" 7	"		
Wharf (concrete, rock excavation)	Fort Francis, Ont.	" 7	"		
Wharf	Plaster, N.S.	" 11	"		
Wharf and Harbour Improvements	St. Cecile du Bie, Que.	" 11	"		
Wharf	Le Pas, Man.	" 14	"		
Office Building, Forestry Department	Indian Head, Sask.	" 15	"		
Piggery	Indian Head, Sask.	" 15	"		
Dry Dock	Peterboro, Ont.	" 21	"		
Extension to Pier (cribwork)	French River, N.S.	Sept. 9	"		
Revetment Wall (concrete piles)	Kamloops, B.C.	Aug. 25	No contract.		
Approach to wharf improvements	Riviere du Loup, Que.	Aug. 25	"		
Farm Building	Nappan, N.S.	" 25	"		
Wharf	Chandler, Que.	" 25	"		
Postal Station "B"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 28	"		
Public Building	Brussels, Ont.	" 28	"		
Wharf	Cariboo, B.C.	" 29	"		
Wharf (pilework)	Needles, B.C.	" 29	"		
Forestry and Immigration Building	Calgary, Alta.	Sept. 1	"		
Public Building	Gravenhurst, Ont.	" 1	"		
Piggery	Agassiz, B.C.	" 1	"		
"	Fredericton, N.B.	" 8	"		
Public Building	Chester, N.S.	" 9	"		
Breakwater (cribwork)	Long Point, N.S.	" 9	"		
Breakwater (cribwork and concrete ballast)	Round Island, N.S.	" 9	"		
Extension to wharf	St. Croix, Que.	" 9	"		
Deep Water Wharf (cribwork and dredging)	St. John, N.B.	" 10	"		
Public Building	Hauntsport, N.S.	" 10	"		
Breakwater and wharf	Matano, Que.	" 10	"		
Wharf, (pile bent and timber decking)	So. Ft. George, B.C.	" 21	"		
Public Building	West Lorne, Ont.	Oct. 1	"		
"	St. Ours, Que.	" 5	"		
Extension to Drill Hall	Windsor, Ont.	" 6	"		

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	Oct.	8.	No contract.
Saskatoon, Sask.	"	9.	"
Public Building	"	9.	"
New Hazelton, B.C.	"	16.	"
Prince Rupert, B.C.	"	20.	"
Leamington, Ont.	"	20.	"
Leith, Ont.	Nov.	4.	"
Watersville, Que.	"	4.	"
Three Rivers, Que.	"	9.	"
Souris, Man.	Dec.	3.	"
Branford, Ont.	"	15.	"
So. Baymouth, Ont.	"	18.	Mar. 18, 1915.
Quebec, Que.	"	19.	No contract.
Calgary, B.C.	"	21.	"
Prince Rupert, B.C.	Jan.	13, '15	"
Wharf at Experimental Farm, (crib and concrete)	"	23.	"
Dry Dock	"	28.	"
Halifax, N.S.	"	28.	"
Montreal, Que.	"	28.	"
Alteration to Carlsake Hotel, Postal Station "A"	"	28.	"
Dock and Approaches, (pile and cribwork)	Feb.	1.	"
Wharf and Slinger Basin (pile and concrete dredging)	"	12.	"
Postal Station "A"	"	12.	"
Three Steel Highway bridges	"	12.	"
Repairs and Extension to Wharf (crib and concrete)	"	15.	"
Completion of Armoury	Mar.	3.	"
Postal Station "D"	"	6.	"
Public Building	"	6.	"
Certain Work	"	9.	"
Observatory	"	26.	"
Dry Dock	"	30.	"
"	"	30.	"
Public Building	"	30.	"
Forest, Ont.			
			9,500 00
			XV
			1220

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1914-15, with name of locality concerned, etc.

Wooden lighthouse on wharf	April	7, '14	June 6, 1914.	490.00	XV	121
Dwelling and lighthouse and oil shed	"	7.	Aug. 21, 1914.	2,700.00	XV	986
Dwelling	"	11.	July 8, 1914.	8,940.00	XV	601
Current rates for masters, mates and engineers on passenger boats	May	2.	No contract.			
Wooden tower	"	5.	Aug. 20, 1914.	1,484.00	XV	601
"	"	5.	"			
"	"	5.	"			
Wooden tower and dwelling	"	5.	Oct. 14, 1914.	2,450.00	XV	727
Storm signal mast and shed	"	29.	Sept. 1, 1914.	180.00	XV	505
Wooden tower	June	4.	Sept. 28, 1914.	975.00	XV	604
Concrete tower and wooden crib	"	9.	Nov. 12, 1914.	14,500.00	XV	986
Range light towers	"	26.	Oct. 31, 1914.	1,900.00	XV	728

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1914-15, with name of locality concerned, etc.

Continued.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages schedule was Published.
				\$ cts.	Vol. Page.
Wooden dwelling and store shed.	Stone Pillars, St. Lawrence River, Que.	" 27.	Aug. 14, 1914.	4,444.34	XV
Hatchery and dwelling.	Grand Falls, N.B.	" 30.	Aug. 24, 1914.	8,500.00	XV
Fog alarm building and oil shed.	Head Harbour, N.B.	July 8.	Sept. 24, 1914.	2,952.65	
Certain work.	Sarnia, Ont.	" 8.	Day labour.		
Concrete tower.	Maehlus Seal Is., N.B.	" 16.	"		
Dwelling and lighthouse, combination boat house and oil shed.	Ile au Marteau, Que.	" 28.	No contract.		
Concrete tower.	Peggy Point, N.S.	Sept. 8.	Mar. 2, 1915.	2,457.00	
Dwelling and two boat houses.	Bustard Rocks, Ont.	" 8.	No contract.		
Dwelling and lighthouse.	Cariboo Is., N.S.	" 9.	"		
Wooden tower and two sheds with pole lights.	Winnipegosis Harbour, Man.	" 22.	Dec. 28, 1914.	1,750.00	
Range lights.	Sheet Harbour, N.S.	Oct. 19.	No contract.		
Certain work.	Vicinity of Cobourg, Ont.	" 29.	Day labour.		
Certain work.	Vicinity of Perse, Que.	Nov. 5.	Dec. 15, 1914.	1,845.00	
Concrete tower.	Long Point, Ont.	" 6.	No contract.		
Two steel range light towers and dwelling and two oil sheds.	Cap au Corbeau, Que.	" 16.	"		
Tower wooden fog alarm building and wooden double dwelling and oil shed.	Amherst Island, Que.	" 16.	"		
Navy wharf.	Halifax, N.S.	" 26.	"		
Cribwork Day Beacon.	Gull Rock Channel, N.B.	Dec. 2.	Mar. 18, 1915.	1,940.00	
Dwelling, lighthouse tower, boat house and oil shed.	Grandoon Flats, N.B.	" 2.	No contract.		
Concrete lighthouse.	Amphitrite Pt., B.C., West coast, Vancouver Island.	" 4.	Day labour.		
Concrete tower.	Cape Mudge, B.C.	" 19.	"		
Range light towers.	Comax Bar, Vancouver Island, B.C.	Mar. 31, '15.	"		

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FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Militia and Defence, 1914-15, with name of locality concerned, etc.

Extra Armouries Accommodation.....	Merrickville, Ont.....	July 15, 1914.....	7,088.00
Rifle Range.....	Uxbridge, Ont.....	May 27, 1914.....	2,450.00
Drill Hall.....	Sussex, N. B.....	Aug. 14, 1914.....	40,500.00
All Trades.....	Quebec, Que.....	June 4.....	No contract.
Addition to Rifle Range.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 10.....	"
Building Trades.....	Aylmer, Ont.....	" 24.....	"
Drill Hall.....	Powassan, Ont.....	" 13.....	"
"	Petrolia, Ont.....	" 15.....	"
All Building Trades.....	Dunville, Ont.....	" 16.....	"
"	Bowmanville, Ont.....	" 10.....	"
"	Campbellford, Ont.....	" 18.....	"
"	Qu'Appelle, Sask.....	" 24.....	"
Drill Hall.....	Hagersville, Ont.....	Aug. 14, 1914.....	13,140.00
"	Omamec, Ont.....	July 27.....	No contract.
"	Bele St. Paul, Que.....	July 27.....	"
Certain work.....	Itull, Que.....	May 10, 15 Mar. 12, 1915.....	Plumbing 675.00 Electricity 174.25 Balance by day labour.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Interior, 1914-15 with name of locality concerned, etc.

Roads in Rocky Mountain Park.....	Benff, Alta.....	April 14.....	June, 1914.....	15,912.89
Roads in Rocky Mountain Park.....	Canmore, Alta.....	" 14.....	"	12,280.43
Lapwell steel watermain.....	Banff, Alta.....	June 10.....	"	Work done by Government Labour.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Railways and Canals, 1914-15, with name of locality concerned, etc.

Freight Station on I. C. R.....	Matapedia, Que.....	April 7, '14	Oct. 2, 1914.....	740.00
"	Bathurst, N. B.....	6, '14	"	1,390.00
"	Millerton, N. B.....	6, '14	"	795.00
"	Ste. Perpetue, Que.....	7, '14	"	5,000.00
Line of Railway.....	Melbourne to Drummondville, Que.....	" 27, '14	May 12, 1914.....	3,200.00
Sub-structure Bridges I. C. R.....		April 29, '14		XV. 1457
Mulgrave Sub., French River.....				Subsidy not exceeding \$6,400.00 per mile. Work done by Railway forces.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Railways and Canals, 1914-15, with name of locality concerned, etc.

Continued.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which Schedules Supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
				\$ etc.	Vol. Page.
Barney's River West.			Sept. 19, 1914.	S-schedule rates.	XV. 505
Barney's River East.			Sept. 19, 1914.	S-schedule rates.	XV. 505
Turo Sub., Fulgish.			No contract.		
Moncton Sub., Kouchibouguais River.			Dec. 18, 1914.	S-schedule rates.	XV. 505
Barnaby River 3rd Crossing.			Sept. 24, 1914.	S-schedule rates.	XV. 985
Barnaby River 2nd Crossing.			Dec. 18, 1914.	S-schedule rates.	
Campbellton Sub., Moffats.			No contract.		
Black River.			Dec. 18, 1914.	S-schedule rates.	XV. 985
Sayabee.			Dec. 18, 1914.	Schedule rates.	XV. 985
River du Loup Sub., Kamoraska River.			Sept. 5, 1914.	S-schedule rates.	XV. 501
Ouelle.			No contract.		
River le Bras.					
St. Jean Port Joli.			Sept. 5, 1914.	Schedule rates.	XV. 504
Bras St. Nicholas.			Oct. 30, 1914.	Schedule rates.	XV. 603
St. Henri.			No contract.		
Chaudière Sub., Black River.			Sept. 5, 1914.	S-schedule rates.	XV. 504
Supply and erection galvanized steel siding to cover shed No. 1, for			May 4, '14	Schedule rates.	XIV. 1456
Extension of Quebec Central Ry.	Lachine Canal.	May 4, '14	May 29, 1914.	Schedule rates.	
	From a certain point in the Parish of St. Sabine, Co. of Bellechasse, to a point in the county of L'Islet.	May 4, '14	June 17, 1914.	Subsidy \$3,200.00 Not exceeding \$6,400.00 per mile	XV. 120
	Trent Canal.	May 8, '14	Aug. 4, 1914.	Schedule rates.	XV. 396
	Soulanges Canal.	May 15, '14	June 17, 1914.	Schedule rates.	XV. 120
	Welland Canal.	June 9, '14	Aug. 4, 1914.	\$1.38 cu. yard.	XV. 397
	Port Nelson, Man.	June 9, '14	No contract.		
	Dartmouth.	" 15, '14	Sept. 12, 1914.	\$145.00 per mile.	XV. 505
	Welland Canal.	June 23, '14	July 23, 1914.	S-schedule rates.	XV. 301
	Quebec, Que.	June 26, '14	July 2, 1914.	\$6,500.00	XV. 301
Section No. 3, Severn Div.					
Certain dredging in connection with protection works at upper entrance to					
Placing stone protections on certain portions of Summit Level of the					
Marine work during 1914, in connection with Hudson Bay Ry. Terminals					
Tel. line along Dean's Branch of I. C. R.					
Construction and erection of steel superstructure of a single track Railway over the					
Removal of wreckage and debris of old Quebec bridge superstructure lying north of main pier.					

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Willow Park Sewer on I. C. R.	Halifax, N.S.	" 30, '15 No contract.	
Bobbygeon Section.	Trent Canal.	July 14, '14	
Two double track transfer bridge.	Carleton Pt., P.E.I.	" 10, '14	
Two steel segment valves for new supply weir on Sec. 4.	Welland Canal.	Aug. 1, '15 Oct. 2, 1914.	397.00
Dredging Clements Gully along	Soulanges Canal.	" 11, '14 No contract.	
Railway Bridge over Fraser River	Near Hope, B.C.	Sept. 24, '14 Dec. 26, 1914.	250,000.00
Steel superstructure of single track Railway swing bridge over Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Ry.			
Superstructure of four Railway Bridges over I. C. R.	South of Thorold, Ont.	Dec. 28, '14 Feb. 12, 1915.	Schedule rates.
Superstructure of Manitou Rapids Bridge on Hudson's Bay Ry.	Dartmouth to Dean's Branch.	Jan. 13, '15 Feb. 25, 1915.	13,733.00
Manufacture and erection of twenty-seven bridges on I. C. R.	Dartmouth Branch.	Feb. 1, '15 Mar. 24, 1915.	137,374.00
		Mar. 8, '15 No contract.	

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Trade and Commerce, 1914-15, with name of locality concerned.

Government Elevator.	Vancouver, B.C.	Aug. 7, '14 No contract.
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FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Naval Service, 1914-15, with name of locality concerned, etc.

Certain Trades.	Esquimalt, B.C.	April 24, '14 No contract.	
Certain Trades.	Halifax, N.S.	" 24, '14	
Dwelling House at Radio-telegraph Station.	Digby Islands, Prince Rupert, B.C.	May 13, '14 Sept. 21, 1914.	9,200.00
Septic tank at Radio-telegraph Station.	Midland, Ont.	June 16, '14 July 8, 1914.	450.00
Dwelling.	Sarnia, Ont.	July 10, '14 Sept. 12, 1914.	2,850.00
Fish Hatchery.	Plaster Rock, N.B.	July 21, '14 Aug. 24, 1914.	1,250.00
Radio-telegraph Station.	Barrington, S.E., N.S.	Dec. 24, '14 Feb. 8, 1915.	1,375.00
Coaling and trimming ships.	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Feb. 5, '15 Mar. 1, 1915.	\$8.00 per ton of 2240 lbs.
Erection of shop building.	Halifax, N.S.	Mar. 12, '15 No contract.	

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III.—FAIR WAGES COMPLAINTS INVESTIGATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1915.

Complaints were received during the past year of alleged non-observance of the fair wages conditions in connection with fifty different Government contracts. Various complaints were also received from workmen serving under the direct control of various branches of the Dominion Government. Most of these latter cases were investigated by officers of the Department of Labour, whose reports were transmitted to the Departments concerned.

A table is presented herewith, containing a list of all the complaints brought to the attention of the Department of Labour during the year, showing the nature of the complaint, the Department of the Government having to do with the work in question, and the disposition made of the matter. Prompt attention was given to all cases of alleged non-compliance with the Government's fair wages policy, and many of the cases dealt with were in the nature of claims that individual contractors were not paying their workmen the minimum rates of wages to which they were entitled under the terms of the contract. By reference to the table it will be seen that many cases occurred where contractors were required to increase their rates, and to pay the difference due to workmen between the rates they actually received and the rates to which they were entitled. Apart from individual wage claims the Department had also to do, in some instances, with hours of labour, overtime rates and the introduction of piece work on Government contracts. If it was impossible to secure a speedy settlement by correspondence, one of the fair wage officers was instructed to proceed to the locality and usually succeeded in disposing of the dispute on the spot. It will be observed that the complaints emanated from contracts in different parts of the country and involved both construction operations and factory work.

Special attention was given during the year to the observance of the labour conditions of the contracts for the construction of the new Welland Ship Canal, and one of the fair wages officers made several successive inspections of this work and dealt with complaints involving the rates of wages of carpenters, machinists, hoisting engineers, steam shovel engineers, dredge engineers, dinkey engineers, brakemen and labourers. A minimum rate of wages of forty cents an hour was enforced for carpentry work on the canal from August 1, 1914. Another of the fair wages officers devoted special attention to the labour conditions on the line of construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway, personally visiting the line and having to do with the adjustment of a number of wage claims.

Following the outbreak of war an inspection was made of many of the factories in which contracts were being executed for the manufacture of clothing, leather goods and other military materials and supplies. Steps were also taken to insure the payment of fair wages to those employed in this work. Towards the end of the year complaints reached the Department to the effect that excessively low rates of wages were being paid in certain shops to workmen engaged in the

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manufacture of shrapnel shells. Inquiry showed that these shells were being manufactured for the Imperial Government under the supervision of a committee of Canadian officers nominated by the Minister of Militia and Defence. The complaints in question were accordingly brought to the notice of the Chairman of the Shell Committee and were thoroughly investigated. Efforts were also made to secure the rights of the workmen concerned. In a number of cases the factories were inspected by the officers of the Department of Labour.

Throughout the winter of 1914-15 the fair wages officers gave special attention to the unemployment situation existing in many different parts and reported thereon from time to time for the information of the Government.

TABLE showing nature and results of investigations made by the Fair Wages Officers during the financial year ended March 31, 1915.

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Disposition.
Oct. 7, '13	Welland Ship Canal.....	Railways and Canals.....	Alleged non-payment of current rate of wages to carpenters and certain other trades.....	Following investigation of this claim, instructions were given by the Department of Railways and Canals on July 24, 1914, for the observance of a minimum rate of wages of forty cents per hour for carpenters employed on the Welland Ship Canal. A number of individual complaints were dealt with by the Department of Labour, from workmen who claimed to have received less than forty cents per hour for carpentry work, performed subsequent to August 1, 1914. These claims were each investigated and payment was enforced in several instances by the Department of Labour. Attention was also given by the Department to complaints relating to overtime and Sunday work, and the rates of wages of machinists, hoisting, steam-shovel and dredge engineers, also dinky engine drivers, brakemen and labourers.
Nov. 26, '13	St. John, N.B., Construction of fish hatchery building.	Marine Fisheries....	Alleged non-payment of current rate of wages to certain carpenters.	Following investigation by one of the Fair Wages Officers, payment was withheld by the Department of Marine and Fisheries of the final settlement for the work done under this contract, until the instructions of the Department of Labour were complied with and payment made to the individual workmen concerned.
Mar. 17, '14	Lachine Canal, Montreal, Que.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of the fair wage schedule rates to certain carpenters.	Following investigation by one of the fair wages officers payment of certain claims was made by the contractors.
Mar. 19, '14	Gananoque, Ont., Harbours Works.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged overtime work without extra allowance.	The matter was dropped by the Department of Labour, as no reply was received to its letter of further inquiry.
Mar. 28, '14 April 13, '14 April 22, '14 April 28, '14 Aug. 3, '14 Sept. 8, '14 Sept. 10, '14	Le Pas, Man., Construction of Hudson Bay Railway Line.	Railways and Canals.	Non-payment of wages due to various workmen and stationmen.	One of the fair wages officers made two visits to the line of construction of the Hudson Bay Company, and made adjustment of a number of these claims. Others were dealt with through the Department of Railways and Canals.
April 2, '14	Vancouver, B.C., Bridge over Second Narrows of Burrard Inlet.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of current rate of wages to carpenters.	Investigation which was made by one of the fair wages officers showed that the complaint was unwarranted.

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April 4, '14	Toronto, Ont., Manufacture of locomotives for I. C. R.	Railways and Canals.	and Alleged non-payment of current rate of wages to machinists.	Investigation showed that there was no current fair wage clause inserted in this contract
April 11, '14	Ottawa, Ont., Customs Building, Sussex St.	Public Works	Alleged non-payment of fair wage rates to plumbers and steamfitters.	Investigation showed that the complaint was not well founded.
April 11, '14	Ottawa, Ont., Royal Mint Bldg.	Public Works	Alleged excessive hours of labour.	Investigation showed that the complaint was well founded and instructions were issued that the terms of the fair wage schedule of the contract must be complied with.
April 15, '14	Kingston, Ont., Causeway Construction.	Public Works	Alleged non-payment of fair wage rates of masons, carpenters and labourers.	These claims were investigated by one of the fair wages officers and dealt with accordingly.
June 23, '14				
July 8, '14				
Aug. 5, '14				
Sept. 27, '14				
April 23, '14	Toronto, Ont., Harbour Improvements.	Public Works	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to carpenters.	Investigation showed that the harbour work proper had not yet been begun.
May 4, '14	Saskatoon, Sask., Construction of Government storage grain elevators.	Trade and Commerce.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to certain carpenters, engineers, firemen, plasterers, blacksmiths, steamfitters, machinists.	These claims were investigated by one of the fair wages officers, who visited the premises of the contract for the purpose and were adjusted in conformity with the fair wages officer's findings.
May 5, '14				
May 25, '14				
July 2, '14				
Aug. 17, '14				
Aug. 25, '14				
Aug. 28, '14				
Oct. 24, '14				
Nov. 7, '14				
May 26, '14	Quebec, Que., Construction of Bridge over the St. Lawrence River.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of current wage rates to structural iron workers.	Investigation of this complaint was made by one of the fair wages officers and was followed by the granting of increased wage rates to a number of the workmen concerned.
May 29, '14	Victoria, B. C., Dominion Government Telegraph Line, Nootka Island.	Public Works	Alleged that linemen were not receiving rate of wages called for in the Government contract.	The Public Works Department was satisfied on inquiry, by its own officers, with the rates of wages paid.
June 7, '14	Pt. Arthur, Ont., Fort William, Ont., Breakwaters.	Public Works	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to carpenters.	Investigation showed that the complaints were not all well founded, but three of the cases complained of were adjusted and the difference in wages paid accordingly.
June 8, '14	Prince Rupert, B.C., Marine & Fisheries Coaling Government boats.	Marine & Fisheries and Naval Service.	Alleged failure to observe standard rates of wages as per contract.	Matter was referred to the Department of Naval Service, which had a contract with the longshoremen for coaling one of their steamers. It was found that the others were coaled by the crews of the respective boats.
July 3, '14	St. John, N.B., Dredging Harbour.	Public Works	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates in dredging operations.	Investigation showed that the complaint was not well founded.

Table showing nature and results of Investigations, etc.—(Continued.)

