APPENDIX No. 5.

Exhibit contributed by Department of Labour, Canada, through Mr. R. H. Coats.

PRICES OF SERVICES.

Under the above somewhat loose heading, statistics are assembled on the following: (1) The price of water, usually a municipal service. (2) and (3) The price of electric lighting and of illuminating and fuel gas; these are usually though not invariably supplied by the municipality. (4) Railway freight rates. (5) The tariffs charged by hospitals. The first four are in Great Britain usually included under the term "rates." In all the consideration for which the charge is paid is of the nature of a service rendered rather than of a commodity received, though no hard and fast line can be drawn. Custom and regulation play a considerable part in the fixing of charges of this nature, and for this and other reasons it is of interest to examine their general trend.

WATER SERVICE, 1900-1913.

In the accompanying table will be found returns showing the cost of water service in 74 localities for the years 1900-1913, the results of an investigation including places of 5,000 and over in Canada, 80 in all.[1] The information was obtained in each case from the civic authorities, for whose assistance acknowledgment is hereby made. The statements of costs in the table are necessarily restricted in scope; in each case what are regarded as the most salient items only were selected as representing the price of the service as a whole. The purpose throughout was to reflect domestic expenditures, though commercial rates are indicated to some extent.

The compilation of the table was rendered difficult by the great variety which obtains in the manner of quoting services. Such widely divergent methods as the following were encountered:— rate by number of rooms, by number of residents, and by a combination of these two; a rate based on the assessed valuation of the property, on the real value, and on the rental valuation; a rate according to various uses of property and machinery; a rate according to the number of cows, horses, carriages, as well as the more familiar lawn-sprinkling and window-cleaning services; a meter rate by gallon of water consumed and by size of meter, and a meter and flat rate combined; all with varying extras, sliding scales, and discounts, frequently varying according as the property is residential, commercial or manufacturing.

(It may be noted that there has been a tendency toward simpler and more uniform schedules, bodies like the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario and the Public Utilities Commission of Nova Scotia having used their efforts to this end.) A large number of civic charters, manuals, by-laws, and schedules, had to be examined, in some cases over each year of the period, for the data embodied in the table. Under these circumstances detailed comparison between the various localities cannot be made from

[1] According to the Commission of Conservation's Report on the Water Works of Canada, compiled by Mr. Leo. G. Denis, B.Sc., there were in 1912, 348 such plants, of which 276 were municipally owned. Their total cost was $95,566,496, and their annual cost of maintenance, exclusive of interest, was $3,435,199. The daily consumption of water per capita was estimated at 113 Imperial gallons, and the annual cost per capita at $4.12, at about 10 cents per 1,000 gallons. In 1900 there were only 266 water works plants in Canada.

the table, and in many cases, where decided changes in the method have taken place, the trend from year to year, the main purpose of the compilation, could be only roughly indicated.

The general results of the the investigation according to provinces are set forth in the subjoined table of index numbers. On the whole, the price of water-service has tended to decline somewhat, the simple average of all the localities showing a decrease of 4·4 per cent. There are a few instances of a rise, but in the great majority of cases conditions have either been stationary or downward. Of 70 records over three years and longer, 19 show decreases as betweeen the beginning and end, 39 remain stationary, 8 increased their rates and 4 show alternating reductions and advances. The highest rise shown is 51 per cent and the largest decline 52 per cent.

Of the ten towns in Nova Scotia with practically continuous records throughout the period 1900-1913, one town is responsible for the slight rise shown between 1902 and 1905, and two for the final decline. In New Brunswick, the two towns remained unchanged until 1908, when one declined. In Quebec, the nine towns remained stationary until 1908, and five throughout.

In Ontario, with 29 towns, the decreasing trend was gradual from 1901 to 1913, and the fall is lower by several points than in Quebec. In Manitoba, four towns are included in the survey, in Saskatchewan three, in Alberta four, and in British Columbia five, but only six records cover the entire period. The phenomenal drop of 60 per cent in Winnipeg rates in 1903-04 is overborne by a heavy increase at Brandon in 1907.

The meter rate with a minimum supply basis, is apparently growing in favour as encouraging building and sanitary improvements, as tending to eliminate waste and to conserve costs, and as making for fairness between large and small consumers.[1] Competent authorities estimate that from 25 to 60 per cent of all water supplied on an unmetered basis is wasted.

As already explained the data here presented are insufficient to warrant comparisons or to estimate the fairness of rate. Factors in the latter are cost of installing pipes, the method of operation, whether by power or gravity, the method of imposing charges and the nature of the ownership.

For such data the reader is referred to the Report of the Commissioners of Conservation already cited.

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[1] Large consumers get the benefit of the low cost per 1,000 gallons which goes with a large output from the plant.

WATER SERVICE, 1900-1913—INDEX NUMBERS.

