

Approximately 35 p.c. of all the 1940 disputes were settled by direct negotiation, 30 p.c. by the return of workers, and 25 p.c. by conciliation or arbitration. A large increase has taken place in the number of disputes settled by conciliation and arbitration compared with years prior to 1935, when about one-half of all disputes were ended by negotiation. The figures show that about 8 p.c. of the workers directly involved were successful, that 60 p.c. were partially successful and that 28 p.c. were unsuccessful. The remainder were involved in 2 disputes which were untermiated at the end of the year and in 5 disputes, the results of which were indefinite.

Section 8.—Wage Rates and Earnings

Subsection 1.—Wage Rates and Hours for Various Classes of Labour in Canada*

Statistics of rates of wages and hours of labour have been collected for recent years by the Dominion Department of Labour, and are published in a series of bulletins supplementary to the *Labour Gazette*. Report No. 1 of this series was issued in March, 1921. The records upon which the statistics are based begin in most cases with the year 1901. Index numbers have been calculated, with the year 1913 as base, to show the general movement of wage rates; the series covers six groups of occupations back to 1901, and common factory labour, miscellaneous factory trades, and lumbering back to 1911. Average index numbers, weighted according to the average number of employees in each group as shown in the Censuses of 1921 and 1931, are also given. Weighting has not been applied within the groups. In groups by occupations or industries such as these, weighting makes comparatively little difference as rates of wages for the various classes of labour tend to rise and fall to the same extent even in different localities. In the three groups of common factory labour, miscellaneous factory trades, and logging and sawmilling, the index numbers are calculated from samples and the averages are automatically weighted by the numbers of these samples, which vary according to the numbers of workers in the various occupations and industries. The upward movement that appeared in the index numbers for some groups in 1934 became general in 1935 and continued in 1936, 1937, 1938, and to a slight extent in 1939. In 1940 this upward trend was much more pronounced, reflecting the greater industrial activity under war conditions and some increase in the cost of living. On steam railways wages were increased in 1937 and in 1938, the 1929 rates being restored gradually.

* A detailed study on the subject of wages and hours of labour in Canada is obtainable from the Department of Labour, Ottawa. See pp. 774-783 of the 1927-28 Year Book for an article on the "Wages Statistics of the Census of 1921" and pp. 797-799 of the 1933 Year Book for "Earnings in the Census Year 1931".

24.—Index Numbers of Rates of Wages for Various Classes of Labour in Canada, 1935-40

NOTE.—Index numbers for 1901-31 are given at p. 674 of the 1932 Year Book and for 1913-34 at p. 785 of the 1940 Year Book.

(1913=100)

Year	Build- ing Trades	Metal Trades	Print- ing Trades	Electric Rail- ways	Steam Rail- ways	Coal Mining	Com- mon Factory Labour	Miscel- laneous Factory Trades	Logging and Saw- milling	General Average, Weight- ed ¹
1935	159.8	169.7	184.5	183.7	183.9	165.8	174.9	184.7	152.3	175.4
1936	160.8	170.1	185.2	185.5	183.9	165.9	179.7	188.8	165.9	178.6
1937	165.3	187.4	187.8	190.5	196.1	166.8	195.5	203.7	188.1	191.7
1938	169.4	189.3	190.7	193.7	204.3	174.4	199.7	210.3	197.2	197.4
1939	170.7	189.8	191.5	194.9	204.3	174.5	201.4	211.8	194.3	198.3
1940	174.6	198.2	194.6	200.4	204.3	176.2	208.2	221.0	201.1	204.4

¹ Weighted according to average numbers of workers in each group in 1921 and 1931.