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of investigation.	Disposition.
July 14, '14	Ottawa, Ont., Rideau Canal.	Railways and canals.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to stone-cutters.	Complainants were advised to take this matter up direct with Mr. Phillips, the Superintendent of the work on the Canal.
July 19, '14	Esquimalt, B.C., Renovation of the Cruiser "Rainbow".	Naval Service.	Alleged that labourers were doing painters' work at labourers' rates.	This matter was referred to the Department of the Naval Service.
July 27, '14	Ottawa, Ont., Work at Rideau Hall.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of current wage rates to plasterers.	Investigation showed that current rate of wages had been paid.
Aug. 10, '14	Ottawa, Ont., Building at Experimental Farm.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to plasterers.	Investigation showed that the complaint was not well founded.
Aug. 18, '14	Winnipeg, Man., Painting central post office building.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of current wage rates to painters.	Investigation showed that the contract was handled through the Superintendent of the Public Works Department in Winnipeg, who advised that the current wage rates would be observed in the future.
Aug. 18, '14	Prince Rupert, B.C., Dry Dock.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of current rates of wages to carpenters, electricians, electricians' helpers, and common labourers.	Following investigation of this complaint by one of the fair wages officers, a ruling was given by the Department of Labour, which was concurred in by the contractors concerned.
Aug. 22, '14	Montreal, Que., Manufacturing hay pressing machines.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged that men were forced to work overtime without receiving proper rate for same.	Investigation showed that the work on these machines was all finished and that a speedy completion of the machines was necessary.
Aug. 27, '14	Banff, Alta., Bow River Road.	Interior.	Alleged non-payment of current wages rate to teamsters.	Investigation showed that contractors were observing the fair wage schedule rates.
Aug. 31, '14	Port Arthur, Ont., Fort William, Ont., Customs Examining Warehouses.	Public Works.	Alleged failure to comply with conditions of the Government contract, as to hours, rates of wages, etc.	Investigation by one of the fair wages officers was followed by an adjustment of the complaints.
Sept. 00, '14	Vancouver, B.C., Dredging of False Creek.	Public Works.	Alleged excessive hours of labour of leveemen and breach of the fair wage schedule rate of wages of engineers.	Investigation showed that the complaint of the leveemen was well founded and the hours and rates were accordingly adjusted. Certain information desired by the Department regarding the engineers' wages was not furnished and this matter was accordingly dropped.

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Sept. 2, '14	Ottawa, Ont., Manufacture of hampers.	Militia and Defence.	and Alleged non-payment of current wages to basket makers.	Investigation showed that the complaint was not well founded.
Sept. 4, '14	Montreal, Que., Manufacture of uniforms for Canadian Military forces.	Militia and Defence.	and Alleged non-payment of current wages rates, and sub-letting of contracts.	Investigation by one of the fair wages officers was followed by the discontinuance of the sub-contracting system. No changes were made in the wage rates.
Sept. 15, '14	Heurst, Ont., Railway Construction Canadian Northern Railway. Conclin and Missinabi River.	Railways and Canals.	and Alleged non-payment of wages to labourers on concrete construction.	The matter was brought to the attention of the contractors and payment made of the respective wage claims.
Sept. 16, '14	Montreal, Que., Fitting up steamers for the transportation of Canadian troops.	Militia and Defence.	and Alleged non-payment of current wages rates to carpenters.	Investigation showed that the contracts for this fitting were let by the shipping companies concerned.
Sept. 17, '14	Winnipeg, Man., Drill Hall.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to various classes of labour.	Investigation showed that the complaint was well founded and adjustment was made of the respective wage claims.
Sept. 17, '14	Montreal, Que., Customs Bldg.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to various classes of labour.	Investigation showed that the complaint was well founded and contractors agreed to make up the difference in the wages.
Sept. 17, '14	Montreal, Que., Dry Dock. Bridge under construction for C.N.R. in Quebec.	Public Works.	Alleged unfair reductions in wages of structural iron workers.	Investigation showed that the complaint was not well founded.
Sept. 17, '14	Selkirk, Man., Railway Dry Dock.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of current wage rates to structural iron workers.	Following investigation, an arrangement was made for an increased wage rate.
Sept. 21, '14	Woodstock, N.B., St. John and Quebec Railway.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of wages due to labourers.	This matter was referred to the Department of Railways and Canals.
Sept. 24, '14	Ottawa, Ont., Customs House, Sussex St.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of current rate of wages to boiler attendants; also non-compliance with fair wage schedule conditions re posting of the schedule.	Investigation showed that engineers and boiler attendants were not included in the fair wage schedule furnished; none of this class of labour were in the employ when the investigation was made.

Table showing nature and result of Investigations, etc.—(Continued).

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Works.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Disposition.
Sept. 24, '14	Ottawa, Ont., Customs House, Sussex St.	Public Works	Alleged that certain carpenters had been discharged and replaced by common labourers.	Investigation showed that the complaint was not well founded.
Sept. 24, '14	Ottawa, Ont., Geodetic Survey Building, Experimental Farm.	Public Works	Alleged non-payment of schedule rate to carpenters.	Investigation showed complaint not well founded.
Sept. 24, '14	Moose Jaw, Sask., Construction of Government Storage Grain Elevators.	Trade & Commerce.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to certain engineers, plasterers, labourers, blacksmiths and helpers.	These claims were investigated by one of the fair wages officers, who visited the premises of the contract for the purpose, and were adjusted in conformity with the officers' findings.
Oct. 6, '14	Ft. Churchill, Sask., Fish Hatchery.	Naval Service	Alleged non-payment of current wage rates.	The complaint was referred to the Department of Naval Service as the work in question was being done by day labour.
Oct. 12, '14	East Angus, Post Office.	Public Works	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rate of wages to carpenters.	Upon investigation contractors advised that no regular carpenters had been employed, but that when they were the schedule rate would be paid.
Oct. 14, '14	Vancouver, B.C., Postal Station 'C'.	Public Works	Alleged non-payment of schedule rate of wages to carpenters.	Investigation by one of the fair wages officers showed that the complaint was not well founded. The complaint was later withdrawn.
Oct. 20, '14	Edmonton, Alta., Decorating Post Office Bldg.	Public Works	Alleged non-payment of minimum rate of wages in force in that locality.	The matter was referred to the Department of Public Works, under whose authority the work was being performed.
Oct. 29, '14 Nov. 10, '14 Feb. 25, '15	Stewart, B.C., Wharf repairs.	Public Works	Alleged non-payment of workmen's wages.	These repairs were made under the authority of the Public Works Department and the matter was referred to that Department for investigation.
Oct. 30, '14	St. Andrews E., P.O., Railway and Railway Construction work.	Canals.	Alleged deductions made in wage checks for medical, hospital and insurance fees and also delay in cashing time checks.	Investigation showed that the deductions were legitimate.
Nov. 1, '14	Westmount, Que., Post Office.	Public Works	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to a painter.	Investigation made by fair wage officer showed that the complaint was well founded and payment was made by the contractor of the amount due.
Nov. 2, '14	Calgary, Alta., Government Grain Elevator.	Trade and Commerce.	Alleged non-payment of current wage rates to iron workers employed on the Calgary elevator contract.	Investigation showed that the work on this job was being closed down for the winter, and further that no violation of the contract had occurred.

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Nov. 5, '14	Hagersville, Ont., Army.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged non-payment of current rate to a bricklayer.	Investigation was made and the complaint was found to be well founded and payment was accordingly made by the contractor of the amount due.
Nov. 6, '14	Punnaichy, Sask., Indian Agency Buildings.	Dept. of Indian Affairs.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates.	Investigation showed that the complaints were not well founded.
Nov. 30, '14	Montreal, Que., Fitting up stock yard for cavalry horses.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged non-payment of current rate of wages to carpenters.	The matter was referred to the Department of Militia and Defence, who advised that the work was being done by the Imperial Authorities.
Dec. 8, '14	St. John, N.B., Dredging of Harbour.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates.	Investigation resulted in certain wage changes and the payment of certain wage claims.
Dec. 10, '14	Halifax, N.S., Government Dock Yard.	Naval Service.	Alleged non-payment of established rate of wages to painters.	The complainant was advised to take the matter up direct with the Department of Naval Service, which controlled the dock yard.
Dec. 19, '14	Three Rivers, Que., post office.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of schedule rates to stone-cutters employed at St. Marc de Carrières, Que.	Upon investigation it was found that the fair wage schedule did not apply in the case of these workmen.
Dec. 14, '14	Winnipeg, Man., Contracts for feeding Militia Units of Second Contingent.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged non-payment of current rate of wages to cooks and waitresses.	Investigation showed that the complaint was well founded and the contractors agreed to pay the required rate of wages.
Dec. 16, '14	Ottawa, Ont., Manufacture of harness for military purposes.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged that certain work was being done at the homes of the employees.	Investigation showed that the work done at the homes of the employees was under exceptional circumstances, but in the future the contractors agreed that this work would be performed on the factory premises only.
Jan. 7, '15	William Head, B.C., Quarantine Station.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of current wage rates to plasterers.	Investigation showed that the work in question was done under special contract.
Feb. 18, '15	Vancouver, B.C., Government Dock, Salisbury Drive.	Public Works.	Alleged excessive hours of labour.	These complaints were investigated and adjusted.
Feb. 18, '15	Pt. Arthur, Ont., Manufacture of wagons.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged non-payment of current rate of wages for painting of military wagons.	Investigation was not completed at the end of the fiscal year.
Mar. 9, '15	Calgary, Alta., Government Elevator.	Trade and Commerce.	Alleged that a system of piece work had been established to evade payment of minimum wage rates.	The Department of Labour was informed that a settlement of the dispute was made between the parties concerned.

IV.—WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA DURING 1914.

The annual report of the Department on the course of prices in Canada for the calendar year 1914 was prepared during the year, being in the printer's hands shortly after the close of the fiscal year. This is the fifth statement of the kind to be issued by the Department, the special report on the period 1890-1909, issued in 1910, having been followed annually by a review of the preceding year.

The report for 1914 is similar in scope and arrangement to the previous issues and includes prices from month to month for over 300 commodities representative of production and consumption in Canada, divided into the following groups: Grains and Fodders, Animals and Meats, Dairy Products, Fish, Fruits and Vegetables, Miscellaneous Groceries, Textiles, Hides, Leathers, Boots and Shoes, Metals and Implements, Fuel and Lighting, Lumber, Miscellaneous Building Materials, Paints, Oils and Glass, House Furnishings, Drugs and Chemicals, Furs, Liquors and Tobaccos, and Sundries. The report includes also index numbers showing the price movement in each commodity and group back to 1890 and analyses of changes during the year, with detailed information as to conditions affecting prices, production, demand, trade conditions, etc.

FINDINGS OF THE REPORT.

The opening paragraphs of the report are as follows:

"The factors which chiefly affected Canadian prices during the year 1914 was the outbreak in August of the great European War. From January until April the general price-level was steady, with a slight tendency upward; thereafter there was a decline of two points in the index number, during July and August, the latter being the lowest month of the year. The war, however, at once caused advances of about seven points, and though there was a reaction almost immediately, and although the year ended on approximately the same level as it began, the effect on the average for the twelve months was a rise. The Department's index number (which includes 272 commodities) stood at 136.1 for 1914, compared with 135.5 for 1913, and 134.4 for 1912, these numbers being percentages of the average prices prevailing during the decade 1890-99, the period adopted by the Department as the basis of comparison. The point reached in September, namely, 141.3, was the highest recorded by the number since 1890.

"The chief increases for the year as a whole appeared in the groups Grains and Fodder, which rose 14 per cent., Animals and Meats, 6 per cent., Woollens, 8 per cent., Hides, 10 per cent., Drugs and Chemicals, 7 per cent. Raw Furs declined 33 per cent., Fuel and lighting, 6 per cent., and Cottons 5 per cent. Food prices returned to the high levels that had prevailed in the latter part of 1911 and early in 1912. Meats were on a high level throughout the year, but showed much weakness in the last three months."

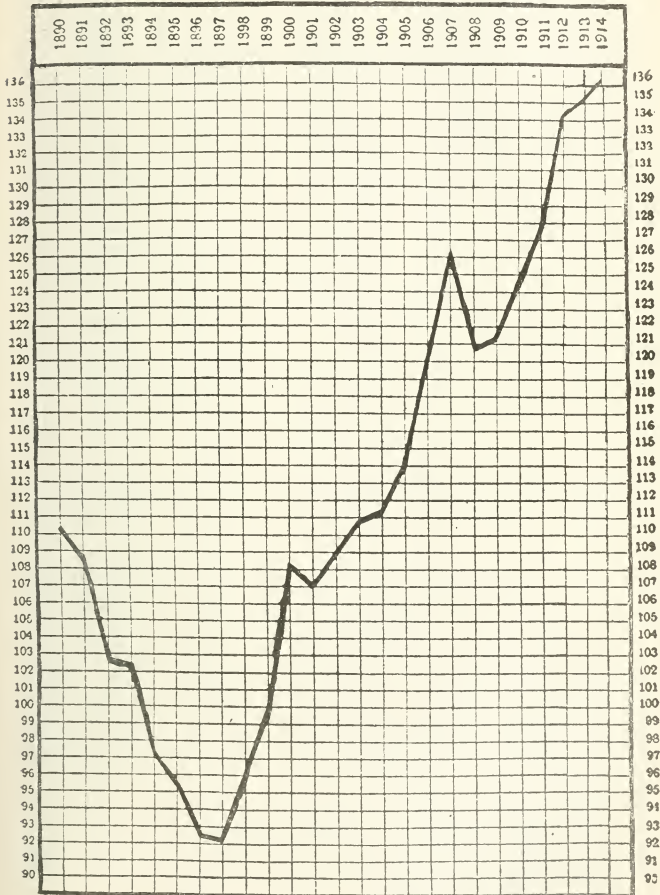
"The detailed statistics for the year are presented in Part I. of the report, while Part II. consists of tables of annual prices back to 1890 reduced to index numbers. The review of the price movement of the year is printed in two main sections: (A) A summary review of the general movement, with an analysis from various points of view; (B) A review of the price movement during the year in each of the commodities covered by the investigation, with statistics or other information as to conditions affecting prices.

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THE COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA DURING THE TWENTY-FIVE YEARS 1890-1914 (inclusive).

Number of Commodities: 272.

(Average Prices, 1890-1899=100.)



I. TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL COMMODITIES BY GROUPS, 1890-1914.
Average Prices 1890-1899=100.

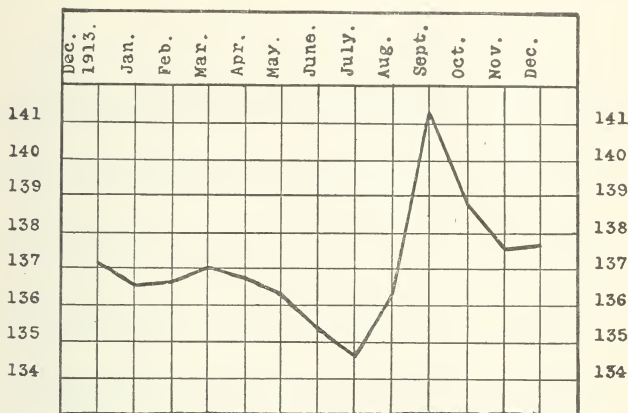
	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
1. Grains and fodder.....	116.7	123.9	106.7	99.1	94.3	98.8	85.2	80.6	98.8	96.7	99.9	107.3	116.1	115.5	116.4	118.5	140.2	148.3	119.9	140.7	148.4	167.3	136.8	156.5	
2. Animals & meats.....	111.2	104.7	108.5	117.7	98.7	92.2	82.4	90.4	97.9	95.1	103.4	111.3	122.2	117.9	111.3	120.7	130.1	133.8	129.6	148.6	163.6	146.0	160.8	180.8	192.3
3. Dairy produce.....	103.0	106.2	105.8	110.4	104.6	94.8	90.1	90.1	92.9	101.4	109.0	120.5	106.9	108.9	107.2	115.1	120.2	131.5	136.3	133.6	135.7	136.2	159.0	154.7	154.4
4. Fish.....	103.3	97.3	90.6	99.7	95.4	101.4	102.6	98.6	99.6	110.0	106.4	113.2	110.2	116.2	119.5	115.7	121.8	129.5	120.5	134.0	145.1	143.6	155.7	158.0	156.0
5. Other foods.....	120.3	121.3	101.7	102.1	95.0	95.2	87.1	86.0	94.3	93.6	96.1	98.6	98.4	98.1	101.8	100.7	103.1	112.5	110.3	107.6	111.3	118.7	126.0	117.4	118.8
6. Textiles.....	111.4	101.2	102.2	101.2	97.3	93.6	96.9	98.0	95.2	99.8	100.0	103.0	101.0	105.9	110.4	114.6	123.4	126.1	111.0	108.3	114.6	119.2	120.7	130.8	133.5
7. Hides, leather, boots..	100.6	102.6	99.8	101.8	89.9	98.6	92.9	100.1	105.0	109.4	113.8	112.8	118.2	115.7	113.6	119.6	128.1	125.5	120.0	135.4	135.4	139.6	152.4	163.9	171.8
8. Metals and imple- ments—																									
(a) Metals.....	125.4	114.4	107.6	102.1	91.1	87.0	87.5	85.7	87.6	111.9	121.2	110.4	102.8	105.5	99.7	108.4	128.6	134.8	108.3	101.9	97.6	108.3	117.4	119.1	113.9
(b) Implements.....	103.8	103.2	102.9	102.6	102.2	101.0	98.5	93.1	94.3	98.0	100.1	102.2	104.7	105.7	106.2	106.1	106.9	107.1	104.2	102.4	104.5	101.5	104.7	105.6	106.8
9. Fuel and lighting.....	107.4	106.7	106.6	102.9	97.5	97.0	98.9	96.4	93.5	96.9	100.5	98.1	104.9	111.0	103.0	104.1	106.4	108.8	102.2	103.8	103.0	100.5	113.3	118.2	110.9
10. Building materials—																									
(a) Lumber.....	103.5	102.7	104.4	103.7	104.6	102.8	97.1	93.9	90.8	95.8	111.0	114.6	122.0	128.8	131.3	134.1	152.7	165.2	162.6	154.6	158.5	165.4	166.5	181.3	182.1
(b) Miscellaneous.....	117.6	110.4	106.8	103.7	98.7	95.2	93.9	87.7	87.4	97.2	111.8	106.0	104.6	107.7	107.2	106.8	104.7	108.7	107.5	105.7	109.2	102.6	105.4	112.7	111.4
(c) Paints, oils, glass..	109.5	103.8	98.2	98.6	95.5	96.1	96.2	95.5	100.0	107.6	125.9	121.9	128.1	126.3	122.4	125.3	135.3	141.2	136.8	135.2	145.5	154.5	148.6	144.8	140.7
11. House furnishings.....	100.2	100.5	100.9	101.1	101.3	97.9	97.4	99.8	99.6	100.2	110.2	107.9	106.2	109.6	112.7	107.3	113.0	112.7	112.8	110.4	110.0	110.4	114.5	126.2	129.5
12. Drugs & chemicals	110.5	110.3	104.4	104.4	103.1	100.3	99.8	96.5	96.8	93.3	101.5	99.8	102.2	105.5	100.6	106.4	106.3	108.5	107.1	103.9	109.5	112.1	115.5	113.3	121.6
13. Miscellaneous—																									
(a) Furs.....	86.5	99.7	103.7	123.6	113.5	80.5	80.7	88.0	111.1	111.8	147.3	140.9	145.2	168.1	171.3	217.4	229.2	239.4	231.8	227.2	234.5	259.9	297.3	307.0	205.4
(b) Liquors, tobacco.....	94.9	99.0	99.7	99.4	98.7	99.4	98.0	103.9	103.9	102.3	103.3	103.3	103.7	107.0	107.8	108.1	108.1	125.5	118.0	117.5	132.9	151.2	155.2	134.7	136.9
(c) Sundry.....	112.6	106.7	98.9	100.3	93.7	91.3	92.6	91.2	103.3	109.5	113.6	110.9	116.8	115.9	119.1	121.1	120.9	123.0	117.6	121.6	118.0	100.3	104.3	113.1	108.5
Total.....	110.3	108.5	102.8	102.5	97.5	95.6	92.5	92.5	96.1	100.1	108.5	107.0	107.0	110.5	111.4	113.8	120.0	126.2	120.8	121.2	124.2	127.4	134.3	135.5	136.1

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

THE COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, BY MONTHS, 1914.

Number of Commodities: 272.

(Average Prices, 1890-1899=100.)



GENERAL SUMMARY.

The general movement of wholesale prices in Canada throughout 1914 may be noted conveniently from the accompanying diagrams and tables, which show the movement from month to month of some 272 commodities. The report states:—

“As may be seen by the accompanying diagram, the course of wholesale prices during the first half of the year was downward, but turned abruptly upward in August on the outbreak of war and although prices receded until November, the level in December was one half point higher than at the beginning of the year and prices in many lines were beginning to advance rapidly. Early in 1915 a level higher than in September 1914 was indicated. In the first half of the year, Grains and Fodders, Animals and Meats, Fish, Fruits and Vegetables, Textiles, Hides and Leather were higher than in the previous year, but considerable decreases appeared in Dairy Products, Metals, Fuel, Fish and Sundries, while other groups showed some declines. The demand for building materials was slow and the industrial demand for raw materials, especially in the metal trade, was lighter than in 1912 and 1913. In Canada the cessation of the boom of the past few years in building and construction, the difficulty in raising money for and the suspension of many constructive undertakings was seriously felt on the markets. In some materials, however, such as hides, leathers, wool and lumber, prices were maintained owing to scarcity even though demand was light. Raw cotton and jute were in fairly good demand, but supplies were light and prices high. Grain was in good demand from Europe in the early part of the year and shipments of cattle, hogs and meats to United States were good during the same period. Stocks of fish were low and foreign demand was good. Apples and

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FROM MONTH TO MONTH, 1914.