Locality,	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Nova Scotia	100·0	100·0	100·1	100·1	100·1	100·2	96·8	96·8	97·0	99·7	99·7	99·5	97·8	97·8
New Brunswick	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	87·5	87·5	87·5	87·5	87·5	87·5
Quebec	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	96·3	98·5	96·7	96·7	96·7	97·5
Ontario	100·0	100·0	99·3	98·8	97·3	96·9	96·7	96·4	96·6	96·9	96·5	94·7	94·0	92·9
Manitoba	100·0	100·0	100·0	87·1	69·3	79·5	79·5	102·7	102·7	99·0	99·0	99·0	99·0	107·5
Saskatchewan	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	91·6	91·6	91·6	83·3
Alberta	.....	.....	.....	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	112·5	119·9	111·9	111·9	111·9
British Columbia	100·0	100·0	90·0	90·0	90·0	90·0	90·0	93·3	93·3	95·0	95·0	95·0	95·5	91·6
Canada	100·0	100·0	99·3	98·6	97·2	97·1	96·5	97·7	96·9	98·4	98·0	96·7	96·2	95·6

THE PRICE OF WATER SERVICE, 1900-1913.

Province.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Nova Scotia.								
Amherst.....**....	1st tap $5, each additional $1, bath $1, w.c. $3, meter sliding scale 15c. 1st 1,000 gallons.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dartmouth***.....	42c. for kitchen, bath and basin; w.c. $3 additional.	*	45c. for kitchen bath and basin, w.c. $3 ad-	*	*	48c. for kitchen bath and basin, w.c. $3 ad-	*	*
Glace Bay.....	House 1st tap $6, sliding scale down to $1 for additional taps; bath $2, w.c. $3, lawn $2 up; commercial 1st tap $10, etc.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
New Glasgow.....	Flat rate house minimum $5 with 50c. additional for each additional room and inmate; bath $2.50, w.c. $2.50, basins and extra taps 50c.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
North Sydney.....	House, flat rate $5 for 1st tap, $2 for each additional; mfg. sliding scale.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Springhill.....	Single tap $6, extra taps $2, w.c. $4, bath $4.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

THE PRICE OF WATER SERVICE, 1900-1913.

Province.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Nova Scotia.						
Amherst	*	1st tap $5, each additional $1, bath $2, w.c. $3, meter sliding scale	*	*	*	*
Dartmouth	55c. for kitchen, bath and basin, w.c. $3 additional.	15c. 1st M gal. *	*	50c. for kitchen, bath and basin, w.c. additional.	40c. for kitchen, bath and $3 basin, w.c. $2.50 addit'nal	*
Glace Bay	*	*	*	*	*	*
New Glasgow	*	*	*	*	*	*
North Sydney	*	*	*	*	*	*
Springhill	*	*	*	*	*	*

*Same as in preceding year. **Private house rate, boarding-houses, saloons, etc., higher rate. ***Rate on minimum value of $800 house; maximum $2,000
Town clerk says works out at $3.20, with $5.70 for w.c.

THE PRICE OF WATER SERVICE, 1900-1913—*Continued.*

Locality.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Nova Scotia—Con.								
Sydney	1st tap $5 per annum, bath $3, w.c. $3.50, lawn $2 up.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sydney Mines					Sink tap $4 per yr., w.c. $2.50, bath $1.50, basin $1.50.	*	*	*
Truro	Flat rate house and stores $6–$10 per year, meter rate 8c. per M gal	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Yarmouth	1st tap $9	*	*	*	*	*	$6·00	*
New Brunswick.								
Fredericton	Meter rate 25c. per M gal., flat rate minimum $5 for 1 tap.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
St. John	House flat rate $4 for 1st family, $1 each additional; meter sliding scale 2½c. per 100 gal. to ½c. per 100 gal. in large quantities according to consumption.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Quebec.								
Chicoutimi	House 1st tap $8, each additional $1, bath and w. c. $3; w. c. only $2, lawn sprinkling $2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Fraserville	Dwelling sliding scale, min. $7, max. $20 and w. c. $2, bath $2, additional rates for hotels, mfgs. etc	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hull	House by values sliding scale up to $100, $9 per annum, $300 to $600, $12; $1,600 to $2,000, $20; hotels, factories St. sprinkling additional							
Joliette	On renting value of $20 per annum $5 per annum and additional 75c for each additional $10 of renting value, and w. c. $2; bath, $1							

THE PRICE OF WATER SERVICE, 1900-1913—*Continued.*

Locality.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
***Nova Scotia*—Continued.**						
Sydney	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sydney Mines	*	*	*	*	*	*
Truro	*	*	*	*	*	*
Yarmouth	*	$7 50	*	*	*	*
New Brunswick.						
Fredericton	*	*	*	*	*	*
St. John	House flat rate $3 per family, meter sliding scale 2½c. per 100 gal. to ½c. per 100 gal. in large quantities.	*	*	*	*	*
Quebec.						
Chicoutimi	*	*	*	*	*	House 1st tap $8, each additional $2, bath and w.c $3; w.c. only $2; lawn sprinkling. $2.
Fraserville	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hull	*	*	$5 per ann. on renting value of $40, $5.75 on balance up to $50 per annum, w.c. $2, bath $1.	*	*	*
Joliette						

*Same as in preceding year.

