

In Quebec, under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934, and the Workmen's Wages Act, 1937, which replaced it, wages and hours in agreements between representatives of employers and of workers have been extended and made compulsory for all employers in the trade or industry in the district affected, and were in effect at the end of 1937, as follows: for the whole province, in certain manufacturing industries, *viz.*, boots and shoes, gloves, men's and boys' clothing (except work clothing), children's clothing, women's coats and suits, dress cutting, furniture, also for granite, marble and stone quarrying; in practically all of the province, for building trades; in most of the cities and towns and in some villages for the barbering and hairdressing trades; in three districts, which include all cities of over 11,000 population, for job-printing trades; iron oxide mining and aluminium smelting in the only districts in which these industries are carried on; in the five largest cities and Sorel, for bakeries; in Sorel, for butchers; in the Montreal and Quebec districts, for ornamental iron and bronze work; in Montreal and district, for the fur industry and for women's and children's millinery; in Montreal, for longshoremen (inland navigation) and in Sorel, for all longshoremen; in Sorel, for taxi drivers; in four northern towns, for clerks and accountants; in four Eastern Township counties, for horseshoers and wheelwrights; in Montreal and Victoriaville, for shoe repairing.

In Ontario, under the Industrial Standards Act, 1935, wages and hours schedules have been made binding by Order in Council and were effective at the end of 1937, for the following industries: throughout the province, for breweries, furniture (wood and soft) factories, men's and boys' clothing factories, women's cloak and suit factories, and millinery shops; in four districts, for the logging industry; in Toronto and Ottawa, for the principal building trades; and in Kingston, Cornwall, Pembroke, Hamilton, Kitchener, London, Windsor, Sault Ste. Marie, Timmins, Port Arthur, and Fort William, for one or more of the building trades; and also in 31 cities and towns for barbers.

In Saskatchewan, under the Industrial Standards Act, 1937, schedules have been put into effect by Order in Council, as follows: one building trade in Moose Jaw and Saskatoon and two building trades in Regina; barbers and hairdressers in four districts; shoe repairing at Regina and sign painting at Moose Jaw.

In Alberta under the Industrial Standards Act, 1935, schedules have been put into effect by Order in Council and were effective at the end of 1937, as follows: throughout the province, for the brewing industry; in Calgary, Edmonton and the adjacent districts, for bakers; two building trades at Calgary and two at Edmonton and their surrounding districts; creosote workers at Calgary and taxi drivers at Edmonton.

Section 3.—Cost of Living of Wage-Earners.

An index number of the cost of living in working-men's families has been computed by the Department of Labour since 1913, and is published monthly in the *Labour Gazette*. This index is specifically designed for the purpose of measuring the trends of the cost of living for certain wage-earning classes with a somewhat lower standard of living than that which is measured by the Bureau of Statistics index number of retail prices, shown on pp. 819-823 of the present volume. The former wage-earners index is used extensively in negotiations as to wage rates and in the settlement of industrial disputes. An abridgment of this index is presented in Table 4.