Average prices 1890-1899=100.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
I. Grains and Fodder.....	140.9	142.8	145.8	145.4	149.8	151.3	150.4	161.3	169.9	167.1	175.9	178.5	156.5
II. Animals and Meats.....	194.2	193.8	196.2	194.8	193.1	196.6	195.7	199.9	200.1	187.6	177.9	174.2	192.3
III. Dairy Products.....	179.9	169.6	162.9	148.6	129.5	129.6	131.3	140.5	147.1	162.6	171.5	180.1	154.4
IV. Fish.....	153.9	154.8	156.1	157.4	166.9	168.2	148.9	154.8	159.7	159.7	157.4	160.0	156.0
V. Other Foods:—													
(a) Fruits & Vegetables..	125.2	127.8	139.4	136.8	144.4	131.6	131.2	116.7	123.7	111.6	111.3	114.2	118.1
(b) Miscellaneous.....	112.9	112.8	112.5	112.6	113.2	112.7	112.5	119.3	136.0	133.5	133.0	132.2	119.4
VI. Textiles.....	135.2	134.4	133.8	133.6	135.2	135.4	132.8	138.7	135.0	134.2	129.0	124.6	133.5
VII. Hides, Leather, etc.....	168.1	168.1	169.9	172.6	173.3	172.8	173.6	171.3	172.6	173.0	171.4	175.6	171.8
VIII. Metals & Implements:—													
(a) Metals.....	114.7	115.4	115.3	114.7	110.8	109.7	109.2	113.6	123.5	114.5	112.5	113.4	113.9
(b) Implements.....	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	108.2	108.2	106.8
IX. Fuel and Lighting.....	113.6	114.4	114.2	113.7	111.0	110.2	109.0	108.6	109.3	108.9	108.5	109.1	110.9
X. Building Materials:—													
(a) Lumber.....	183.5	184.2	183.0	182.4	183.6	183.4	183.2	182.1	180.6	180.8	178.4	179.5	182.1
(b) Miscellaneous.....	114.0	114.1	113.8	113.3	112.7	111.3	110.8	109.8	110.5	109.9	108.1	108.6	111.4
(c) Paints, Oils, etc.....	140.2	141.3	140.2	140.8	140.6	140.1	140.6	140.4	140.6	142.4	139.5	142.9	140.7
XI. House Furnishings.....	128.8	128.8	128.8	128.8	129.0	128.8	128.8	128.8	132.3	132.6	132.6	132.6	129.5
XII. Drugs and Chemicals.....	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.6	111.6	111.6	111.6	121.4	137.3	141.1	140.2	139.7	121.6
XIII. Miscellaneous:—													
(a) Furs, Raw.....	226.5	230.3	236.0	241.3	241.3	230.9	235.0	208.6	208.6	172.5	137.5	96.1	205.4
(b) Liquors & Tobaccos..	138.8	138.8	138.8	138.4	138.4	138.4	128.3	128.3	138.3	138.6	138.7	138.3	136.9
(c) Sundries.....	109.3	109.9	108.2	108.4	108.9	106.8	106.2	106.5	109.1	107.8	110.0	111.5	108.5
All commodities.....	136.5	136.6	137.0	136.7	136.3	135.3	134.6	136.3	141.3	138.7	137.5	137.6	136.1

*The average of the index numbers for the twelve months, namely 137.0, is higher than the index number for the year, 136.1, which is calculated from the average prices for the year of the several commodities, as a number of fruits and vegetables quoted only a few months during the year have a comparatively low price level.

potatoes were scarce and high in price. Sugar was lower in price than since 1890 and flour was comparatively cheap. Tea was somewhat scarce and high in price.

"All markets were completely changed by the outbreak of war early in August. Wheat, with other grains, flour and oatmeal, took the lead in advancing, as the countries at war were the great wheat consuming countries of the world and were also great grain producers, especially Russia and Hungary. Sugar also rose immediately, as half the world's sugar is produced from beets grown in Europe and these supplies would not be available for the English market. Live stock and meats were in demand for army supplies and prices rose, but soon receded as demand fell off in Canada. Metal markets fluctuated violently for some weeks because shipments and supplies as well as demand were uncertain. Coke declined as industrial demand fell off. Rubber changed similarly. Fine wool declined, but coarse wool rose. New Brunswick lumber was upward under strong demand from Great Britain, but in other parts of Canada lumber was downward. Drugs and chemicals advanced steeply as shipments were uncertain, freight rates were higher, and demand was greatly increased in lines used in war,

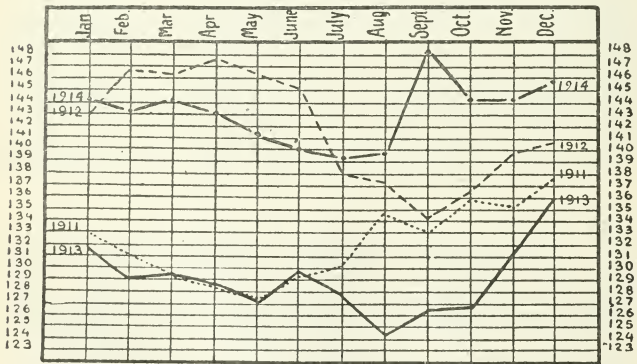
THE RISE IN THE COST OF FOOD.

"With a view to specific comparison of the price of foods in 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914 (including in the term only fully manufactured products, in the form in which they enter the household, e.g., flour but not wheat, beef but not cattle, etc.—80 articles in all) the diagram below has been prepared. The placing of the four lines on the same background enables direct comparisons to be conveniently made of the level of food prices in the respective months of the four years, as well as of their general direction. It will be noted that while in 1913 the level of food prices was lower than in 1912 and the latter part of 1911, it had risen considerably in the latter part of the year and was nearly as high as in 1912 during the first half of 1914. The outbreak of war was followed by a steep rise in September and though a recession then occurred, the level was still high during the last three months of the year and was still upward in December. High prices for flour, oatmeal, sugar, and tea accounted to a great extent for this last advance."

RELATIVE PRICES OF FOODS, 1911, 1912, 1913 AND 1914.

Including Meats, Fish, Dairy Products, Fruits, Vegetables, Breadstuffs, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Condiments, etc.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



INDEX NUMBER OF FOODS, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914.

Meats, Fish, Dairy Products, Fruits, Vegetables, Breadstuffs, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Condiments, etc., eighty in number.

Average Prices, 1890-1899=100.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
1914	144.1	143.2	144.2	143.0	141.4	140.0	139.3	139.7	148.1	144.3	144.4	145.8	139.6
1913	131.8	129.1	129.3	129.5	128.5	130.9	128.7	124.6	126.5	126.9	131.7	135.9	130.1
1912	143.0	146.7	146.3	147.4	146.5	145.3	138.1	137.3	134.5	136.6	139.9	140.7	141.7
1911	132.9	131.2	129.2	128.2	127.6	129.3	130.1	134.8	134.1	135.9	135.2	137.7	132.2

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RETAIL PRICES.

"Since the beginning of 1910, the Department has secured on the fifteenth of each month from the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* (resident in each locality of the Dominion having a population of 10,000 and over—some fifty in all) a return showing the current retail prices of twenty-eight articles which enter prominently into cost of living, together with a statement in each case as to the prevailing rental for a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class, with and without sanitary conveniences. It is thought that probably 80 per cent. of the expenditures of the ordinary family are represented in these returns, while the localities selected are the most important industrially in the several provinces. The prices in each month in the years 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914, reported in this way to the Department, have been averaged and the results set forth in the table in Appendix A. It will be seen from these statistics, and especially from the averages for the whole Dominion, that retail prices were comparatively steady in 1914 except in meats, which were upward. The most satisfactory way of estimating the total effect of these changes is to work out a family weekly budget* in the terms of the average prices for the several years. A calculation of this kind appears on the following page.

"It will be seen that the total weekly expenditures, including rent, rose slightly, there being a slight decrease in rent and a rise in the cost of food.

"The weekly budget of food would cost \$7.73 in 1914 as compared with \$7.33 in 1913; and \$6.95 in 1910, a rise of nearly 5.5 per cent in 1914 but 11.3 per cent higher than in 1910. Meats, flour, bread and sugar were higher.

"In fuel and lighting the price level was practically unchanged, anthracite coal showing a slight decrease and soft wood an increase. It will be noticed that the chief advances in fuel were in 1912 and 1913.

"In rent a decrease of two per cent appears, the greatest reductions having occurred in Western Canada, but the average was still nearly fifteen per cent higher than in 1910."

NUMBER OF ARTICLES SHOWING INCREASES OR DECREASES
IN 1914.

"An interesting sidelight is thrown on the price movement of 1914 by noting the number of articles which showed increases or decreases in average price or remained unchanged compared with 1913. Altogether, 322 articles are available in the present report and its predecessor for such a comparison. Of this total, 164 showed increases, 125 showed declines, while 33 were unchanged. In other words, 50 per cent of the number advanced, 40 per cent declined, and 10 per cent remained the same. In a similar list last year, 53 per cent advanced, while 34 per cent declined and 13 per cent were stationary."

*The quantities indicated in the budget are slight modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various official bodies.

II. TYPICAL WEEKLY EXPENDITURES ON STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, LIGHTING AND RENTALS
 FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE; INCOME \$800.00 PER YEAR; 1910-1914.

COMMODITY.	Quantity	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost
		1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, Sirloin Steak.....	2 lbs.	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	48.8
Beef, chuck roast.....	2 "	26.	27.8	28.	29.6	33.4
Veal, forequarters.....	1 "	12.8	14.	14.4	15.7	17.3
Mutton, roast, hindquarters.....	1 "	16.8	18.	17.8	19.1	20.8
Pork, roasting, fresh.....	1 "	18.	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.2
Pork, salt.....	2 "	34.4	33.	33.2	35.2	37.2
Bacon, best, smoked.....	1 "	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.9
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	40.6	36.	35.6	38.4	37.2
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	34.4
Eggs, packed.....	1 "	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	32.
Milk.....	6 qts.	48.	49.2	49.8	51.6	52.8
Butter, dairy, tub.....	2 lbs.	52.	53.	58.4	58.	57.2
Butter, creamery prints.....	1 "	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	33.7
Cheese, Canadian, old.....	1 "	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.4
Cheese, Canadian, new.....	1 "	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.8
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	66.	64.5	60.	61.5	64.5
Flour, ordinary family.....	10 "	33.	32.	34.	32.	35.
Rolled oats.....	5 "	21.	21.	22.	22.	22.5
Rice, good medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	12.2
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	12.4
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.	12.8
Prunes, medium quality.....	1 "	9.9	12.3	12.9	11.9	12.6
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	24.	24.	26.	23.6	25.6
Sugar, Yellow.....	2 "	10.8	11.	12.	11.	11.8
Tea, Black.....	¼ "	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.4
Tea, Green.....	¼ "	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.6
Coffee.....	¼ "	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	10.8
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.	41.
Vinegar, white wine.....	¼ pt.	.7	.7	.8	.8	1.5
All foods.....		\$6.954	\$7.138	\$7.339	\$7.337	\$7.738
Starch.....	¼ lb.	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Coal, anthracite.....	½ ton	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.	54.
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	35.	35.	37.5	38.7	38.1
Wood, hard, best.....	" Cord	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.5
Wood, soft.....	" "	29.4	30.	30.	30.6	31.3
Coal Oil.....	1 gal.	24.4	23.1	21.	23.7	23.6
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.757	\$1.783	\$1.817	\$1.905	\$1.895
Rent.....		\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.65
Grand Total.....		\$12.792	\$13.002	\$13.783	\$14.024	\$14.315

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Prices in Other Countries.

The following table shows by index numbers the movement of prices in certain other countries back to 1890 and by months for 1914:—

INDEX NUMBERS FOR CANADA, GREAT BRITAIN, UNITED STATES, FRANCE AND AUSTRALIA.

	CANADA	GREAT BRITAIN		UNITED STATES			FRANCE	AUS- TRALIA.
	Department of Labour (a.)	Economist	Sauerbeck.	Bradstreet	Dun.	Gibson.	La Réforme Economi- que. (g.)	Bureau of Census and Statistics (i.)
		(b.)	(c.)	(d.)	(e.)	(f.)	(g.)	(i.)
1890.....	110.3	101½	72	.....	90.191	43.4	100	1,053
1891.....	108.5	101	72	.....	98.247	50.8	100	945
1892.....	102.8	97	68	8.1302	89.822	45.3	94.2	918
1893.....	102.5	96	68	7.8317	94.155	46.0	97.9	850
1894.....	97.2	94½	63	6.9391	86.032	43.4	91.0	749
1895.....	95.6	87½	62	6.8220	80.992	42.0	84.4	760
1896.....	92.5	90	61	6.3076	77.780	34.0	82.5	922
1897.....	92.2	89	62	6.1164	75.502	34.7	83.5	925
1898.....	96.1	89	64	6.5784	79.940	38.7	88.7	895
1899.....	100.1	93	68	6.8020	80.428	41.6	95.9	809
1900.....	108.2	110	75	8.0171	85.295	44.2	102.4	894
1901.....	107.0	106	70	7.5673	95.668	44.5	95.8	974
1902.....	109.0	98	69	7.6604	101.567	53.5	94.2	1,051
1903.....	110.5	99½	69	8.0789	100.356	49.0	95.8	1,049
1904.....	111.4	102	70	7.9885	100.142	48.3	95.2	890
1905.....	113.8	104	72	8.0827	100.318	47.3	95.8	910
1906.....	120.0	109	77	8.3289	104.464	49.8	105.4	948
1907.....	126.2	115	80	8.9172	107.264	50.9	112.2	1,021
1908.....	120.8	111½	73	8.2949	113.282	54.2	101.2	1,115
1909.....	121.2	104	74	8.2631	111.848	59.2	101.8	993
1910.....	124.2	113½	78	9.2310	123.434	59.3	108.2	1,003
1911.....	127.4	114	80	8.8361	115.102	56.9	113.8	1,000
1912.....	134.4	117½	85	8.9493	123.438	62.6	117.8	1,170
1913.....	135.5	125	85	9.4935	120.842	58.1	116.0	1,088
1914.....	136.1	119.2	86	8.8857	124.528	60.8	.....	.....
January.....	136.5	119.0	83.5	8.8857	124.528	58.2	114.2	} 1,085
February.....	136.6	118.9	83.8	8.8619	121.641	58.2	113.8	
March.....	137.0	118.0	82.8	8.8320	121.771	57.8	113.8	
April.....	136.7	117.5	82.3	8.7562	119.791	57.7	113.2	} 1,113
May.....	136.3	118.0	82.6	8.6224	118.230	57.9	112.6	
June.....	135.3	115.9	81.2	8.6214	121.096	59.4	112.2	
July.....	134.8	116.6	82.4	8.6566	119.708	58.9	.....	} 1,185
August.....	136.3	122.6	87.9	(b)8.7087	120.740	64.9	.....
September.....	141.3	126.4	89.3	9.7572	126.975	68.6	.....
October.....	138.7	124.2	89.8	9.2416	123.531	62.9	.....	} .....
November.....	137.5	125.5	88.8	8.8620	124.340	63.1	.....
December.....	137.6	127.3	91.6	9.0354	124.183	62.3	.....

(a) Base 1890-1899=100; 272 commodities included.

(b) Base 1901-1905=100; prices of 44 commodities at January 1st of each year and the end of each month.

(c) Prices in 1867-1877=100; 45 commodities included.

(d) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of 96 commodities.

(e) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of about 200 commodities.

(f) 22 foodstuffs; based on the Dunn index number 190⁷

(g) Prices in 1890=100; 48 commodities included.

(h) Index Number for August 15th, \$9.8495.

(i) Base 1911=1000; 92 commodities included.

"Appendix B contains more detailed information and the various index numbers are given by groups of commodities. The annual statement of the British Board of Trade on prices is also given.

"In Great Britain prices also showed a great advance from August to the end of the year, but considerable weakness had appeared in many commodities during the first six months. Cereals, meats, tea, sugar, etc., advanced considerably, but textiles and minerals averaged lower, although some strength appeared toward the end of the year.

"In United States prices also showed downward tendencies until August, when prices rose steeply, especially in grain, flour, dairy products, hides, leather, chemicals, but the movement was downward in textiles, minerals, building material and many other commodities.

"In France prices as shown by the index number of *La Réforme Economique* were lower than for some years until June. Since that month no results have been published. Quotations of hides, tin, zinc, lead, cocoa, rice and corn were higher, while silk, cotton and coffee were lower.

"In Australia prices were higher than in 1913 in the first half of the year and advanced still more in the third quarter. A severe drought caused very high prices for grain and many other commodities. Metals advanced considerably in the third quarter."

THE MOVEMENT BY GROUPS AND COMMODITIES.

"Grains and Fodder.—The high prices during the last five months brought the level of grain prices to the highest point in many years. The index number for the group Grains and Fodder averaged 156.5 for the year, as compared with 136.8 in 1913, and 167.3 in 1912. High prices of fodder and barley early in the year accounted chiefly for the high level in 1912; during 1913 the lowest level since 1906 was reached as a result of the record crops in 1912 and 1913. War prices for grain and hay, together with a great shortage in the world's crop of cereals, which had appeared before the outbreak of war, brought the index number of the group from 150.4 in July, to 178.5 in December, though in January the index number had been as low as 140.9. The estimates of the world's crop of wheat at the end of 1914 showed a shortage of nearly 500,000,000 bushels from that of 1913, the total crop being less than in 1910. The total consumption of wheat is estimated to have increased in recent years by 5,000,000 bushels each year. In rye, the next most important cereal in Europe, decreases in Russia, Germany, and Hungary reduced the crop 70,000,000 bushels below that of 1913 and nearly 100,000,000 bushels below 1912. Barley production showed a considerable decrease in Russia, Germany, Hungary and Canada, only the United States showing a large increase. In oats a reduction of 500,000,000 bushels was shown. In corn, the United States crop was larger than the small yield in 1913, but little larger than the crop in 1911, and nearly 500,000,000 bushels short of the bumper crop of 1912.

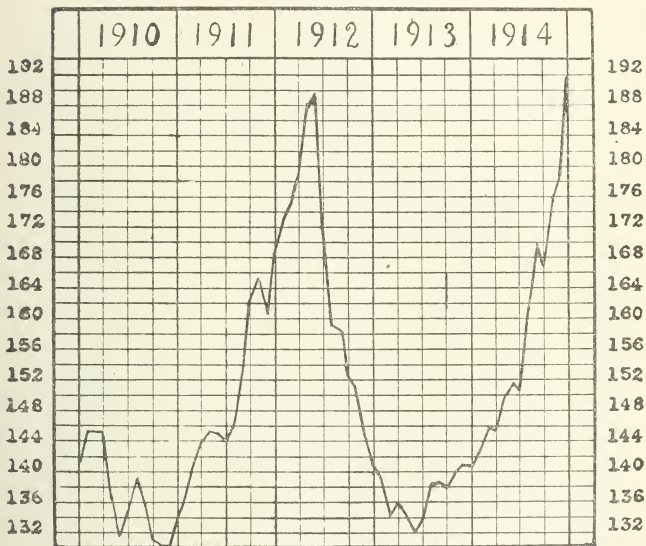
"The decrease in total estimates of grain crops from those of 1913, was, therefore, about 1,400,000,000 bushels. The reports as to wheat production in some countries later indicated greater yields than previously estimated, especially in France, Algeria, Argentina and Chili. Anticipations of reduced acreage and cultivation in Europe in 1915, owing to the war, and short supplies on various markets, owing to interruptions to shipping and the free movement of supplies, accentuated scarcity and raised prices on different markets according to circumstances from time to time, inducing much speculation and holding of supplies."

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RELATIVE PRICES OF GRAIN AND FODDER, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913 AND 1914.

Commodities included: Barley, No. 3 Western; Barley, No. 2 Ontario; Bran; Corn, No. 3 Yellow; Flax, No. 1 Northwestern; Hay, No. 1, Montreal and Toronto; Oats, No. 2 White, Western; Oats, No. 2 White, Ontario; Peas, No. 2 Ontario; Rye, No. 2 Ontario; Shorts; Straw; Wheat, No. 1 Northern; and Wheat, No. 2 White, Ontario.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



Animals and Meats.—Prices of animals and meats had risen to record level in 1913, but still further advances occurred in 1914 in cattle and sheep and their products. Hogs, hog products and poultry, however, averaged lower, though high at the beginning of the year. The index number for the group rose from 194.2 in January to 200.1 in September, but fell to 174.2 by December, averaging 192.3 for the year, as compared with 180.8 in 1913.

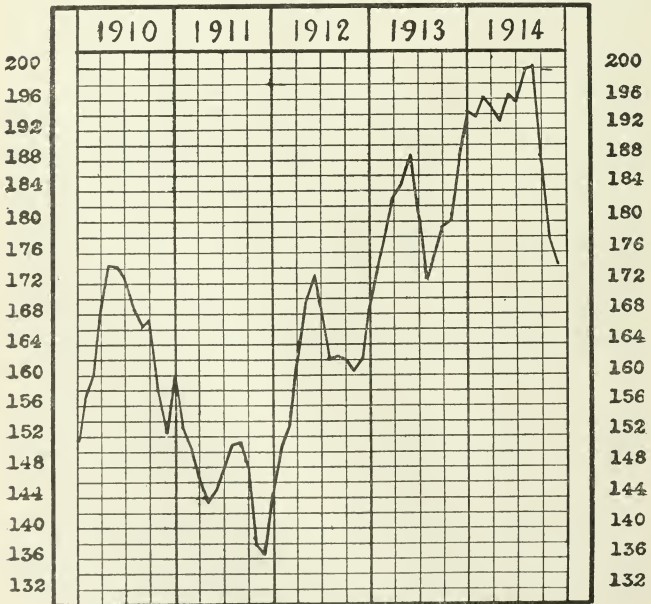
“Receipts of livestock showed decreases on the principal markets, except in hogs and in cattle at Winnipeg. The large supplies of hogs raised and marketed in Western Canada, many of which came east to Montreal and Toronto, increasing the receipts there, became a very important feature, marking the advance of the mixed farming movement in Western Canada. The reports of the Census and Statistics Office show an increase in the number of cattle on

farms in the prairie provinces. The great decrease in the number in Ontario is probably due to the large shipments to the United States in the latter part of 1913, when the tariff on imports was removed. It has been stated that farmers took advantage of the situation to get rid of a great number of cattle it would not have been profitable to feed for market, as feed was high in price that season. Numbers of valuable milch cows, however, were also reported to have been exported. An increase in the number of swine and sheep in the western provinces also appears in the Census returns, though decreases in eastern provinces lower the total estimate."

RELATIVE PRICES OF ANIMALS AND MEATS, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913 AND 1914.

Commodities included: Cattle, Western and Ontario; Beef, hindquarters, fore-quarters and plate; Hogs, live and dressed; Bacon; Hams; Pork, salt, mess; Lard; Sheep; Mutton; Lamb, dressed; Turkeys; Fowls.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



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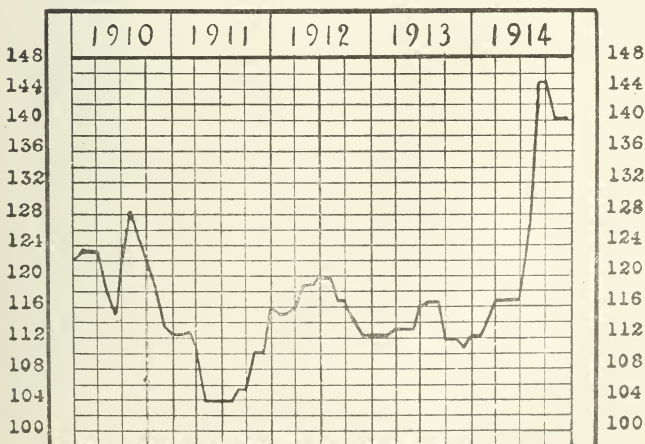
"Dairy Products.—The level of prices of dairy products as shown by the group index number had risen to a high point by the end of 1913. By the middle of 1914 the index number was down to 129.5 in May as compared with 135.1 in May, 1913, on account of lower prices for butter. In July the index numbers stood at 131.3 as compared with 138.4 in July 1913, butter, cheese, eggs, and milk at Victoria, B.C., being lower than a year before. Prices of butter, cheese and eggs, however, rose steeply after the outbreak of war and during the closing months of the year the group index number was almost as high as in 1913."

"Fish.—In 1913 fish prices had fallen considerably as a result of the "big run" of sockeye salmon in British Columbia and good catches of cod, haddock and mackerel on the Atlantic Coast. Canned lobsters, however, had risen steeply. In 1914 conditions were reversed, as the catches on the Atlantic Coast and the salmon run on the Pacific Coast were much smaller. War conditions lowered prices for a short time. The group index number for the year was therefore 156.0 as compared with 158.0 in 1913.

"The fish trade of Canada during 1914 was thought to be on the whole good, although the export trade in canned lobsters and dried fish felt the disastrous effects of the war on markets. Later the demand for prepared fish of various kinds from European countries was reported greater. The trade in Canada also showed expansion."

RELATIVE PRICES OF FLOUR, 1910—1914.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)

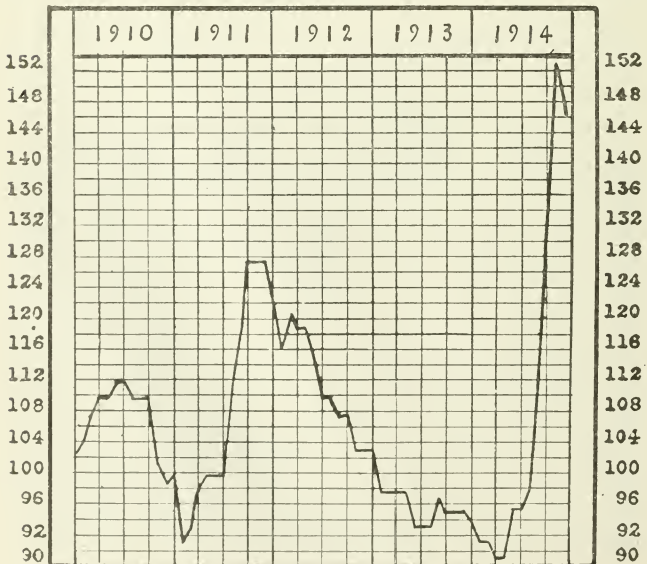


"Fruits and Vegetables.—Prices had receded to a comparatively low level by the end of 1913 as a result of good crops in 1912 and 1913. In canned goods, the pack of 1912 was so large that considerable stocks in many lines were held over and, as the 1913 crop and pack were also large, supplies were plentiful and prices were low. The crop in 1914 was somewhat reduced by dry weather, but on the whole was large and prices were therefore little higher than in the previous year in most lines. Prices paid to growers by canners showed a reduction in some cases. In Ontario the peach crop was a failure. None were canned, but supplies were available from the stocks held over in previous years. The index number for the group in November was 111.3 as compared with 126.5 in 1913 and the index number for the year was 118.1 as compared with 119.6 for 1913."

"Miscellaneous Groceries.—The general level of prices had fallen to 112.9 in January, as shown by the index number for the group, but in September was up to 136.0, declining to 132.2 in December. Flour and sugar were the chief commodities to advance, but nearly all articles were upward."

RELATIVE PRICES OF SUGAR, GRANULATED AND YELLOW, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913 AND 1914.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



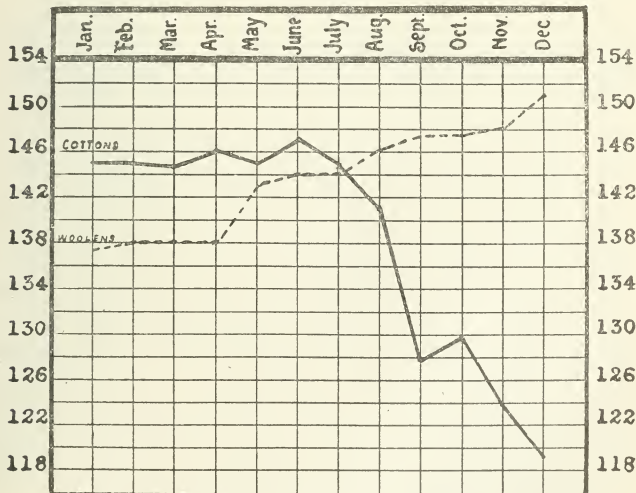
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Textiles.—The general level of prices for the year as shown by the average index number for the group was little higher than in the previous year, standing at 133.5, as compared with 130.8 in 1913. The declines in cottons, silk and jutes were offset by advances in woollens and flax products. Prices of jutes were also at record high levels from January to September and cottons and silk were higher than in 1913, until August. Textile mills in Canada had to contend with a slow demand for goods on the one hand, owing to trade depression, and with high prices of raw material and high operating expenses on the other hand. Demand from clothing manufacturers was very light. Retailers in many parts of the country were heavily stocked up with goods and the free extension of credit in the period of fast expanding trade had resulted in some financial difficulties. These conditions had been gradually remedied without severe loss, as the general trade of the Dominion kept up comparatively well during 1913 and the first half of 1914. The outbreak of war was followed by large orders for army supplies and caused improvement in some lines to offset unfavourable results in others. Dye stuffs, however, became scarce and difficult to obtain.”

RELATIVE PRICES OF COTTON AND WOOLENS, 1914.

Commodities included: Cotton, raw; Cottons, grey; Cottons, woven coloured fabrics; and Prints. Woollens: Wool, washed and unwashed; Yarn, worsted; Knitted Woollen Underwear; and Beaver Cloth.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)

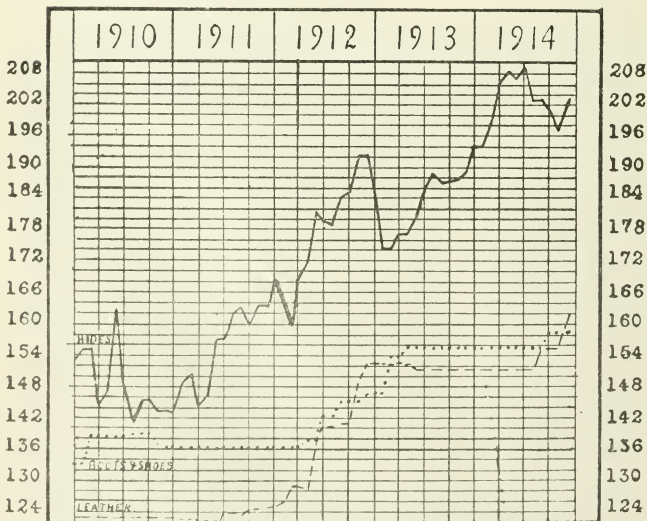


"Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes.—The market was comparatively quiet during the early part of the year, although prices of leather were firm, owing to the high price of hides and scarcity of supplies in many lines. As demand for boots and for leather goods was light, prices could not advance and many factories were running on short time. Leather continued scarce and high, particularly in some lines such as calf. Increases in prices were expected whenever demand would improve. The leather manufacturers were reported to have a good demand in foreign markets and so were able to keep up prices of leather to boot and shoe manufacturers. In July the market was still very quiet and factories were running under capacity. The demand for leather being light, prices were steady and stocks of leather were low. Retailers had been buying from hand to mouth for some months and boot manufacturers were cautious in laying in stocks. Supplies of hides being scarce, the price had advanced slightly in March and again in July, but eased off again later. The demand for boots, saddlery, harness and

RELATIVE PRICES OF HIDES, LEATHERS AND BOOTS AND SHOES, 1910--1914.

Commodities included: Hides, No. 1 Inspected Cows and Steers; Calfskins, green, No. 1; Horsehides, No. 1 Spanish Sole; No. 1 Slaughter Sole; Harness, No. 1, U.O.; Heavy Upper; Boots: Men's Split Bluchers; Men's Box Calf; and Women's Dongola.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



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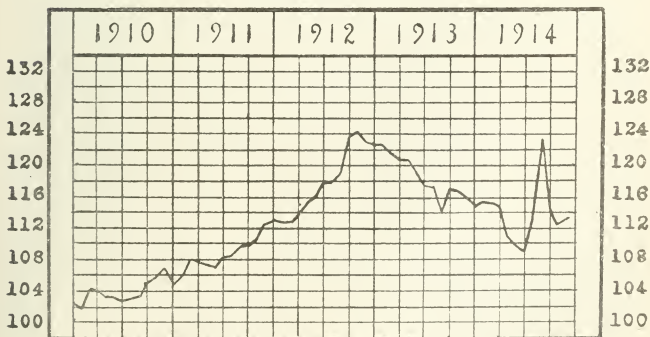
other leather supplies for military supplies in August caused a firmer market in all lines and, as stocks were low, prices advanced, especially in leathers. Owing to shipping conditions, supplies of hides from South America were uncertain for a short time. The supply of chemicals and dyes used in the tanning and the manufacture of leather were also difficult to obtain from Europe. The demand from retailers in Canada was also better, especially in rural districts. In November and December the market was still firm and prices were strongly upward."

"*Metals and Implements.*—The decline in prices in 1913 continued during 1914. Although prices in some lines advanced steeply in August and September as a result of war conditions, and, although some of these declined again, others remained on high levels, notably antimony, quicksilver, and spelter, while tin, lead and copper advanced again in December. The index number for the group stood at 114.7 in January and was down to 109.2 in July, but rose to 123.5 in September and stood at 113.4 in December. In January 1913, the index number had been as high as 122.6. The industrial demand for metals had fallen off considerably during 1913 and was still lighter in 1914. War conditions interfered with supplies of some metals in the latter part of 1914 and firmed prices in some markets. The demand for lead, copper and quicksilver was increased. There was also a demand for iron and steel for war supplies, especially in Great Britain, but not enough to offset the falling off in demand for industrial purposes in America."

RELATIVE PRICES OF METALS, 1910—1914.

Commodities included: Iron, pig. N.S., and Summerlee; Iron, bar; Black Sheets; Galvanized Sheets; Tinplates, charcoal and coke; Boiler Plates; Wrought Iron, old material; Steel Billets, mild; Steel, bar; Steel, cast; Antimony; Brass; Copper; Lead; Nickel; Quicksilver; Silver; Spelter; Solder; Tin, and Zinc Sheets.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



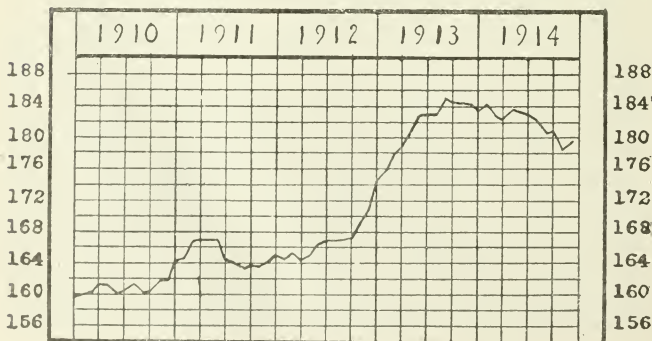
"Fuel and Lighting.—The index number for the group averaged 110.9 for the year as compared with 118.2 in 1913. The chief declines were in Connellsville coke and in gasoline, which were affected to the greatest extent by decreased industrial demand. Anthracite coal and coal oil were also down somewhat, but matches were higher."

"Lumber.—At the beginning of the year the trade depression appeared to be passing away. Activity was anticipated in the lumber markets as stocks were scarce and a demand was expected. The situation was still more encouraging in nearly all parts of the country at the end of July, when the war broke out and prices were becoming firmer in some lines. In British Columbia, where the depression in the lumber trade was greatest, it seemed that improvement was about to set in. The promise of good crops in all parts of Canada was an encouraging feature. The drouth which greatly curtailed the crop in the Prairie Provinces had diminished these expectations very little when war broke out. The new conditions caused a great demand for lumber in the Maritime Provinces and some demand in the other Eastern Provinces, but the shortage of ships and difficulties in shipping prevented this demand from having its full effect. In British Columbia the improvement in general trade was no longer expected, but the high prices of grain on the Prairie Provinces, improved the demand in that district somewhat. Owing to the conditions during the year the production was kept down considerably and stocks were not allowed to accumulate. In the Eastern Provinces the production was estimated to be up to the average or even to have exceeded it owing to the admirable demand from Britain in the latter part of the year. At the end of the year throughout the country stocks were low, especially supplies in consumers' hands, so that any improvement in trade would immediately cause renewed activity."

RELATIVE PRICES OF LUMBER, 1910—1914.

Commodities included: Pine, all grades, good sidings, shipping culls, box boards, No. 1 cuts; N. B. Spruce and Shingles; Lath, Hemlock, Oak, Birch, Maple (soft), B. C. Fir and Shingles.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



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Miscellaneous Building Materials.—A slightly lower level of prices appeared as a result of declines in bricks, cement, hinges, iron pipe, nails, plaster of Paris, sash cord, sash weights, soil pipe, copper wire, iron wire, and wire fencing, but lead pipe, lime, red lead and wire cloth were higher."

Paints, Oils and Glass.—The general level of prices for the group, including fourteen commodities, was slightly lower than in 1913, but was upward in the last three months owing to steep rises in glass and white lead. Benzine, Paris green, putty and rosin averaged lower than in 1913, while shellac and turpentine as well as glass and white lead averaged higher."

House Furnishings.—The group index number averaged higher than in 1913, as the higher levels reached in that year continued in most lines while crockery advanced still higher, as well as celluloid handled knives of European manufacture, on the outbreak of war, owing to higher freights and other costs. Pails, tubs and brooms also averaged higher for the year, but sad irons and iron beds were lower."

Drugs and Chemicals.—The group index number averaged 121.6 as compared with 113.3 in 1913. The principal increases occurred in alcohol, carbolic acid, caustic soda, glycerine and quinine, but alum, borax, brimstone, copperas and soda ash also advanced. Opium alone averaged lower for the year, but advanced steeply in August."

Miscellaneous.—Raw furs were down steeply in the latter part of the year. Liquors and tobacco averaged higher, increased excise duties being a considerable factor. In Sundries, binder twine, rope, newsprint paper and rubber were lower, but gunpowder and starch were higher."

APPENDICES.

Appendix A deals with retail prices, and shows the averages for the past five years of some thirty staple foods and of fuel, lighting and rent for each locality in Canada having a population of 10,000 and upward. Appendix B on prices in other countries, quotes the annual reviews published by the British Board of Trade, the *Economist* and the *Statist*, London, the United States Department of Labour, *Bradstreet*, *Dun* and the *Annalist*, New York, *La Réforme Economique*, Paris, and the Bureau of Census and Statistics, Australia. Appendix C gives the statistics of the world's gold production.

V.—LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA, 1914.

The fourth annual report on Labour Organization in Canada, containing 238 pages, embodying statistics, etc., for the calendar year 1914, was issued some weeks after the close of the fiscal year 1914-15. The report consists of nineteen chapters, in which are discussed many phases of the activities of organized labour bodies operating in Canada. The opening chapter contains a discussion of the bearing of the European war on various aspects of trade unionism; it includes also the text of deliverances of representative labour organizations in different countries regarding war in general or having special reference to the present war.

TRADES UNIONISM AND RECRUITS.

Figures also are printed showing the number of members of trade unions who to the close of the year 1914 have as recruits or reservists gone to the front from Canada. The trade unions furnished in all 3,498 recruits and 417 reservists. The proportion contributed by each of the leading trade groups is shown in the following statement:

	Enlistments.	Reservists.
Building Trades.....	1,056	93
Metal Trades.....	324	24
Printing Trades.....	207	12
Street Railway Employees.....	204	10
Clothing Trades.....	39	14
Mining and Quarrying.....	217	62
Hotel, Restaurant and Brewery Workers.....	131	22
Musicians.....	236	22
Letter Carriers.....	82	14
Operating Railroad Brotherhoods.....	452	39
Other Railroad Employees.....	151	35
Miscellaneous.....	399	70
Totals.....	3,498	417

The list of localities in which more than fifteen enrolments for active service were made from the ranks of labour unions is as follows:—

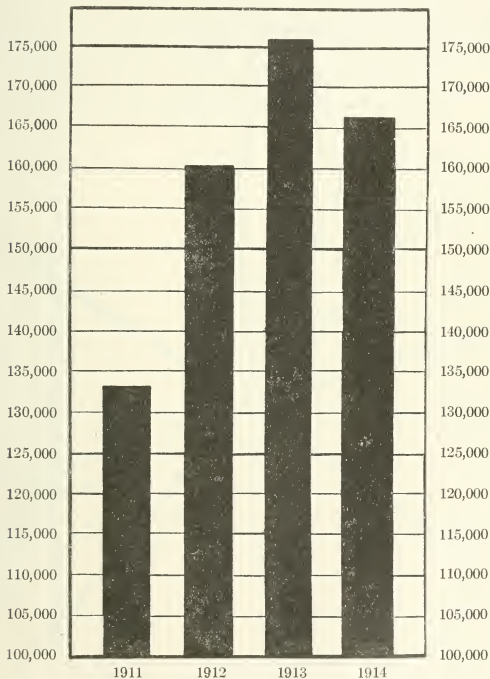
Cities.	Number of Enlistments.	Number of Reservists.	Cities.	Number of Enlistments.	Number of Reservists.
Toronto.....	579	89	St. John.....	38	3
Winnipeg.....	402	52	Lethbridge.....	30	2
Montreal.....	289	42	Medicine Hat.....	30	1
Vancouver.....	222	22	Peterborough.....	27	.....
Calgary.....	154	9	Brandon.....	24	2
Edmonton.....	153	2	Halifax.....	23	1
Victoria.....	125	14	New Westminster.....	22	.....
Ottawa.....	85	7	St. Catharines.....	20	1
Regina.....	79	8	Fort William.....	19	5
Quebec.....	77	14	Kingston.....	18	1
Hamilton.....	76	8	All others.....	842	117
Saskatoon.....	66	10			
Moosejaw.....	55	3	Total.....	3,498	417
London.....	43	4			

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TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP, 1914.

The report shows there were at the end of 1914, 102 international and 12 non-international central labour organizations having local branches or members in Canada. There is also the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, a body which through its affiliations of local branches of international organizations is closely identified with international trade unionism. These figures show an increase over 1913 of one in the number of international unions which have established

FOUR YEARS OF TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA.



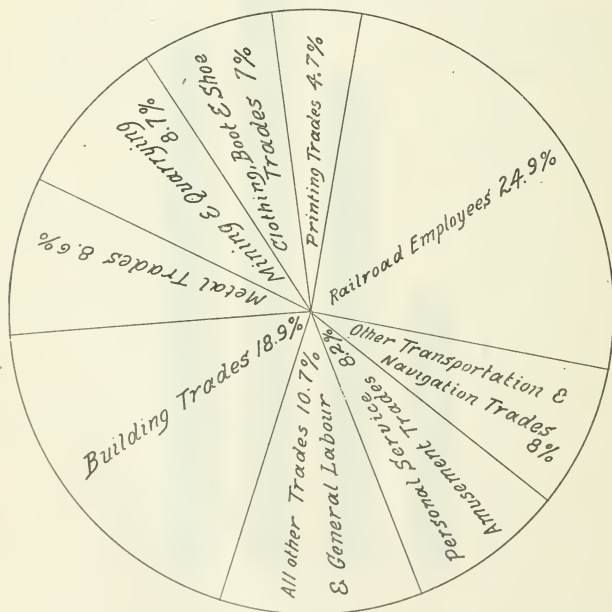
local branches in Canada. At the close of 1914 there were 2,003 local branch unions in the Dominion, 1,774 of which were affiliated with international organizations, 196 were connected with non-international bodies, and 33 were independent units. The decrease in 1914 of international branches was 18, and in independent units one, while the non-international organizations showed a gain of five, making a total loss in local branches of fourteen. The numerical strength of

all classes of labour bodies in the Dominion at the close of the calendar year 1914 stood at 166,163. The estimated membership at the end of each of the past four years was as follows:

1911.....	133,132
1912.....	160,120
1913.....	175,799
1914.....	166,163

The membership as recorded for 1914 comprises: (a) 134,348 reported as belonging to international organizations; (b) 6,134 (estimated) for seven international organizations which did not furnish separate figures for their Canadian membership, making a reported and estimated international membership of

TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.



140,182; (c) 20,935 trade union workers affiliated with non-international organizations; and (d) 4,746 members of independent bodies. According to these figures, there were losses in international membership, as compared with 1913, of 9,095, and in independent bodies of 1,261, as against a gain of 720 in

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membership of non-international organizations, leaving a net loss for the year of 9,636. Notwithstanding the loss in international membership, international trade unionism remains at present the preponderating factor in organized labour in Canada.

Two charts are reproduced from the report, one showing at a glance the standing for several years of trade union membership in Canada, the other similarly indicating the relative standing to each other of the various trade groups embraced in Canadian trade unionism.

TRADE UNION CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING IN CANADA

The following tables extracted from the report shows (1) international organizations having members in Canada, (2) number of branches in Canada and elsewhere, (3) reported membership in Canada and elsewhere, (4) other trade union central organizations operating in Canada.

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International Organizations.	No. of BRANCHES.		REPORTED MEMBERSHIP.	
	In Canada.	¹ Else-where	In Canada.	¹ Else-where.
American Federation of Labour.....	(²) 5	(²) 565	118	27,076
Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and.....	3	37	125	2,875
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....	6	217		² 15,700
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.....	45	688	962	33,572
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	63	903	7,294	75,222
Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of	3	57	100	1,900
Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of.....	11	271	400	8,100
Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, Brotherhood of.....	19	331	996	16,310
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	11	120	566	9,189
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	16	151	1,752	38,248
Brewery Workmen, International Union of the United.....	24	504	1,519	51,749
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of.....	15	96	2,618	11,067
Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.....	4	44	47	653
Brushmakers' International Union.....	1	11	16	584
'Building Labourers' International Protective Union of America.....	4	128	412	10,636
Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.....	143	20	35	1,025
Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers, International.....	3	1,845	7,720	204,540
Cement Workers, American Brotherhood of.....	1			² 3,500
Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....	23	92	50	2,000
Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail.....	1	465	2,523	46,977
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United.....	2			² 15,000
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, The.....	4	26	55	4,645
Electrical Workers and Operators, International Brotherhood of.....	40	500	2,800	35,200
'Engineers, Amalgamated Society of.....	18	897	955	174,392
Engineers, International Union of Steam and Operating.....	17	281	2,000	18,300
Elevator Constructors, International Union of.....	1	42	28	2,660
Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary.....	3	321	145	16,355
Freight Handlers, Brotherhood of Railroad.....	5			² 2,990
Fur Workers' Union, International.....	2	13	115	4,385
Garment Workers of America, United.....	22	242	3,000	17,000
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'.....	10	72	4,100	109,900
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....	3	123	189	9,342
Glass Bottle Blowers, Association of the United States and Canada.....	3	96	300	9,700
Glass Workers' International Association, Amalgamated.....	3	24	50	1,174
Glove Workers' Union of America, International.....	2	21	90	1,010
Granite Cutters' International Association of America, The	7	184	179	10,361
Halibut Fishermen's Union of the Pacific.....			800	1,000
Hatters of North America, United.....	1	21	15	8,985
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International.....	9	220	212	34,788
Horse-shoers of the United States and Canada, Inter. Union of Journeymen.....	7	142	218	5,482
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Inter. Alliance and Bartenders' Inter. League of America.....	27	542	2,315	57,814
'Industrial Workers of the World.....	3	150	465	30,071
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.....	1	90	96	9,904
Lathers' International Union, Wood, Wire and Metal.....	10	225	242	6,458
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, Inter. United Brotherhood of.....	3	54	74	2,126
Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and Canada.....	3	30	185	2,843
Longshoremen's Association, International.....	26	394	2,478	22,522
'Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	86	759	5,800	69,200
'Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.....	88	754	6,421	80,326
Machinists, International Association of.....	61	764	4,654	69,346

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International Organizations.	NO. OF BRANCHES.		REPORTED MEMBERSHIP.	
	In Canada.	¹ Elsewhere.	In Canada.	¹ Elsewhere.
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, International Brotherhood of.....	150	230	9,400	8,873
¹ Maintenance-of-Way Employees, Brotherhood of.....		116	73	3,538
Marble Workers, International Association of.....	7	58	375	4,350
¹ Mechanical Trackmen, International Brotherhood of.....		4	76	316
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' Inter. Union of North America.....	8	113	315	9,685
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet	18	400	1,000	17,000
Mine Workers of America, United.....	33	2,541	4,483	32,990
Miners, Western Federation of.....	20	250	4,015	61,385
Moulders' Union of North America, International.....	33	378	2,560	47,440
Musicians, American Federation of.....	42	648	6,000	63,000
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.....	45	952	2,320	77,726
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of.....	10	87	600	3,800
Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	9	64	486	8,074
Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Stone Curb Settlers, Inter. Union of.....	1	58	53	1,600
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada.....	7	75	200	3,600
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.....	4	62	146	5,254
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union of America, International.....	2	13	225	2,975
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Inter. Ass'n of the United States and Canada, Operative.....	21	300	1,922	19,078
Plumbers and Steamfitters of America, United Association of	44	665	3,000	37,000
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.....	1	67	92	6,858
Print Cutters' Association of America, National.....		5	6	431
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.....	22	319	1,054	28,946
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of.....	4	38	700	4,913
Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.....	6	64	500	5,500
Railway Clerks, Brotherhood of.....	1	151		35,000
¹ Railway Conductors, Order of.....	56	565	2,826	46,786
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	68	514		31,551
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.....	15	197	6,000	51,000
¹ Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	81	800	10,000	123,200
¹ Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	1	16	52	688
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	17	103		25,000
Seamen's Union of America, International.....	2	60	1,000	15,000
Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, International.....	1	27	27	573
Spinners' International Union.....	1	20	25	2,475
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, Inter. Brotherhood of.....	9	45	600	5,400
Stage Employees' International Alliance, Theatrical.....	22	424	316	17,700
Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union of North America, International.....	1	8	47	1,372
Steel Plate Transferers' Association of America.....	1	2	6	65
Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, International.....	8	112	197	4,571
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.....	31	200	1,200	5,550
Stove Mounters' International Union.....	2	51	50	1,602
Switchmen's Union of North America.....	3	196	87	9,177
Tailors' Union, Journeymen (Department of Amal. Clothing Workers of America).....	21	309	800	11,200
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of.....	6	507	323	51,100
Textile Workers of America, United.....	2	200	50	19,950
Tile Layers and Helpers' International Union, Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic.....	7	55	250	2,850
Timberworkers, International Union of.....	2	52	30	2,470
Tobacco Workers' International Union.....	3	31	200	3,600
Travellers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union of America.....	2	21	85	1,040

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International Organization.	NO. OF BRANCHES.		REPORTED MEMBERSHIP.	
	In Canada.	¹ Elsewhere.	In Canada.	¹ Elsewhere.
Typographical Union, International.....	47	686	4,807	53,730
Uphoisterers' International Union of North America.....	5	59	535	3,500
Totals.....	1,774	26,488	134,348	2,671,594

¹Includes United States, Mexico, Canal Zone, Philippine Islands, Great Britain and colonies, except Canada.

²Includes only the unions directly chartered, i.e., those unions not affiliated through any international organization. The American Federation of Labour had on September 30, 1914, 110 international unions affiliated, representing approximately 21,460 locals, as well as five departments, forty-three state branches, 647 city centrals, and 370 local trade and federal labour unions, making a total of 1,375 charters for 22,835 affiliated bodies, representing a membership of 2,020,671.

³Includes members in Canada.

⁴Indicates that union is not affiliated with American Federation of Labour. of 2,020,671.

Other Trade Union Central Organizations.	Branches or affiliations.	Membership reported.
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	¹ 1,173	80,094
Canadian Federation of Labour.....	857	27,252
British Columbia Association of Stationary Engineers.....	6	425
Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of Canada.....	4	400
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.....	15	550
Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.....	33	5,200
Federated Association of Letter Carriers.....	44	1,937
Federation of Textile Workers of Canada.....	3	1,006
National Association of Marine Engineers.....	16	1,175
Provincial Workmen's Association (of Miners).....	20	5,000
Retail Employes' Organization of British Columbia.....	9	1,500
La Fédération Ouvrière Mutuelle du Nord.....	5	1,948
La Fédération Ouvrière Catholique de Trois Rivières.....	14	900

¹Includes charters issued to forty-four trades and labour councils, three provincial federations of labour, and thirteen federal labour unions, as well as affiliations of 1,113 local unions, 962 of which have been affiliated through their respective international headquarters paying per capita tax on the whole of their Canadian membership; the balance of 151 have affiliated individually. The total membership is approximately 80,094.

²So far as the Department has been able to learn, the Canadian Federation of Labour has three organizing bodies in affiliation, viz., the Canadian Brotherhood of Boilermakers, four lodges with 400 members; the Provincial Workmen's Association, twenty lodges with 5,000 members; and Canadian Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, eighteen lodges with 1,955 members. One trades and labour council, one printing trades council and fifteen local unions are also connected with the federation. Of the fifteen local unions ten report a combined membership of 897. This number, with the members of the three affiliated organizing bodies, would bring the total reported membership to 7,252.

TRADE UNION BRANCHES BY PROVINCES.

The report shows that Ontario has the largest number of local branches of international organizations, 739 of the 1,774 branches being located in that province, Quebec has 230, and British Columbia 216 branches. The other six provinces rank numerically as follows: Alberta, 155; Manitoba, 133; Saskatchewan, 124; Nova Scotia, 86; New Brunswick, 81 and Prince Edward Island, 5.

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The 196 local branches of non-international bodies are divided among the various provinces as follows: Ontario, 63; Quebec, 46; Nova Scotia, 39; British Columbia, 18; New Brunswick, 12; Manitoba, 7; Saskatchewan and Alberta 4 each, and Prince Edward Island 3. The province of Quebec claims 25 of the 33 unaffiliated or independent units. Of the remainder Ontario and Prince Edward Island have three each, and two are located in British Columbia.

UNION MEMBERSHIP IN CANADIAN CITIES.

According to the figures published in the report more than one-half of the local unions of the country are located in twenty-five cities, and among them they comprise nearly forty per cent of the entire trade union membership in the Dominion. Montreal stands in first place as to the number of local branches, but Toronto reports much the largest membership. The following summary gives the names of the cities, number of unions in locality, number of unions reporting membership, and the membership reported:

Cities.	Number of Unions in locality.	Number of Unions reporting membership.	Number of members reported.	Cities.
Montreal.....	126	43	8,439	Montreal.
Toronto.....	123	62	14,781	Toronto.
Winnipeg.....	80	40	6,693	Winnipeg.
Vancouver.....	69	34	5,165	Vancouver.
Ottawa.....	59	33	3,262	Ottawa.
Hamilton.....	53	32	2,684	Hamilton.
Edmonton.....	44	23	2,037	Edmonton.
London.....	43	17	1,587	London.
Calgary.....	43	26	2,524	Calgary.
Quebec.....	40	17	2,630	Quebec.
Victoria.....	40	25	1,589	Victoria.
Fort William.....	30	14	775	Fort William.
Saint John.....	29	14	980	Saint John.
Saskatoon.....	28	20	852	Saskatoon.
Halifax.....	27	11	1,386	Halifax.
St. Thomas.....	26	14	1,377	St. Thomas.
Regina.....	25	19	955	Regina.
Moncton.....	24	12	1,640	Moncton.
Moose Jaw.....	24	13	944	Moose Jaw.
Brandon.....	23	16	677	Brandon.
Lethbridge.....	23	17	862	Lethbridge.
Brantford.....	22	9	403	Brantford.
Windsor.....	22	7	178	Windsor.
Peterborough.....	21	10	427	Peterborough.
Nelson.....	20	9	300	Nelson.
Totals.....	1,064	537	63,147	Totals.

BENEFITS PAID BY CENTRAL LABOUR BODIES.

Particulars are given showing the disbursements made during the year 1914 on account of benefits paid by central labour organizations operating in Canada. Of the 102 international bodies whose activities extend into the Dominion 79 have benefit features on a varying scale. Many of the remaining organizations have benefit schemes, the administration of which, however, is under the control of the local branches. No returns of expenditure for benefits having been received from the local unions, the totals given do not show the full amount expended on account of all benefits paid by organized labour. The grand total of the benefits disbursed by the international bodies amounted to \$12,837,987. Of this sum

\$8,864,631 was expended on account of death and disability benefits, which is more than two-thirds of the combined disbursements in all other directions, the railroad brotherhoods, as usual, contributing very largely on this account. The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, as was the case in 1913, made the largest expenditure of any single organization, no less a sum than \$2,515,874 having been paid in death and disability benefits. The Cigarmakers' International Union contributed the greatest amount in sick benefits, \$196,853 having been expended. The Western Federation of Miners paid the largest amount in strike benefits, the disbursements being \$767,679.

Of the non-international organizations three reported having made payments on account of benefits, the total disbursements amounting to \$8,266.75. The Federated Association of Letter Carriers contributed \$6,733.75 in death benefits; La Fédération Ouvrière Mutuelle du Nord spent \$800 for a similar purpose, and the Canadian Federation of Textile Workers disbursed \$400 for death benefits, \$176 in unemployed, \$75 in sick, and \$22 in accident benefits. The National Association of Marine Engineers contributed \$500 to the Great Lakes disaster fund.

The table following shows in detail the expenditures made on account of the various benefits by the international organizations operating in Canada:

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Name of Organization.	Death Benefits.	Travelling Benefits.	Unemploy- ed Benefits.	Strike Benefits.	Sick Benefits.	Accident Benefits.	Old age Pensions.
American Federation of Labour.....				9,388			
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.....	6,391			7,650			
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.....	36,250			3,352 (a)	5,796		
Bill Posters and Billers, International Alliance.....				1,000			
Blacksmiths and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....				2,000	9,000		
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasters' International Union of America.....	241,045			66,822			
Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America, Brotherhood of.....	7,006			20,000			
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	4,050				91,727		
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	10,475			2,400			
Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.....	100			7,209			
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of.....	11,700			9,632			
Brewery Workmen, International Union of the United.....			502		6,500	450	
Building Labourers' International Protective Union.....							
Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood.....	3,200			102,807		65,300	
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.....	553,486			2,600			
Carriage, Wagon & Automobile Workers, International Union of.....	1,450		31,898	8,877	196,853		
Cigar-makers' International Union of America.....	(b) 280,555	45,264	3,500	29,500	3,195		
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United.....							
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.....	300						
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	24,000			4,700			
Engineers, International Union of Steam and Operating.....			1,600	2,904			
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'.....			15,000	65,499			
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.....	52,450						
Glass Workers' International Association, Amalgamated.....	800			500			
Glove Workers' International Association, International.....	35,254			3,306			
Grante Cutters' International Association of America, The.....	225						
Hallbut Fishermen's Union of the Pacific.....	38,898						
Hatters of North America, United.....	7,750						
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International.....	67,205			42,009	74,423		
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League.....	12,800			30,000 (a)	14,555		
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.....	6,590						
Leathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.....				2,395	2,245		
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, International United Brotherhood of.....	10,700						
Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association of U.S. and Canada.....	1,888,632			38,872	95,333 (f)	327,180	
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.....	743,300			29,743		233,950	
Longshoremen, International Association of.....	69,097			186,179			
Machinists, International Association of.....			(c) 10,000				
Marble Workers, International Association of.....	5,000		1,100		7,000		
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' International Union.....	1,100			7,065			
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet.....		222					
Mechanical Trackmen, International Brotherhood of.....							
Miners, Western Federation of.....	31,353			767,679			131,028
Moulders' Union of North America, International.....	(b) 78,388		25,792	169,946			169,943

Name of Organization	Death Benefits.	Travelling Benefits.	Unemployed Benefits.	Strike Benefits.	Sick Benefits.	Accident Benefits.	Old age Pensions.
Painters, Districts and Departments of Vancouver, British Columbia	(b) 151,800			(d) 16,500			
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of	600						
Pattern Makers, International Brotherhood of	350				417		
Photo Engravers, Union of North America, International	2,300	1,800		19,703	8,806		
Plating Cutters, Union of the United States and Canada	2,450			6,060			
Plumbers and Cement Finishers, International Association of the United States and Canada	35,000						
Plumbers and Steamfitters of America, United Association of	19,097			20,217	69,085		
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative	5,150						
Printing Pressmen's Union, International	12,800		(c)	52,191	3,000		
Quarry Workers' International Union of North America	700			2,865			
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of	1,075,000						
Railway Conductors, Order of	90,000			24,290		(b) 8,700	1,600
Railway Telegraphers, Order of	189,793						
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric	2,515,874						
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of	1,300		3,000				
Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, International	11,418						
Seamens' Union International	400						
Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union of North America, International	8,607			2,202	1,800		
Stationary Firemen, International Brotherhood of	5,300			5,743			
Stenographers and Electrotypers' Union, International			5,000				
Stage Employees, International Alliance of	8,675			1,763			
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen	1,200						
Stove Mounters' International Union	213,375						
Switchmen's Union of North America				2,000			
Spinners' International Union	12,370			16,422	22,000		
Tanners, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of				17,000			
Textile Workers, United	2,600			26,308			
Tile Layers and Helpers' International Union, Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic				1,000			
Timber Workers, International Union	1,050			3,000			
Tobacco Workers, International Union							
Typographical Union, International	255,334			25,061	6,018		
Travellers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union	400			2,000			261,703
Upholsterers and Trimmers' International Union				16,007			
Totals	8,861,631	47,276	97,392	1,453,359	963,353	635,580	206,395

- (a) Includes disability benefits.
 (b) Includes accident benefits.
 (c) Includes donations.
 (d) Includes indigent benefits.
 (e) Includes strike benefits.
 (f) Includes lock-out benefits.
 (g) Includes sick and hospital benefits.

The Seaman's Union in addition to other benefits paid \$8,001.90 as tool insurance and shipwreck benefit

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VI.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING 1914, WITH COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1901 TO 1914, INCLUSIVE.

The number of trade disputes in existence in Canada during the calendar year 1914 was 44, the lowest number recorded since the Department began the collection of strike statistics in 1901. The lowest previous record was in 1908, in which year, as in the year just closed, a financial and industrial depression existed. From that time the number of strikes rose gradually, until, in 1912, there were 150, more than double the number recorded in 1908. In 1913 the number fell off to 113, and this number, as will be seen, was more than cut in half by the figures recorded for the past year.

There was a decrease, also, in 1914 as compared with the two preceding years, in regard to all other points as to which the Department classifies its statistics. The number of establishments affected by strikes in 1914 was 205, as compared with 1,015 in 1913 and 989 in 1912. The number of employees concerned in strikes also showed a decrease, there being 8,678 in 1914, compared with 39,536 in 1913 and 40,511 in 1912. Time losses in working days also showed a large decline from the figures of the previous years, the figures for the years 1914, 1913 and 1912 being respectively 430,054, 1,287,678 and 1,099,208. In all respects, save in the number of establishments affected (in which the figures for 1914 were slightly in excess of those of 1908) and time losses, the record for the year just closed showed much lower figures than during any previous year.

The number of disputes actually commenced in the year 1914 was 40, there being four disputes carried over from the previous year. The strikes carried over were those of coal miners on Vancouver Island, shoe workers at Quebec and garment workers and cigarmakers at Montreal, which account for more than half the number of employees concerned during the year, as well as for half the approximate total of time losses in working days. Leaving out of consideration these strikes, of which two were settled early in 1914, it will be seen that the year, both in regard to the number of disputes commenced, the establishments affected, the number of employees concerned and time losses, indicated improved conditions so far as concerns relations between employers and employees. It is unnecessary to state that the war in Europe and Canada's part therein has had an important bearing in this direction.

The largest number of strikes occurred in the metal trades, these trades accounting for 14 disputes. The building trades came next, with 12. The greatest number of employees affected in any one group of trades was in the clothing trades, in which group is included shoe workers. Although there were but five strikes reported in this group, the number involved was over 3,500. The mining industry, in which there were but three strikes in existence during the year, had the next highest number of employees affected. The lowest number of employees affected in any group was that found in the food and tobacco trades, in which but two strikes occurred, affecting 53 employees.

Most of the disputes occurred in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, there being 20 strikes in the former province and nine in the latter. Nova Scotia and Alberta are charged each with four strikes.

THE MORE IMPORTANT STRIKES.

Without attempting to give the details of each of the strikes in existence during the year, it will be of interest to refer to some of the more important disputes in more detail than is possible in the tabular summary found in this chapter.

COAL MINERS ON VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Regarded generally, the most important strike in existence during the year was that of coal miners on Vancouver Island, which, however, dates back to 1912.

Briefly reviewing the course of the strike, it may be noted that work ceased first at the Cumberland mines, controlled by the Canadian Collieries Company, on September 16, 1912, and two days later work ceased at the mines of the same company at Extension. The strike was the outcome, as has appeared from statements of the United Mine Workers of America, of an effort on the part of that organization to secure a joint working agreement between the union organization named and the mine operators on Vancouver Island, and although there was some question of alleged discrimination by the company against employees known to be active union workers, substantially the dispute was accepted as being a struggle for union recognition. The company operated their Cumberland mines with such labour as was available, and claimed almost a normal output a few months later. At the Extension Mines the strike seemed to have been somewhat more effective. On May 1, 1913, the men ceased work at all other mines on the island, namely, Nanaimo, South Wellington and Jinglepot, controlled by various companies. This second strike was known subsequently to have been a development of the earlier dispute. The strike of May 1, like that of the previous September, took place without any preliminary negotiations between the union and any of the companies concerned. Branches of the U. M. W. A. had come into existence at all the mining centres, and in the second strike, as in the first (still unsettled), the struggle was generally accepted as one for union recognition.

In the course of a visit to the West, the Minister of Labour, during July, 1913, visited the various scenes of the disturbance and did what appeared possible at that time to bring about better relations between the various companies and their men. It was not, however, possible to secure an agreement. An enquiry was also conducted by Mr. S. Price, of St. Thomas, under a Royal Commission, and the report presented by Mr. Price under date of August 14, 1913, contained a comprehensive statement of the situation as then appearing.

Operations were proceeding, though under more or less restriction, at all the mines when, in the month of August, considerable disturbances occurred at Nanaimo, South Wellington, Extension and Ladysmith, the latter place being the point at which resided a large proportion of the workers at Extension. A considerable number of special provincial police and forces of militia were sent to the scene of disturbance, and work ceased for a time at all points save Cumberland. The company controlling the Jinglepot mine on August 18 made an agreement with its workers conceding complete recognition of the union. The situation at Cumberland did not undergo any material change. At Extension, where are located other mines of the Canadian Collieries Company, work was again slowly resumed, as also at the mines of the Western Fuel Company in Nanaimo. In November, 1913, the Deputy Minister of Labour visited the scene of the dispute and further efforts were made, but without result; the question of union recognition remained the chief issue, neither side conceding any point. In March, 1914, the Western Fuel Company made an agreement with its then employees on conditions involving an increase in wages approximating ten per cent. on those paid under the agreement in force when the strike of May 1 began. The new agreement was made terminable on October 1, 1916. During the month of June it was publicly announced that the United Mine Workers' organization had found it necessary to cease supporting the strike on Vancouver Island, and it became generally understood that the amount which had been paid out by the organization for the relief of strikers from the inception of the trouble in September, 1912, approximated one and a half million dollars. This situation made a speedy termination of the strike more probable in any event; the out-

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break in August of the European war and some general increase in unemployment in different parts of Canada, no doubt increased the disposition of the strikers to bring about a working agreement with the operators. The strike was formally declared off in August. It is not understood that any settlement was reached beyond a general undertaking by the operators that those who had taken part in the strike would not be prejudiced in applying for work.

SHOE WORKERS AT QUEBEC.

Another important strike continued from 1913, but which was settled in 1914, was that of shoe machine workers at Quebec. This strike was settled as the result of a conference of the parties brought about by an officer of the Department of Labour and a committee of citizens. The dispute commenced in the latter part of December, 1913, and affected about 3,000 employees in shoe manufacturing establishments operated by members of the Quebec Shoe Manufacturers' Association. The employees concerned were members of the Canadian Federation of Shoe Workers (Leather Cutters.) The Federation of Boot and Shoe Workers (Machinists), and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union (Shoe Lasters).

During October, 1913, notices were posted in the various factories setting forth the conditions under which such factories would be operated. The conditions imposed, besides fixing the rate of wages and hours of employment, gave the employers the exclusive right of engaging, discharging or suspending employees, and established the employer, or his representative, as the sole judge of the competence and ability of an employee to do specified work.

The terms of the employers were generally accepted at the time by the employees. In December, however, employees in two establishments objected to the employment of a non-unionist, and struck work. The factories affected were those of the John Ritchie Company and Messrs. Gale Brothers, employing about 220 hands. At the end of December all the members of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association decided to close their establishments, owing to the fact that their employees had refused to sign individually the agreement governing conditions of employment. The effect of this decision was to cause an almost complete cessation of work in the shoe manufacturing business in Quebec, the only establishments running being those operated by firms which did not belong to the Shoe Manufacturers' Association. Nearly 3,000 operatives, chiefly males, were directly affected by this dispute, which caused a certain amount of unemployment in other lines, particularly among leather workers and box makers.

Shortly after the inception of the dispute, the Minister tendered the good offices of the Department of Labour and Mr. Victor DuBreuil visited Quebec to aid in securing a settlement. Mr. DuBreuil also met the parties concerned on several occasions, and assisted a committee of citizens in arranging, during February, a joint conference, which led to the termination of the trouble.

By the terms of the agreement the men were not required to sign individual contracts, but it was arranged that a committee of three representatives from each of the unions interested should sign for them. A monetary penalty was fixed for the fulfilment of the contract, the amount being \$600, or \$200 from each union, in case of non-fulfilment of the terms of the contract the money to be confiscated for the use of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association. Provision was also made for cases of individual grievances. Any employee having such was required to make a deposit of \$25.00 before the case could be heard by the Board of Arbitration, the party in default to bear the costs of the hearing. Another clause provided that the unions interested should secure legal recognition by incorporation as soon as possible.

STRIKES IN MINING INDUSTRY.

Only two strikes affecting miners commenced during the year, one concerning coal miners at Nordegg, Alberta., and one affecting metal miners at Cobalt; both were relatively unimportant. The former strike occurred on June 10, some 300 miners directly and 600 indirectly employed by the Brazeau Collieries, Limited, being affected. The employees were negotiating for an agreement and suspended operations pending an adjustment. The dispute was terminated on July 1 by the signing of an agreement between District No. 18 of the United Mine Workers of America and the Brazeau Collieries, Limited, dated July 1, 1914, and to continue in effect until March 31, 1915. The agreement followed practically the lines of the existing agreement between District No. 18 and the Western Coal Operators' Association with some amendments.

A strike of silver miners at Cobalt, in which some seventy-five miners in the employ of the Coniagas mine were affected, arose over a dispute as to a computation of the eight-hour day which went into effect January 1, 1914, as the result of legislation enacted by the Ontario Legislature. The matter was adjusted a couple of days after the dispute occurred and the men returned to work.

STRIKES OF CARPENTERS AT MONTREAL AND LONDON.

Amongst a number of strikes in the building trades may be mentioned strikes of carpenters at Montreal, and at London, which affected each a comparatively large number of employees and many contracting establishments.

The strike of carpenters at Montreal arose from the alleged unwillingness of contractors concerned to comply with an agreement made in 1912, and also in regard to questions affecting increased wages and shorter hours. A fair wages officer of the Department of Labour visited the locality and both parties to the dispute were induced to submit the matters in question to a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The strike commenced June 1, and the men returned to work June 15, pending a reference to the Board. The Board was constituted June 23 and made its report July 17. As a result of the proceedings before the Board an agreement was reached between the parties, by which the men gained the greater part of their demands.

Another strike of carpenters was that which occurred at London on the same date at which the carpenters in Montreal went out. The number of men involved was 200, and the strike was for a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour, a nine-hour day, union recognition and re-establishment of the apprentice system. The strike lasted for some six weeks, when the strikers finally decided to return to work on July 30 at the rate of wages existing before the strike.

STRIKES IN CLOTHING TRADES.

There were two comparatively large strikes in existence during the year which affected garment workers. A strike of garment workers at Montreal, which commenced in September, 1913, affecting about 400 employees, was settled during March, 1914. The strike arose over the announcement by employers of a proposed reduction in wages, and the number of employees who went out originally was added to by a number of employees in another establishment who went out on account of the alleged giving out of work to non-union hands. The dispute virtually became ended during March, 1914, although not officially called off, by the securing of work in other factories by the strikers.

A strike which affected about 160 employees of a cloak company, at Toronto, took place during March, the point at issue being apparently the introduction of the contract labour system into the women's cloak and suit trade. The com

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pany claimed that of the number who had gone on strike 40 returned to work, though this was denied by the union. Efforts were made by the Trades and Labour Council of Toronto to bring the parties together and effect a settlement, but no adjustment was effected as the result of these negotiations. During May the number of the strikers was increased by 45 employees of another company going on strike for similar reasons to those which led to the original strike. The strikers were given strike pay by the unions concerned until the war was declared in August, and since then relief was given to the most needy who could get no work elsewhere. At the outbreak of the war the strike was closed without settlement in both establishments affected, and a few weeks later one of the companies concerned was obliged to close its factory on account of business depression owing to the war.

LOCKOUT OF HARNESS MAKERS.

There was but one dispute throughout the year which could be said to be distinctly a lockout, that of harness makers at Gananoque, which occurred in March, some 30 employees being affected. No demands were made by the employees concerned, the cause of the dispute being the formation by the employees of a labour organization affiliated with an international union. A fair wage officer of the Department of Labour visited the locality and succeeded in bringing the parties into conference. No settlement was effected at the time, but later, through the efforts of an arbitration committee of the Gananoque Board of Trade, an agreement reported to be satisfactory to both parties was arrived at and the men returned to work, without relinquishing membership in the union they had formed.

OTHER STRIKES.

Outside of the strikes herein particularly mentioned, the numbers affected were not large, and a great many of the strikes were of comparatively short duration. A two days' strike of street railway workers at St. John, N.B., and in connection with which some disturbance occurred, is mentioned in the report of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. As mentioned elsewhere, the greatest number of strikes occurred in the metal and building trades. Brief particulars of each strike which occurred or existed during 1914 will be found in the table included in this chapter.

MAGNITUDE OF TRADE DISPUTES.

Approximately 8,678 employees were involved directly and indirectly in trade disputes during 1914. Of the total number of disputes in existence during 1914, one affected more than 2,500 employees, two involved between 1,000 and 2,500 employees, and one between 500 and 1,000. One dispute affected between 250 and 500 employees, while thirty-nine affected less than 250 employees. A table is appended showing the classification according to magnitude, with reference to the number of employees concerned, of the disputes in existence in Canada during 1914.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1914.—CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MAGNITUDE.
(NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.)

Limits of Groups.	No. of Disputes	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
2,500 and under 5,000 employees.....	1	15	3,000	117,000
1,000 and under 2,500 employees.....	2	3	2,000	165,750
500 and under 1,000 employees.....	1	1	900	15,300
250 and under 500 employees.....	1	1	350	26,950
100 and under 250 employees.....	9	117	1,221	53,450
50 and under 100 employees.....	9	22	642	20,583
25 and under 50 employees.....	14	35	464	26,067
Under 25 employees.....	7	11	101	4,948
Total.....	44	205	8,678	430,054

With reference to the magnitude of disputes, considered in the light of time losses, there were two disputes causing a loss of more than 100,000 working days. One dispute caused a loss of between 25,000 and 50,000 working days, and five disputes were each responsible for a loss of between 5,000 and 25,000 working days. Nineteen disputes accounted for a loss of between 500 and 5,000 working days, while twelve disputes were each accountable for a loss of less than 250 days. Five disputes, the time losses caused by which had amounted to 45,723 at the end of the year, were unsettled at that time. A table has been prepared showing the magnitude of disputes during 1914, with particular reference to the number of working days lost.

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STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1914.—CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MAGNITUDE.
(TIME LOSSES.)

Limits of Groups.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working Day..
100,000 days and upwards.....	2	18	4,000	270,750
25,000 days and under 50,000 days.....	1	1	350	26,950
15,000 days and under 25,000 days.....	1	1	900	15,300
10,000 days and under 15,000 days.....	2	1	1,100	24,840
5,000 days and under 10,000 days.....	2	41	235	16,615
2,500 days and under 5,000 days.....	3	81	210	10,985
1,500 days and under 2,500 days.....	4	9	337	8,127
1,000 days and under 1,500 days.....	4	5	228	4,546
500 days and under 1,000 days.....	5	12	399	4,046
250 days and under 500 days.....	3	3	193	1,098
100 days and under 250 days.....	4	4	248	660
Under 100 days.....	8	24	215	405
Unsettled at end of year.....	5	5	263	45,723
Total.....	44	205	8,678	430,054

TIME LOSSES IN WORKING DAYS.

The loss of time to employees through trade disputes in 1914 amounted approximately to 430,054 working days. This is a considerable decrease from the time losses in 1913, when approximately 1,287,678 working days were lost. A feature of the time losses is the fact that considerably more than one-half (305,090) came from disputes which commenced during 1913.

NUMBER OF DISPUTES BY INDUSTRIES AFFECTED.

Of the 44 disputes in existence during 1914, more than one-half affected employees in the building and metal trades. Conditions in this respect were similar to those prevailing in 1913, when out of a total of 113 disputes in existence, 60 involved employees in these two industries. The 12 disputes in the building trades resulted in a loss of 34,056 days, and the 14 in the metal trades were responsible for a loss of 51,573 working days. During the previous year the number of working days lost in the building trades amounted to 105,510. There were three disputes in the mining industry which accounted for time losses to the number of 169,200. Next in importance, from the viewpoint of time losses, was the clothing industry with a loss of 160,270 working days. Comparatively little time was lost as a result of trade disputes affecting members of any other special industry. The following table shows the number of trade disputes in the various industries and trades during 1914, together with the number of establishments affected, and the approximate time losses in working days.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1914.—CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES.

Class of Industry.	No. of disputes	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
Mining	3	5	1,975	169,200
Building	12	140	1,745	34,056
Metal	14	14	983	51,573
Woodworking	1	1	80	800
Clothing	5	19	3,525	160,270
Food and tobacco	2	2	53	10,120
Leather	2	3	65	2,270
Transport	1	1	150	300
Miscellaneous	4	20	102	1,465
Total	44	205	8,678	430,034

DISPUTES BY LOCALITIES AFFECTED.

Nearly half the disputes of the year occurred in Ontario, while nine occurred in Quebec. Only two strikes occurred in British Columbia, but here, again, the influence of the coal miners' dispute which commenced in 1912 is seen, inasmuch as the two strikes in British Columbia resulted in time losses of 155,675 days, while the twenty Ontario disputes were responsible for a loss of only 72,183. The following table shows the number of strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1914 classified by Provinces:—

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1914.—CLASSIFIED BY PROVINCES.

Province.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
Nova Scotia	4	18	188	10,683
New Brunswick	2	2	230	2,780
Quebec	9	23	4,534	167,277
Ontario	20	79	1,249	72,183
Manitoba	2	66	193	4,210
Saskatchewan	1	4	12	70
Alberta	4	9	1,077	17,167
British Columbia	2	4	1,175	155,675
Total	44	205	8,678	430,034

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CAUSES OF DISPUTES.

The disputes of the year related chiefly, as usual, to wages. Nine disputes were the result of the refusal of the employers to grant an increase demanded by the men, twelve were occasioned by the refusal of the employees to accept a reduction of wages, and three were caused by the employees presenting a demand for higher wages and other concessions. In one dispute the employees demanded a reduction in working hours and an increase in wages. These disputes resulted in total time losses of 106,177 days. As in 1913, the largest time losses were those caused by disputes involving the union question, and chiefly by the Vancouver Island coal miners' strike. The following table shows the number of strikes and lockouts during 1914, classified by causes, and showing the number of establishments concerned, number of employees affected, and the approximate time losses:—

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1914—CLASSIFIED BY CAUSES

Cause or Object.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses, in working days.
For increase in wages.....	9	35	483	11,671
Against reduction in wages.....	12	15	929	65,741
For shorter hours.....	1	1	75	150
For higher wages and shorter hours.....	1	.....	1,000	12,000
For recognition of union.....	2	16	1,052	153,802
Against employment of non-unionists.....	2	16	3,000	117,180
For increase in wages and other changes.....	3	106	358	16,765
Against discharge of employees.....	2	2	185	1,400
Against employment of particular persons.....	2	2	70	260
Unclassified.....	10	12	1,436	59,995
Total.....	44	205	8,678	400,054

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

As in 1913, direct negotiations brought about settlements in a large proportion of the strikes of the year. Eight disputes ended by work being resumed on the employers' terms, no negotiations having been in progress. The settlement of five disputes was the direct outcome of mediation, and in one case the strikers returned to work pending an investigation. In three cases the strikers obtained work elsewhere. The following table shows the number of strikes in Canada, classified according to the methods of settlement:—

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT—1914.

Method.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
Mediation.....	5	5	1,203	14,119
Negotiations between parties.....	17	131	4,929	147,207
Replacement of strikers.....	1	1	35	7,015
Work resumed on employers' terms without negotiations.....	8	47	557	16,398
Work resumed pending investigations.....	1	2	70	910
Strikers obtained work elsewhere.....	3	3	416	27,352
Unclassified, indefinite, unsettled, or not reported...	9	16	1,438	217,053
Total.....	44	205	8,678	430,054

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RESULTS OF DISPUTES.

Of the forty-four disputes in existence, eleven ended in favour of the employees and seventeen were unsuccessful. A compromise was effected in seven disputes, while nine were either unsettled at the end of the year, or their results were indefinite, or not reported to the Department. The disputes in which the employees were completely successful resulted in a loss of 24,417 working days (5.8 per cent.); those which resulted in a victory for the employers were accountable for a loss of 218,920 working days (50.9 per cent.). In the seven disputes where a compromise was effected, 123,924 working days were lost (or 28.5 per cent. of the total time losses). About fifteen per cent. of the time losses were occasioned by disputes which were either indefinite, unsettled or not reported. The following table presents an analysis of the principal causes of the trade disputes which were in existence in Canada during 1914, classified according to their results:—

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1914.—CLASSIFIED BY CAUSES AND RESULTS.

	In favour of employees.			In favour of employers.			Compromise.			Indefinite, unsettled, or not reported.			Total.				
	No. of disputes.	No. of firms involved.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of firms involved.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of firms involved.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of firms involved.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of firms involved.	Approximate time losses in working days.		
For increase in wages.....	4	24	93	6,708	3	3	263	4,129	2	8	127	834	9	35	483	11,671	
Against reduction of wages.....	2	5	34	92	4	4	500	34,631	2	2	160	1,320	12	15	929	65,741	
For shorter hours.....					1	1	75	150						1	1	75	150
For increased wages and shorter hours.....					1	1	1,000	12,000								1,000	12,000
For recognition of union.....	1	13	52	52	1	3	1,000	153,750						2	16	1,052	153,802
Against employment of non-unionist.....					1	1	90	180	1	15	3,000	117,000		2	16	3,090	117,180
For increased wages and other changes.....					1	40	200	9,600	1	65	140	4,060	1	3	3,105	16,765	
Against discharge of employees.....					2	2	185	1,490						2	2	185	1,490
Against employment of particular persons.....					1	1	30	186	1	1	40	80		2	2	70	260
Unclassified.....	4	5	1,021	17,565	2	2	110	2,810					4	5	305	30,620	50,995
Total.....	11	47	1,200	24,417	17	57	3,453	218,920	7	91	3,407	123,924	9	10	558	63,423	442,054

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STATISTICAL TABLES RELATING TO TRADE DISPUTES

Tables follow containing statistics of strikes and lockouts which were in existence in Canada during 1914 and during the previous thirteen years.

The following table contains a list of all the strikes and lockouts involving six or more employees, which were in existence in Canada during 1914, arranged according to industries and trades. In each instance are shown the occupation of the workpeople concerned, the locality in which the dispute occurred, the principal cause, method of settlement and result, dates of commencement and termination, approximate number of establishments and employees affected, and the approximate time losses in working days:

DETAILED LIST OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1914.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. Employees affected.	Approximate time lost in working days.
Mining— Coal Miners.....	Vancouver Island, B.C.....	Alleged discrimination against employees.	At a meeting of the unions at Nanaimo, the strike was declared off.	In favour of Employers	Sept. 17, 1912 May 1, 1913	Aug. 19, 1914	3	1,000	153,750
Coal Miners.....	Norddegg, Alta.	Operations suspended pending negotiations for an agreement.	Negotiations between parties.....	In favour of employees.....	June 10	July 1	1	900	15,300
Silver Miners.....	Cobalt, Ont.....	For reduction of working hours....	Strikers returned to work.....	In favour of employers.....	Jan. 27	Jan. 29	1	75	150
					Total.....		5	1,975	169,200
Building— Bricklayers.....	Boischatel, Que	Against reduction of wages and objection to Superintendent.	Men returned to work.....	Compromise.....	Sept. 26	Sept. 29	1	46	80
Bricklayers and Masons.....	Edmonton, Alta.	Failure on part of company to carry out agreement providing for an increase of 5c. per hour after September 15.	Contractors agreed to pay the increase.	In favour of employees.....	Sept. 22	Oct. 23	1	38	1,026
Bricklayers.....	Edmonton, Alta.	For increased wages.....	Men returned to work at 70c. per hour	Compromise.....	June 16	June 24	6	117	819

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	Montreal, Que.	For increased wages and shorter hours.	Referred to Board of Conciliation under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.	Men returned to work at old terms, pending board's decision. Agreement signed later on terms favorable to employees.	1 June	15, . . .	1,000
Carpenters	Montreal, Que.	For increased wages and shorter hours.	Men returned to work.	In favour of employees.	June	30	9,600
Carpenters	London, Ont.	For increased wages and recognition of union.	Men returned to work.	In favour of employees.	July	3	22
Carpenters	Banff, Alta.	Against reduction of wages.	Contractors agreed to pay wages as laid down by union.	In favour of employees.	April	25	910
Marble Setters	Toronto, Ont.	Re-classification of work.	Men returned to work pending final settlement at headquarters.	Indefinite.	May	6	30
Painters	Brantford, Ont.	For increased wages.	Men gradually broke away and union decided to go back to work.	Strikers partly successful.	April	7	15
Painters	St. Thomas, Ont.	For increased wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	Nov.	6	159
Plasterers	Winnipeg, Man.	Dispute as to whether or not the plasterers were capable of doing special work.	Settlement brought about by the Minister of Public Works.	In favour of employees.	May	29	3,775
Plumbers	Halifax, N.S.	For increased wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Part increase granted.	June	13	4,060
Plumbers	Winnipeg, Man.	For increased wages and recognition of union.	Men returned to work at former rate of pay.	Compromise.	Total	140	34,056

DETAILED LIST OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1914.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time lost in working days.
<i>Metal</i> — Cocremakers.....	Braantford, Ont.	Against reduction of wages.....	Negotiations between parties.....	Compromise.....	Feb. 17	Feb. 19	1	35	70
Electric Linemen.	Quebec, Que...	Refusal of men to work under a new foreman.	Men returned to work.....	In favour of employers.....	Mar. 9	Mar. 16	1	30	180
Electrical Work- ers.	Hamilton, Ont.	For increased wages.....	Some returned to work and others were promised their places back as soon as vacancies occurred.	In favour of employers.....	June 27	Aug. 15	1	52	2,132
Machinists.....	Amherst, N.S.	Against reduction of wages.....	Unsettled at end of year.....	.....	May 11	.....	1	30	5,634
Moulders.....	Smith's Falls, Ont.	Against reduction of wages.....	Unsettled at end of year.....	.....	May 1	.....	1	107	22,030
Moulders.....	Owen Sound, Ont.	Against reduction of wages.....	Unsettled at end of year.....	.....	Oct. 6	.....	1	18	1,241
Moulders.....	Owen Sound, Ont.	Against reduction of wages.....	Men accepted cut in wages.....	In favour of employers.....	Dec. 1	Dec. 7	1	107	642
Nail Makers.....	St. John, N.B.	Regarding bonus for efficiency....	Men returned to work.....	In favour of employers.....	June 2	July 11	1	80	2,480
Rolling mill employees.	Amherst, N.S.	Against reduction of wages.....	Negotiations between parties.....	Compromise.....	Mar. 28	April 13	1	125	1,250
Sheet metal workers.	Toronto, Ont.	Against employment of non-unionist.	Negotiations between parties.....	Strikers returned to work.....	April 24	April 27	1	90	180
Sheet metal workers.	Amherst, N.S.	Against reduction of wages.....	Men returned to work at original rates.	In favour of employers.....	May 11	May 14	1	8	24

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Sheet metal workers.	Toronto, Ont.	Jurisdictional between carpenters and sheet metal workers.	Unsettled at end of year.	June 25	1	90	13,720	
Ship builders.	Victoria, B.C.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Feb. 6	20	175	1,925	
Structural iron workers.	Quebec, Que.	For increased wages.	Men secured work elsewhere.	May 23	27	36	72	
				Total	14	858	51,573	
<i>Woodworking—</i> Riveters and car makers.	Hamilton, Ont.	Against reduction of wages.	Conferences arranged by Department of Labour.	Mar. 27	April 10	1	80	800
				Total	1	80	800	
<i>Clothing—</i> Garment workers.	Montreal, Que.	Against reduction of wages.	Strikers secured work elsewhere.	Sept. 19	Mar. 31	1	350	26,950
				1913	1914			
Garment workers.	Toronto, Ont.	Against introduction of contract labour system.	Strike closed without settlement at outbreak of war.	Mar. 16	Aug. 4	1	100	12,840
Garment workers.	Toronto, Ont.	Alleged non-payment of wages.	Strikers secured work elsewhere.	April 28	May 9	1	30	330
Garment workers.	Toronto, Ont.	Against introduction of contract labour system.	Strike closed without settlement at outbreak of war.	May 11	Aug. 4	1	45	3,150
Shoe machine workers.	Montreal, Que.	Refusal of employees to work with non-unionist; later objection to signing agreement governing conditions of employment.	Negotiations between parties.	Dec. 19,	Feb. 14,	15	3,000	117,000
				1913	1914			
				Total	19	3,525	160,270	
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i> Brewery workers.	Montreal, Que.	Demand for a minimum wage scale, shorter hours and recognition of union.	Unsettled at end of year.	June 15		1	18	3,105
Cigarmakers.	Montreal, Que.	Against reduction of wages.	Places of strikers filled.	Dec. 13,	Aug. 15,	1	35	7,015
				1913	1914			
				Total	2	53	10,120	

DETAILED LIST OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1914.—Continued.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. Employees affected.	Approximate time lost in working days.
<i>Leather Workers</i> — Harness makers. . . .	Gananoque, Ont.	Firms locked out employees who had recently formed union.	Mediation.	In favour of employees. . . .	Mar.	2 April 14	2	30	1,080
Trunk makers. . . .	Toronto, Ont. . . .	Alleged discrimination against union men in laying off of hands.	Men returned to work.	In favour of employees. . . .	July	7 Aug. 18	1	35	1,190
					Total.		3	65	2,270
<i>General Transport</i> — Street Railway men.	St. John, N. B. . . .	Dismissal of members of union. . . .	All but one man returned to work. . . .	In favour of employees. . . .	July	22 July 24	1	150	300
					Total.		1	150	300
<i>Miscellaneous</i> — Barbers.	Saskatoon, Sask.	Against reduction of wages.	Negotiations between parties.	In favour of employees. . . .	Feb.	16 Feb. 24	4	12	70
Bartenders.	Fort William, Ont.	For recognition of union.	Employers signed agreement.	In favour of employees. . . .	May	1 May 2	13	52	52
Stage Hands.	Montreal, Que.	For increased wages.	Part increase granted.	In favour of employees. . . .	Sept.	21 Oct. 31	2	25	875
Stage Hands.	Ottawa, Ont.	For increased wages.	Part increase granted.	In favour of employees. . . .	Sept.	20 Oct. 31	1	13	468
					Total.		20	102	1,465

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MAGNITUDE OF DISPUTES BY YEARS, 1901-14.

The following table shows the magnitude of trade disputes in Canada according to the number of employees involved during the years 1901 to 1914, inclusive:—

Number of Employees Affected.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.														Total
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	
5,000 employees and upwards.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	9
2,500 and under 5,000 employees....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	3	3	1	18
1,000 and under 2,500 employees....	3	1	5	5	4	5	10	2	2	3	4	6	6	2	58
500 and under 1,000 employees....	5	3	11	3	4	6	8	3	4	6	5	5	11	1	75
250 and under 500 employees....	6	11	17	8	5	10	11	9	9	9	10	15	23	1	144
100 and under 250 employees....	9	19	27	15	20	24	27	13	17	14	22	34	18	9	268
50 and under 100 employees....	16	21	18	12	17	25	25	13	8	15	21	30	18	9	248
25 and under 50 employees....	23	29	29	22	18	36	30	8	15	16	14	35	16	14	305
Under 25 employees.....	31	36	32	30	21	30	32	17	12	15	14	19	18	7	314
Not reported.....	8	1	2	4	.....	4	4	1	.....	4	7	2	.....	.....	37
Total.....	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	44	1,476

The following table shows the magnitude of trade disputes in Canada according to the time losses involved during the years 1901 to 1914, inclusive:—

Time Losses in Working Days.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.														Total
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	
100,000 and over.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	1	3	3	2	2	22
50,000 and under 100,000.....	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	12
25,000 and under 50,000.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	2	2	1	2	5	2	4	1	1	25
15,000 and under 25,000.....	3	1	6	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	3	1	3	7	1	29
10,000 and under 15,000.....	1	.....	6	3	2	3	7	3	2	2	3	.....	3	2	37
5,000 and under 10,000.....	1	3	9	7	6	5	12	6	9	9	9	5	12	2	95
2,500 and under 5,000.....	5	12	11	7	6	10	16	3	6	8	7	16	11	3	121
1,000 and under 2,500.....	8	15	20	7	9	19	17	12	12	9	10	34	30	8	210
500 and under 1,000.....	10	12	8	4	12	16	16	8	10	11	13	24	14	5	163
250 and under 500.....	9	8	11	16	8	18	23	11	6	12	13	22	6	3	166
100 and under 250.....	15	13	13	12	14	17	24	8	10	13	13	16	15	4	187
Under 100.....	22	25	17	21	15	25	14	13	8	6	15	16	7	8	212
Indefinite.....	27	32	37	20	15	24	13	1	.....	5	10	6	2	5	197
Total.....	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	44	1,476

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF FIRMS AND EMPLOYEES AFFECTED AND TOTAL TIME LOSSES IN WORKING DAYS THROUGH DISPUTES COMMENCING DURING EACH MONTH OF 1914.

Month.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
January.....	1	1	75	150
February.....	3	6	222	2,065
March.....	5	6	395	3,170
April.....	4	6	200	1,195
May.....	8	39	422	6,830
June.....	9	116	2,631	37,979
July.....	3	3	207	987
August.....				
September.....	4	5	116	663
October.....	1	1	18	396
November.....	1	1	53	159
December.....	1	1	107	642
Total.....	40	185	4,446	54,236

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING EACH MONTH OF 1914, TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYEES AFFECTED AND THE TIME LOSSES IN WORKING DAYS.

Month.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
January.....	5	21	4,450	118,275
February.....	7	26	4,300	66,337
March.....	8	11	1,473	33,798
April.....	10	15	1,337	25,575
May.....	12	45	1,323	30,416
June.....	17	145	3,828	67,904
July.....	17	141	1,993	42,853
August.....	11	27	1,371	24,057
September.....	8	9	325	5,888
October.....	8	9	233	5,935
November.....	6	6	208	4,344
December.....	6	6	262	4,672

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DISPUTES BY TRADE GROUPS, 1901-14.

The following table shows the number of disputes in the various groups of trades during each of the last fourteen years:—

Trade.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.														Total
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	
Fishing.....	2	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	23	.....	13
Lumbering.....	4	3	4	2	.....	5	2	4	2	2	.....	4	3	.....	35
Mining and quarrying.....	5	3	9	7	13	14	13	9	10	4	7	6	76	3	110
Building.....	14	31	44	30	24	29	44	12	13	25	29	52	31	12	390
Metal and shipbuilding.....	20	28	16	17	14	23	23	9	5	15	18	29	29	14	260
Woodworking.....	6	7	15	3	2	6	3	1	2	2	2	.....	3	1	53
Printing and allied.....	2	3	3	4	6	6	2	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	31
Textile.....	5	1	5	3	1	5	6	6	2	2	4	1	3	.....	44
Clothing.....	10	8	11	11	11	9	17	8	11	11	13	19	10	5	154
Food and tobacco.....	10	10	6	11	4	8	2	1	2	8	3	2	5	2	74
Leather.....	1	3	4	1	.....	3	5	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	23
General transport.....	11	10	15	2	5	16	17	7	7	7	12	14	8	1	132
Miscellaneous.....	3	6	4	2	7	5	7	2	2	1	6	10	5	4	64
Unskilled labour.....	11	7	9	4	2	11	7	8	9	5	4	9	7	.....	93
Total.....	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	44	1,476

DISPUTES BY PROVINCES, 1901 TO 1914.

The following tables give by provinces the number of trade disputes which have occurred during the past fourteen years; also the number of employees affected and the time losses involved:—

PROVINCE	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.														Total.
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	
Nova Scotia.....	5	9	6	9	7	11	10	3	6	4	2	4	4	4	84
Prince Edward Island.....	2	2	3	2	5	9	8	6	2	1	3	7	1	2	3
New Brunswick.....	3	7	3	3	2	3	8	6	2	1	3	7	8	2	66
Quebec.....	28	20	31	31	21	24	30	21	13	18	19	24	18	9	307
Ontario.....	54	66	79	46	31	63	73	27	26	34	41	67	51	20	678
Manitoba.....	3	8	2	4	11	9	6	1	6	7	8	7	5	2	79
Saskatchewan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	16	4	1	29
Alberta.....	.....	1	4	1	2	12	6	3	6	6	12	14	6	4	77
British Columbia.....	10	8	21	4	10	13	13	5	8	7	12	10	15	2*	138
Interprovincial.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	.....	15
TOTAL.....	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	44	1,476

PROVINCE	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.														
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Total.
Nova Scotia.....	2,624	1,769	2,685	4,339	5,815	4,815	6,134	377	5,030	1,903	1,154	104	1,015	188	38,852
Prince Edward Island.....	47	382	901	11	1,925	823	1,480	1,485	65	150	134	872	18	230	65
New Brunswick.....	124	3,338	15,744	3,555	2,130	5,218	7,579	9,982	2,295	7,237	6,715	6,810	9,293	4,534	10,044
Quebec.....	5,749	3,023	14,028	6,092	2,113	7,011	12,319	2,572	3,239	5,794	4,503	10,970	14,093	1,269	90,209
Ontario.....	472	400	900	58	563	5,035	1,367	16	1,519	1,061	369	3,005	1,138	193	93,610
Manitoba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	40	200	162	297	.....	1,885	188	.....	16,126
Saskatchewan.....	.....	90	183	28	400	1,491	678	569	873	730	1,668	3,345	1,369	12	12,804
Alberta.....	10,104	524	15,000	1,199	3,157	1,657	3,102	2,092	719	1,908	8,221	12,520	9,960	1,077	12,501
British Columbia.....	5,000	.....	.....	1,200	100	.....	3,525	8,000	2,500	3,100	7,300	1,000	500	.....	70,728
Interprovincial.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,225
TOTAL.....	28,086	12,261	50,041	16,182	16,223	26,050	36,224	25,293	17,332	21,280	30,094	40,511	39,536	8,678	368,094

DISPUTES BY PROVINCES, 1901 TO 1914—Concluded.

PROVINCE	TIME LOSSES IN WORKING DAYS.													Total	
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913		1914
Nova Scotia.....	28,215	12,962	10,770	71,194	33,562	31,560	110,725	2,806	522,062	361,615	193,230	1,790	18,324	10,683	1,439,498
Prince Edward Island.....		819											36		855
New Brunswick.....	639	5,993	16,741		22,620	6,948	13,462	29,935	2,515	1,050	406	13,274	154,136	2,780	270,499
Quebec.....	29,818	19,655	235,076	53,183	44,543	58,498	76,326	166,869	51,883	105,504	42,270	181,926	85,751	167,277	1,318,579
Ontario.....	50,646	68,934	439,290	129,676	26,711	54,566	236,799	67,206	38,099	166,536	77,243	270,589	219,608	72,183	1,868,086
Manitoba.....	17,741	2,375	8,200	489	5,532	36,796	29,300	48	28,079	144,472	1,165	28,450	23,501	4,219	200,370
Saskatchewan.....							360	800	486	10,022		11,116	3,500	70	27,023
Alberta.....		1,080	3,990	112	13,000	127,709	2,556	8,599	48,416	13,882	8,545	76,837	13,051	17,167	334,944
British Columbia.....	190,249	9,122	512,433	5,150	71,276	43,720	59,584	8,022	18,603	21,454	312,791	490,726	756,202	155,675	2,655,000
Interprovincial.....	315,000			5,200		62,850	424,000	161,700	73,500	1,411,000	24,500	13,500			2,191,550
TOTAL.....	632,311	120,940	1,226,500	265,904	217,244	359,797	621,962	708,285	871,845	718,635	2,046,650	1,099,208	1,287,678	430,651	10,606,113

TIME LOSSES IN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1901-14.

The following table shows the approximate loss of time in working days through trade disputes in each year from 1901 to 1914, inclusive:—

YEAR.	Approximate time losses in working days.
1901.....	632,311
1902.....	120,940
1903.....	1,226,500
1904.....	265,004
1905.....	217,244
1906.....	359,797
1907.....	621,962
1908.....	708,285
1909.....	871,845
1910.....	718,635
1911.....	2,046,650
1912.....	1,099,208
1913.....	1,287,678
1914.....	430,054
Total.....	10,606,113

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CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES, 1901-14.

In the following table comparison is shown of the principal causes of strikes and lockouts which have taken place in Canada during the last fourteen years:—

CAUSES.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.														Total
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	
For increase in wages.....	40	47	47	32	28	60	62	20	29	37	45	66	56	9	578
Against reduction in wages.....	12	7	5	6	8	.....	3	17	6	6	6	5	8	12	101
For decrease in hours.....	1	5	8	4	6	13	12	4	3	.....	3	7	7	1	74
For increase in wages and decrease in hours.....	12	20	24	10	5	6	11	4	2	6	3	22	10	1	136
Against employment of particular persons.....	8	2	6	7	3	6	4	1	1	8	5	8	1	2	62
For increase in wages and other changes.....	6	5	3	2	3	11	13	2	6	8	7	14	4	3	87
For recognition of union.....	1	4	13	3	3	3	2	.....	4	1	1	3	8	2	48
Against employment of non- unionists.....	5	8	9	10	5	16	18	4	8	5	5	3	1	2	99
Against discharge of employees.....	5	7	6	9	8	10	10	6	3	2	2	6	4	2	80
Sympathetic.....	2	6	6	2	1	2	2	1	.....	3	4	2	2	.....	33
Unclassified.....	12	10	19	14	19	14	12	9	7	8	18	14	12	10	178
TOTAL.....	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	44	1,476

RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES, 1901-14.

The following table shows the results of trade disputes in Canada, which have been in existence from 1901 to 1914, inclusive:—

RESULTS.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.														Total
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	
In favour of employers.....	28	15	41	25	20	43	48	41	27	32	38	46	33	17	454
In favour of employees.....	42	57	55	40	36	49	40	14	13	28	23	57	47	11	512
Compromise.....	6	10	10	7	6	24	35	10	15	13	23	18	25	7	209
Indefinite, uncertain or unknown...	28	39	40	27	27	25	26	3	14	11	15	29	8	9	301
TOTAL.....	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	44	1,476

From the above it may be seen that the employers were successful in 454 disputes, while the employees were successful or partly successful in 512 disputes, and 209 resulted in compromises.

VII.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, 1914.

In the following pages are presented in tabular form statistics relating to industrial accidents, a record of which has been a feature of statistical work of the Department since 1904. From the table on page 99, which is a summary of the industrial accident statistics covering the calendar year, 1914, it will be seen that 1,381 workers were killed and 5,301 seriously injured in the course of their respective employments. An examination of this table in comparison with similar tables for previous years will be of interest.

Two great disasters considerably affected the statistics of accidents during 1914. The first is that which occurred at Hillcrest, Alberta, on June 19, when 189 coal miners were killed by an explosion of firedamp. The second was the sinking of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamship *Empress of Ireland*, when 172 members of the vessel's crew lost their lives as a result of a collision of that steamer with the collier *Storstad* in the St. Lawrence River on May 29. The first of these brought the total number of workmen killed in the Mining and Quarrying industries to 356, and the second, that of employees under the heading of Navigation losing their lives, to 235, these groups occupying first and second place respectively in the fatality record. The third highest in the record of fatalities is in the Steam Railway Service, in which service 187 employees of Canadian steam railways were killed. This is the first time in the history of the Department's industrial accident record that Steam Railway Service does not occupy first place in the fatality record. In the non-fatal accident record, however, Steam Railway Service has first place, the number of railway employees injured being 1,279. Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades come next with a total of 1,098 workmen injured, followed by Mines, Metalliferous Works and Quarries with a record of 976.

Comparing the industrial accident statistics for 1914 with those for 1913, which are to be found in a table on page 119, it will be observed that there was a decrease of 119 in the number of workers killed and a decrease of 1,894 in the number injured. These decreases are attributable to many causes, the most important of which was a general depression of industry as a result of the financial stringency, which assumed an acute stage during the first six months of 1914, followed by the outbreak of the European war in August. Workers in the various trades and industries which up to August had not been appreciably affected by the existing conditions, together with those workmen who had been unemployed for some time previous, responded to the call for service in the Canadian expeditionary forces, with the result that the ranks of the industrial classes were somewhat depleted. Another feature worthy of mention for its effect on the industrial accidents record was the completion of large railway construction undertakings, work in connection with which is often of a hazardous nature.

Acknowledgment is made to the following mentioned sources for valuable assistance rendered in the compilation of the accompanying statistics: the Operating Department of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada; the office of the Director-General of Public Health; the Department of Public Works and Mines of Nova Scotia; the Provincial Factory Inspector of New Brunswick, the Bureau of Mines of Quebec; the Bureau of Mines and the office of Provincial Factory Inspector of Ontario; the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board and the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission; the Factory Inspector and the Provincial Building Inspector of Manitoba; the Bureau of Labour of Saskatchewan; the Chief Inspector of Mines of Alberta, and the Department of Mines of British Columbia.

TABLE OF FATAL AND NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1914.

TRADES	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		TOTAL	
	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.
Agriculture.....	1	8	8	5	5	7	5	8	7	20	6	9	12	17	6	7	11	5	4	5	73	111				
Fishing and hunting.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumbering.....	1	7	5	11	4	5	9	7	11	9	6	13	9	12	5	11	.....	7	.....	6	4	6	4	7	58	101
Mines, Metalliferous works and Quarries.....	18	86	12	81	18	105	18	99	12	94	210	85	16	113	11	59	7	70	9	64	11	64	14	56	356	976
Railway and Canal construction.....	12	11	4	2	5	4	6	12	5	1	2	3	9	1	4	1	1	1	5	1	3	1	5	.....	57	47
Building trades.....	4	31	2	22	1	37	6	26	6	31	11	46	12	66	9	32	6	31	3	21	5	21	9	17	74	381
Metal, Engineering & shipbuilding trades.....	11	130	7	136	9	113	6	116	9	128	15	93	7	90	8	88	7	48	6	56	3	58	2	42	90	1038
Woodworking trades.....	1	2	1	8	14	2	13	2	13	2	13	12	2	21	.....	13	.....	9	.....	5	1	10	1	7	10	127
Printing and Allied trades.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clothing.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Textile.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Food & tobacco preparation.....	1	7	4	6	1	7	.....	7	.....	4	4	4	1	7	.....	10	.....	9	.....	7	.....	2	3	10	73	
Leather.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation—																										
Steam Railway Service.....	19	132	20	113	7	114	15	93	8	119	20	90	19	138	27	127	13	102	9	55	18	106	12	90	187	1279
Electric Railway Service.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navigation.....	6	1	4	2	10	3	6	185	10	9	2	5	7	5	8	6	10	6	9	12	19	1	5	235	96	
Miscellaneous transport.....	5	9	1	15	5	17	4	18	10	17	4	18	1	23	4	24	1	12	.....	16	2	20	3	12	40	201
Public and Civic Employees.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	4	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unskilled Labour.....	8	25	11	12	8	15	10	25	14	41	8	29	6	35	7	20	6	23	8	16	9	11	7	96	259	
Total.....	88	500	77	470	69	510	90	470	282	512	317	438	94	596	88	454	63	366	62	323	88	362	63	300	1381	5301

AGRICULTURE.

(Farmers and Farm Labourers.)

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Falling from, run over and crushed by farm machinery, wagons and other vehicles...	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	6	1	2	17	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	7	3	2	1	1	21
Falling from structures, silos, mows, etc.	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	9	2	1	2	1	1	1	5	1	4	1	1	2	18
Mangled by farm machinery.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	17
Kicked or otherwise injured by horses.	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	3	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	16
Crushed by falling material.	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	6	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	7
Horses ran away.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	11
Struck by a train (while driving farm wagon)	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Crushed by falling trees.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Gored, trampled, and bitten by live stock.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Struck by flying material.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Injured by the explosion of a boiler.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Gashed with an axe.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Collision of horse-driven vehicles and motor cars.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Explosion of dynamite.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Overcome by gas in a well.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Collision of horse-driven vehicles and street cars.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Buried in cave-in of gravel pit.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Struck by lightning.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Overcome by the heat while working in a field.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burned, trying to save live stock from burning building.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Suffocated in grain (granary collapsed)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Drowned (wagon overturned into a pond)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Drowned (fell into a well)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Injured in a railway car, while in charge of live stock.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.	1	8	5	3	5	5	7	6	12	6	11	4	73	8	8	8	9	7	8	20	9	17	7	5	5	111

LUMBERING.

(Employees in Logging Camps, Saw Mills, Shingle Mills, Rosing Mills, and Rivermen.)

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Mangled by sawmill machinery.....	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	10	2	4	3	3	7	6	5	3	5	6	5	3	52
Crushed by falling logs and timber.....	1	2	3	3	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	2	3	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	18	
Crushed by falling trees.....	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	10	
Drowned (river drivers).....				2	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	14					1	2	2	2				6	
Fall.....							1	1	1	1	1	1	3					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	
Struck by flying material.....					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	
Gashed with an axe.....													1											1	1	
Struck, run over and crushed by railway cars.....						1							1									1			2	
Crushed by falling material (other than trees, logs, timber).....													1							1					3	
Explosion of dynamite.....					1								1												1	
Burned by lime.....													1												1	
Scalded.....			1										1												1	
Injured by a splinter of wood.....													1												1	
	1	5	4	9	11	6	9	5	5	5	6	9	58	7	11	5	7	9	13	12	11	7	6	6	7	101

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MINES, METALLIFEROUS WORKS AND QUARRIES.
(Surface and Underground Miners, Smelter Employees and Quarry Hands.)

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Fatal. Non-Fatal.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Fall of coal, earth, rock, ore and timber in mines and quarries.....	5	6	5	2	4	8	8	3	3	2	3	5	54	19	25	41	43	34	24	39	23	31	14	10	17	329
Ignition and explosion of fire damp.....						189							189	5			1			2						8
Struck, run over and crushed by mine and ore cars.....	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	18	16	14	17	12	15	12	18	6	14	16	13	16	169
Fall.....				2		2	2				3	1	8	20	8	14	6	5	5	12	7	6	11	10	3	107
Mangled by mine machinery.....	1					1	2				3	1	8	5	8	7	12	5	12	10	10	7	8	5	7	96
Premature explosion of dynamite and explosion of "mistfire" charges.....	4		4	2	4	5	1	3	1		3	2	29	2	4	7	9	6	12	1	2		3	6	1	53
Crushed by falling material.....	1	1			2	2	1				1		5	4	7	5	5	12	6	8	4	2	4	2	4	63
Struck by flying material.....														3	7	6	6	5	3	7	3	6	8	2	3	59
Burned by molten metal.....	1												1	2	1	2	3	0	6	3	1	3			1	30
Injured by tools.....														5	3	5	1	3		7	2			5		31
Falling down shaft of mine.....	2	1	2	4	2	1	2				1		15						1	2					1	5
Falling earth and gravel in ballast pits.....	2	2	2		2	1	1						8													5
Asphyxiated by mine and powder gas.....			3		2	1						2	8							2	1					1
Electric shock.....								1	1				7													1
Explosion of a boiler.....				7										1	1	1	1	1	2				1	1	7	7
Crushed by elevators and hoists.....														2	2	5	1	3	1	1						5
Scalded.....																			1	1						5
Struck, crushed and run over by railway cars.....				1										1	2		1	1	1							3
Drowned.....																		1								3
Frost-bitten.....																										2
Overcome by gas.....																										2
Crushed by the overturning of an electric shovel.....			1																							1
Kicked or otherwise injured by horses and mules.....																	1		1							3
	18	12	18	18	12	210	16	11	7	9	11	14	356	86	81	105	99	94	85	113	59	70	64	64	56	976

RAILWAY AND CANAL CONSTRUCTION.

(Railway Construction Labourers, Navigation and Irrigation Canal Labourers).

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Crushed by falling earth, rock and timber.	1	4		1	4	1							14	6	1	3	3		2	5				1		22
Premature explosion of dynamite.	5			2	3		1						13	3		1	3									7
Struck, run over and crushed by locomotives and cars.	1				1	1	1		1			1	6		1	1		5		2	3					12
Asphyxiated by gas and powder fumes.	2				2							3	7													
Collision of locomotives and cars.									4			1	2							1			1			2
Fall.	1			1									2													
Struck by flying material.													2													2
Drowned, fell from a bridge.					2								2	2												2
Derailment of cars.																										2
Mangled by machinery (steam shovel).																										
Run over by a horse-driven vehicle.							1						1													
	12	4		4	12	1	3	1	1	5	3	5	51	11	2	5	6	5	2	9	4	1	1	1		47

BUILDING TRADES.

(Bricklayers, Masons, Stonecutters, Carpenters and Joiners, Lathers, Plasterers, Painters, Decorators, Paper-hangers, Glaziers, Gas and Steamfitters, Builders' Labourers.)

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Aprl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Aprl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	Falls, due to the collapse of scaffolds.....	2	2	1	3	4	6	5	5	4	2	4	2	40	8	8	8	18	13	17	28	8	17	6	7	10	148
Crushed by falling material.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	5	2	5	1	9	5	7	4	5	3	3	1	50
Mangled by machinery (cement mixers, stone crushers, pile drivers, derricks and cables.....)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	8	6	12	1	1	13	7	9	3	11	7	80	
Injured by tools.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	3	1	1	1	4	2	3	1	1	20	
Burned by the explosion of gas-line.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	3	6	5	1	1	1	1	19	
Injured by derricks, cranes, elevators and hoists.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	7	2	2	1	1	1	15	
Injured by stepping or kneeling on nails.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	12	
Injured by flying material.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	11	
Electrocuted.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	7	
Drowned, fell from a bridge.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	
Overcome by gas fumes.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	
Explosion of dynamite.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	11	
Scalded by the explosion of a boiler.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	11	
Workmen drank turpentine and acid in mistake for water.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	
Injured by the recoil of a roll of wire.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	
Frost-bitten.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	
Burned by lime.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	
Cut by glass.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	
Explosion of varnish.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	
Crushed by a lorry.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	
	4	2	1	6	6	11	12	9	6	3	5	9	74	31	22	37	26	31	46	66	32	31	21	21	17	381

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

WOODWORKING TRADES.

(Woodworkers, Upholsters, Varnishers, Polishers, Wood Carvers, Carriage and Wagon Makers, Car Builders, Pattern Makers, Coopers, Sash and Door Makers.)

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Injured by coming in contact with machinery.....					2								2			6	12	8	9	6	16	8	5	10	7	97
Struck by flying material.....				1		1						1				1	4		3	4	3				15	
Struck by falling material.....	1														1	1		2	2		2				7	
Scalded by falling into a vat of boiling water.....		1		1		1											1								1	
Falls.....																		1							1	
Injured by an elevator.....															1										1	
Injured by tools.....															1										1	
Overcome by smoke.....																	1								1	
Overcome by the heat.....																			1						1	
Scalded by steam.....																				1					1	
Injured by a splinter of wood.....																						1			1	
	1	1		2	2							1	1	10	2	8	14	13	12	21	13	9	5	10	127	

PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES.

(Compositors, Pressmen, Engravers, Lithographers, Stereotypers, Electrotypers, Steel and Copper Plate Printers, Bookbinders.)

Injured in the operation of machinery.....															1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1			1
Injured by an elevator.....																	1				1				1
Injured by falling material.....																	1				1				1
Injured by the bursting of an electric light globe.....																									
Injured by the explosion of gasoline.....															1										1
															2	2	2	4	1	3	2	2		2	22

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

FOOD AND TOBACCO PREPARATION.

(Bakers and Confectioners, Butchers, Packing-house Employees, Dairy Employees, Brewery and Distillery Workers, Cigar and Tobacco Workers).

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.														
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	
	Mangled by machinery.....	1	1											2	3	2	2	2	1	2	4	4	5	4	2	31	
Fall.....	2	2											3	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1		12		
Injured by falling material.....													1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2		8		
Gashed with a knife.....														1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1		7		
Scalded by steam.....														1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4		
Lacerated by meat hook.....			1																1						2		
Electric shock.....																									1		
Struck by flying material.....		1																							1		
Scalded by falling into a vat of boiling water.....					1																				1		
Kicked by a horse.....							1																		1		
Overcome by gas fumes.....																									1		
Injured by an elevator.....																									1		
Butcher injured by live stock.....																									1		
Injured by a meat bone.....																									1		
Explosion of a ginger-ale tank.....																									1		
Burned by the ignition of paraffin.....																									1		
Burned by the ignition of varnish.....																									1		
	1	4	1		1		1						2	10	7	6	7	7	4	4	7	10	9	7	2	8	73

ELECTRIC RAILWAY SERVICE.

(Motormen, Conductors, Mechanical Department Employees, Shedmen, Linemen, Track Labourers).

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.														
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	
Struck, run over and crushed by electric railway cars.....	1				2		2						5				1	1	1	1	2					12	
Collision of electric cars.....								1	1				2				2	2	4	1	2					10	
Struck by falling material.....						1							1				1	1	1	1	1	1	1			10	
Falling from electric cars.....					1								1				1	1	1	1	1	1	1			8	
Electric shock.....													3				1	1	1	2	1	1				4	
Struck by handle of brake.....																	1			1	2					5	
Street cars in collision with motor and horse-driven vehicles.....																	2		1							3	
Street cars in collision with motor and horse-driven vehicles.....																	2		1							3	
Falling from repair truck.....																	1		1							3	
Derailment of street cars.....																	1	2								3	
Fall.....								1					1						1							3	
Electric cars struck by locomotives and cars.....																	1		1							2	
Cut with glass.....																			1							2	
Conductor struck by a passing car.....																			1							2	
Jammed by a car door.....																			1							1	
Struck by a horse when getting off a car.....													1													1	
	1				3	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	13				3	3	3	10	7	9	10	7	5	6	68

NAVIGATION.

(Captains, Marine Engineers and Firemen, Sailors, Deckhands, Stewards, etc., Longshoremen.)

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Aprl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Aprl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Collision of vessels.....						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	175													
Falling into hold or onto deck of vessel.....						2	2	2	1	1	3	1	14													
Struck and crushed by falling material.....	1												2													
Drowned by falling overboard.....				2	5	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	18													
Drowned by the foundering of vessel.....				4	4	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	8													
Drowned by falling from wharf or gangway.....				1	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	9													
Struck by a sling of merchandise.....													1													
Drowned by the overturning of a boat.....			2			1							3													
Fell from gangway.....																										
Struck by a crane.....																										
Crushed between hawser and snubbing-post.....																										
Injured in machinery of a vessel.....																										
Kicked or otherwise injured by horses.....																										
Decapitated by hawser of vessel.....																										
Crushed between vessel and wharf.....							1						1													
Injured by the explosion of a gas-buoy.....																										
Injured by a pike-pole.....																										
Struck by the paddle-wheel of vessel.....																										
Injured by a hook on the end of a cable.....																										
Run over by a loaded track.....																										
	1	2	3	185	9	5	5	6	6	12	1	235	6	4	10	6	10	2	7	8	10	9	10	5	96	

*Members of the crew of the steamship EXPRESS OF IRELAND who were drowned when the vessel sank in the St. Lawrence River on May 29, 1914, as the result of a collision with the collier STORSTAD.

MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORT.

(Cab Drivers, Teamsters, Carters, Express Drivers, Cartage and Heavy Motor)

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ATTRIBUTED TO MORTALS

Causes	Fatal												Non-Fatal														
	Jan	Feb.	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb.	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	
Falling from, run over, and struck by wagons, carts, motor-trucks, sleds and other vehicles.	2	1	1	5	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	2	3	3	3	10	11	12	6	1	1	1	73
Motor and horse-driven vehicles in collision with street cars.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	3	3	4	3	5	5	2	2	2	2	4	51
Killed and otherwise seriously injured by falling material.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
Horses running away.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
Collision of motor cars and horse-driven vehicles.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Vehicle struck by a train.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Overtaking of motor cars.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Injured by the ignition of gasoline.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Injured by a hoist.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Driver dislocated his shoulder snapping a whip.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Injured by a fall in grain elevator.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Struck by a grain shovel.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Injured by the "back-firing" of motor crank.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Teamster injured by the axeing of a grave-pit.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Struck by a projecting stile door on a moving car.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Electrocuted.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Drowned, horse and sleigh went through the ice.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Drowned, horse and vehicle went over edge of wharf.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Drowned, fell into river.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Asphyxiated by gas.	5	1	5	4	10	4	1	4	1	4	1	2	3	4	9	15	17	18	17	18	20	24	15	10	20	12	201

PUBLIC AND CIVIC EMPLOYEES.

(City Firemen, Dominion, Provincial and Civic Police, Penitentiary and Gaid Officials, Immigration Officers, Civic Labourers.)

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTH.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.														
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	
CITY FIREMEN																											
Overpressing light bulbs																											
Fall																											
Enabling trucks run over and crushed by fire trucks																											
Collision of fire trucks, with police street cars, trams and other vehicles																											
Injured by falling debris and other material																											
Injured by stepping on nails																											
Cut by glass																											
Injured by fire-lighter apparatus (Canadian type)																											
Falling through joists by fire escape																											
Fracture of leg																											
Extension of thumb nail																											
Overpressing by law																											
Broken or collapsed by press of trams																											
Burned																											
Tramway started getting on and on																											
Injured in the "saw-tooth" of tramway																											
Struck																											
Injured by a runaway truck																											
Injured by an elevator																											
Police arrested and shot																											
Shot while in pursuit of burglar																											
Injured by horses running away																											
Blind poisoning																											
Amputation of thumb																											
Frozen by a dog																											

PUBLIC AND CIVIC EMPLOYEES—Continued.

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	<i>Other Officials:</i> —																									
Turnkey murdered and guard injured by prisoners.....													1													1
Immigration officer shot by a Hindu.....													1													1
<i>Civic Labourers:</i> —																										
Injured by a circular saw.....																					1					1
Struck by a motor car.....																										1
	2					2	2	2	1	4	1	1	15	19	21	16	15	12	10	19	28	6	33	15	28	222

MISCELLANEOUS SKILLED TRADES.

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Mangled by machinery.....	1			1		1				2			7	4	3	0	5	5	3	0	4	6	4	7	5	64
Fall.....	1			1								1	6	3	0	2	2	1	2	3	3	2	4	1	3	35
Crushed by falling material.....					1								1	3	3	4	4	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	3	23
Burned.....			2										3	1	1	2		1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	12
Crushed by elevators and hoists.....				1				1					1	1	3	2		1	1	2	1		1	1	1	13
Explosion of gas and gasoline.....			1			3							4	1	3	2		1	1	2	1		1	1	1	18
Struck by flying material.....			1	1		1							2	1	1	1		2	1	2	1		1	1	1	9
Scalded.....				1						1			2	1	1			2	1	2	1		1	1	1	6
Explosion of an acetylene gas plant.....				3		4							3													
Asphyxiated by gas.....	1					4							6													
Explosion of dynamite and powder.....	1			1				1					4													
Crushed and run over by vehicles.....													2						1							
Eyes injured by flying particles of dust.....													1						1							2
Explosion of chemicals.....													1						1							2
Explosion of a syphon.....													1						1							2
Strained as a result of lifting heavy material.....													1						1							2
Suffocated in a bin of plaster.....				1									1													2
Cave-in of a well.....						1							1													2
Overcome by the heat.....						1							1													2
Suffocated by dust.....													1													2
Crushed by cans.....													1													2
Injured by stepping on a nail.....													1													2
Cut by glass.....													1							1						2
Run over by a hand truck.....													1													2
Arm crushed by a heavy door.....													1													2
	4		5	8	1	10	2	2	1	5	4	2	44	14	23	22	15	9	12	21	10	13	12	16	18	185

UNSKILLED LABOUR.

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Crushed by falling material.....	4	2	2	4	7	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	35	7	4	5	15	15	16	18	11	10	5	5	3	114
Fall.....	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	7	4	5	2	8	3	5	2	4	3	1	2	46
Mangled by machinery.....	2	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	4	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	11
Premature explosion of dynamite.....																										
Struck, run over and crushed by locomotive, cars, motor cars and other vehicles.....																										
Injured by elevators, hoists, derricks, pile-drivers, steam shovels, and stone crushers.....		2			1		1						4	1	1	1	1	4			1	3	2	1		14
Flying material.....		2											2	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	3	1		15
Stepping on nails.....		1	2	1									4		2	2	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	1		10
Injured by tools.....														2	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1		9
Electric shock.....			1		1		2	1					5	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		8
Overcome by gas.....							1	1					1				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		4
Sprained.....													1				3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1		4
Explosion of an alcohol lamp.....																		3	1	1	1	1	1	1		4
Ignition of gas.....																		1	2	2	1	1	1	1		3
Overcome by the heat.....																			2	1	1	1	1	1		3
Drowned.....							1		1				3						1	1	1	1	1	1		3
Crushed by overturned scow against wharf.....																							2			2
Burned and scalded.....																							2			2
Entangled in a rope.....	1		1										2						1	1						2
Explosion of a boiler.....																										1
Crushed by a swing bridge.....																										1
Injured by a runaway horse.....																										1
Run over by a hand truck.....																										1
Total.....	8	11	8	10	14	8	6	7	6	8	9	1	96	25	12	15	25	41	29	35	20	23	16	11	7	239

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FATAL AND NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, 1904-1914.

TRADES.	1904		1905		1906		1907		1908		1909		1910		1911		1912		1913		1914	
	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.
Agriculture.....	103	121	132	241	176	262	209	295	223	291	256	374	227	314	140	197	61	145	80	167	73	111
Fishing and hunting.....	16	1	13	1	15	3	17	4	37	1	34	7	33	3	24	2	18	.....	12	.....	22	.....
Lumbering.....	69	120	75	155	119	156	129	138	113	115	130	181	110	116	71	111	54	111	80	199	58	101
Mines, metalliferous works and quarries.....	103	117	70	135	119	174	181	226	148	187	160	147	180	182	104	135	152	619	216	1147	356	976
Railway and canal construc- tion.....	43	140	46	131	59	272	33	211	46	219	38	245	52	233	81	210	94	298	98	556	74	381
Building Trades.....	74	393	56	434	69	562	154	570	63	364	77	482	89	513	95	401	103	1326	127	1759	90	1098
Metal, Engineering and ship- building trades.....	12	134	8	130	4	133	8	138	7	110	11	138	9	100	10	115	9	185	9	213	10	127
Woodworking trades.....	9	1	19	.....	17	1	23	.....	12	.....	12	.....	35	33	37	.....	14	.....	20	3	29	22
Printing and allied trades.....	3	21	3	36	2	19	1	24	1	16	1	16	1	19	2	15	.....	13	6	16	.....	11
Clothing.....	3	23	2	30	3	46	3	41	2	37	3	36	4	30	5	17	5	41	2	69	3	40
Textile.....	6	55	9	76	20	79	18	73	14	63	9	86	17	71	10	43	8	81	9	78	10	73
Food & tobacco preparation. <i>Transportation—</i>	272	348	219	321	252	340	342	337	326	316	283	293	287	332	178	281	332	1831	348	1724	187	1279
Steam railway service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electric railway service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navigation.....	.....	.....	128	117	117	61	100	74	84	62	95	91	85	63	96	39	69	62	123	100	235	96
Miscellaneous transport.....	113	168	140	234	45	178	55	193	54	132	50	193	53	178	44	156	45	203	52	282	40	201
Public and civic employes.....	.....	.....	7	5	5	66	6	80	19	55	12	91	30	134	19	83	15	266	31	199	15	222
Miscellaneous skilled trades.....	41	178	71	159	56	222	62	168	61	156	54	152	75	135	71	113	51	225	58	247	44	185
Unskilled Labour.....	30	119	57	143	43	142	34	154	71	130	64	123	92	166	80	134	97	165	80	256	96	259
Total.....	890	1571	1043	2394	1107	2745	1353	2752	1272	2277	1279	2718	1380	2697	1084	2146	1220	5780	1500	7195	1381	5301

VIII.—THE CIRCULATION OF THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The *Labour Gazette* is published in both English and French, which necessitates the keeping of separate mailing lists and the printing of all notices and forms in both languages. The number of paid subscriptions to the *Gazette* received during the past fiscal year was 6,523, the total paid circulation on the 31st of March, 1915, being 7,449. All subscriptions were promptly entered and remittances acknowledged. The customary subscription notices and renewal forms were forwarded from month to month and mailing lists corrected and revised as occasion required. In addition to maintaining the regular list of subscribers, many sample copies were sent out from the department during the year.

In connection with the circulation of the *Labour Gazette* for the twelve months ending March 31, 1915, 3,888 letters were received and acknowledged, 3,278 of which had reference to subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette*, 237 to a change of address on the part of subscribers, and 373 to other matters.

For the same period, 14,703 pieces of mail matter were despatched from the circulation branch, representing 12,358 communications containing notices, accounts, or receipts for subscriptions; 788 other communications in connection with the circulation of the *Gazette*, and 1,557 parcels.

During the fiscal year 1914-15 the average monthly circulation of the *Labour Gazette* was 13,511 copies, of which 8,041 were on account of paid circulation, and 5,470 to persons on the free and exchange lists.

The following figures will show the total circulation of the *Gazette* as it was on the last day of each of the fiscal years during the period from 1900 to 1915, inclusive.

Year	Annual Subscriptions	Free and Exchange Distribution	Total Circulation
1900-1	4,391	2,158	6,549
1901-2	5,648	2,722	8,370
1902-3	7,748	3,016	10,764
1903-4	7,361	3,553	10,914
1904-5	6,645	3,717	10,362
1905-6	7,547	3,987	11,534
1906-7	8,033	4,105	12,138
1907-8	9,033	4,320	13,353
1908-9	9,338	4,472	13,810
1909-10	9,426	4,778	14,204
1910-11	10,035	4,799	14,834
1911-12	8,840	4,713	13,553
1912-13	8,062	4,861	12,923
1913-14	8,172	5,477	13,649
1914-15	7,449	5,409	12,858

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The following summary will show by provinces the number of paid subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette* at the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 1915:—

Nova Scotia.....	733
New Brunswick.....	327
Prince Edward Island.....	97
Quebec.....	2,019
Ontario.....	2,713
Manitoba.....	341
Saskatchewan.....	219
Alberta.....	388
British Columbia.....	432
The Territories.....	7
The British Empire (other than Canada).....	60
Foreign countries.....	113
Total.....	7,449

FREE AND EXCHANGE LISTS.

Under the head of copies of the *Labour Gazette* sent as exchanges are included *Labour Gazette* sent to public departments of the Governments, both federal and provincial, in this and other countries, and to the publishers of trade papers and labour journals, in exchange for their publications. On the free list are included copies sent to members of both Houses of Parliament, commercial agents, immigration agents, public libraries, boards of trade, libraries of educational institutions, local newspapers and the officers of organizations who supply from time to time information requested by the Department. The following summary will show the number of copies mailed monthly on account of exchange and free lists:—

Exchange List.

Departments of Governments (including federal, provincial, British and foreign governments and their officers).....	468
Trade papers and labour journals.....	162

Free List.

Public libraries and libraries of educational institutions....	393
Members of the House of Commons.....	221
Members of the Senate.....	87
Boards of Trade.....	272
Newspapers.....	1,013
Miscellaneous.....	294
	—2,910

Labour organizations—

Nova Scotia.....	125
Prince Edward Island.....	11
New Brunswick.....	93
Quebec (copies, English and French).....	602
Ontario.....	808
Manitoba.....	142
Saskatchewan.....	128
Alberta.....	159
The Territories.....	1
British Columbia.....	235
	2,304
65 Correspondents of the <i>Labour Gazette</i> (3 copies each).....	195
Total.....	5,409

REVENUE OF THE "LABOUR GAZETTE."

The revenue of the *Labour Gazette* is derived from the sale of single and bound copies, and from annual subscriptions. Single copies are supplied at the rate of 3 cents each, or 20 cents per dozen. Bound volumes of the *Gazette*, including the issues of each year, are sold at the rate of 75 cents per copy. The annual subscription rate is 20 cents, or when more than 12 copies are taken by the same person or institution, 15 cents.

The following statement of receipts from subscriptions, and from the sale of single and bound copies of the *Gazette* during the fiscal year 1914-15 shows that the net revenue derived from this source amounted to \$1,263.02.

*Statement of the Revenue of the Labour Gazette for the Fiscal Year ended
March 31, 1915.*

Amount received from subscriptions to <i>Labour Gazette</i>	\$1,233 72
Sale of single and bound copies.....	34 54
Amount received up to June 30, 1914, for subscriptions to the <i>Labour Gazette</i> which have been held pending the identifica- tion of the remitters and which is now being paid into revenue, as no claims have been presented for same.....	1 70
	\$1,269 96
LESS.	
Commission on subscriptions, and fees paid for postal notes transmitting same.....	\$ 6 94
	\$1,263 02

IX.—DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR GAZETTE AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

The *Labour Gazette* is mailed chiefly from the Government Printing Bureau, under the supervision of the Department of Labour, this work necessitating the preparation of a mailing list and its constant revision, also the enclosing and addressing of copies of the *Gazette* each month to names and addresses given on the mailing list. To expedite delivery, the copies of the *Labour Gazette* are sorted and distributed into mail bags, suitably labelled for their destination in the several localities throughout the Dominion.

In addition to copies of the *Gazette* mailed regularly each month to subscribers, or as exchanges, etc., copies of the *Gazette* are sent from time to time as samples. Singles copies are also mailed from day to day in reply to requests for information on subjects which may have been dealt with, either in part or whole, in the *Labour Gazette*, but a limited number of copies already issued is kept on file for the same purpose.

During the fiscal year 1914-15, copies of individual numbers contained in volumes XIV and XV of the *Labour Gazette* to the number of 161,361 were distributed, 138,361 in English and 23,517 in French; also 4,820 copies in English and 466 in French of individual numbers of the *Labour Gazette* of previous years, making the total number of copies of the *Gazette* distributed during the fiscal year 167,164, a monthly average distribution of 13,930 copies.

In addition to copies of the *Labour Gazette* distributed there were mailed from the Department 183 copies of bound volumes of the *Labour Gazette*; 1,075 copies of the Annual Report of the Department; 1,338 copies of the Annual Report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation; 64 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into dispute between the Bell Telephone Company of Toronto, Ont., and its operators, 1907; 54 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into Coal Mining Disputes on Vancouver Island, B.C.; 2,432 copies of Parts I and II of the Report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education; 1,834 copies of Part III, Vol. 1, of the Report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education; 2,196 copies of Part III, Vol. II, of the Report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education; and 5,535 copies of Part IV of the Report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education; 4,985 copies of the Report on Labour Organization in Canada; 86 copies of the Report on Strikes and Lockouts in Canada, 1901-1912; 2,828 copies of Wholesale Prices in Canada; 87 copies of the Conciliation and Labour Act, 1906; 403 copies of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907; 8,500 copies of the index to Volume XIV of the *Labour Gazette*. In addition to the distribution of the several reports, etc., documents in the nature of miscellaneous publications, bills, circular letters, copies of Acts of Parliament, copies of "Hansard," forms for correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, and other matter of one kind or another were distributed to the number of 1,484, making a total of 200,328 separate documents distributed by the Department, through its distribution branch, during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915, or an average monthly distribution of 16,694 publications.

The following table is arranged to show by months the number and nature of the publications, etc., distributed from the Distribution office of the Department of Labour during the fiscal year 1914-15.