THE PRICE OF WATER SERVICE, 1900-1913—*Continued.*

Locality.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Quebec—Con.								
Lachine	Sliding scale $6 per annum on 1st $30 rental and 75c. on each additional $10 rental	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Levis							15% of rental.	
Montreal	7½% assessed rental	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
St. Hyacinthe	$6-$22 per annum	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sherbrooke	House 4 rooms and under (1 family) 1 tap $5 and sliding scale up, bath, $3, w.c. $2, lawn $3 up, also commercial flat and meter rate	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Sorel	On rent value below $30, $5 per annum, for additional each $10 rental value 75c	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Three Rivers	House (1 family) valued at $600, $5; for each additional $100, 50c. up to $3,000, then 50c. for each additional $500, also rates for hotels, etc., meter rate and rents	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Valleyfield	House (1 family) of $30 annual rent value $5 scale up; w.c. $4, private bath free, hotels, stores, etc., other flat and meter rates	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Westmount**	4-10 per cent	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ontario.								
Barrie			House 5 rooms $5.56 per annum for 1 tap, over 5 rooms $6.67, bath $3.33, w c. $3.33, lawn $2.50 up, 10% disc., minimum $5 net, also commercial and meter rates. 500 gals. per day 33c. per 1,000 gals., over 20,000 11c	*				

THE PRICE OF WATER SERVICE, 1900-1913—*Continued.*

Locality.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Quebec—Continued.						
Lachine	6½% on rental	*	6% on rental	*	*	*
Levis	*	*	*	*	12½%	*
Montreal	5%	*	*	*	*	*
Quebec	*	*	*	*	½% of real value.	*
St. Hyacinthe	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sherbrooke	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sorel	*	On rent value below $30, $6, for each additional $10.75.	*	*	*	*
Three Rivers	*	*	*	*	*	*
Valleyfield	*	*	3·11% **			
Westmount						
Ontario.						
Barrie	*	House single tap $4 each additional tap 80c., bath $2, w.c. $2.50, etc. also commercial rates less 10%. Meter rate up to 50 gals. per day 26c. per M gals. to 17c. per M gals. for 10,000 and over less 20%. Min. flat rate $3.60 net.	*	*	*	*

*Same as in preceding year.
**On assessed annual values from $100 to $1,000 per annum.

THE PRICE OF WATER SERVICE, 1900-1913—*Continued.*

Locality.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Ontario—Con.								
Berlin	Flat rate single tap $4.50, full plumbing and lawn $17, meter minimum— $9 27c. per 1,000 gals. net.	*	Flat rates $4 and $15.20, meter $8 and 24c.	Flat rate $4 and $15.20, meter $7 and 21c.				
Brantford	House 4 rooms $1.87 5 rooms $3.13 7 rooms $3.75 8 rooms $5.00 W.c. and bath $6.25, stationary wash-tub $3, each additional faucet when consumption is increased $1.25.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Brockville	House sliding scale, minimum 4 rooms, 4 inmates $7, bath $3, w.c. $4, sprinkling minimum $3, disc. 47½%, commercial and mfg. rates.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Chatham	20c. per M gallons	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cobalt								
Collingwood	Sliding scale, 4–12 room houses, 4 rooms $3.50, bath $1 and w.c. $1 additional, lawn sprinkling $1.25 up, also meter rate 15c. per M gallons and commercial rates.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cornwall	1st tap, $6, each additional $1, w.c. $3.50, bath $3 in advance.	*	*	*	*	*	1st tap $6.00, each additional $1, w.c. $3.50, bath $3, disct. 10%.	
Ft. William	Flat rate minimum 4 room house $8 per annum and bath, $3: w. c. $3: meter rate for large consumers 25c. to 5c. per M, less 10% discount.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Guelph	Minimum 4 room house $4.50 per annum each additional room 65c., bath $3.50, w.c. $3.50, lawn $2.50 up. Discount 20%. Hotel and barbers additional rates, also stables.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Galt	House 6 rooms $5, over 6 rooms $7, lawn $2 up, also commercial and meter 100 cu. ft. a day 20c. scaling down 1600, 12c. Less 25%.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

THE PRICE OF WATER SERVICE, 1900-1913—*Continued.*

Locality.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
***Ontario*—Continued.**						
Berlin	*	*	Flat rate for 1 tap only. All other meter $5.70 and 18c. Min. per M gallons net.	*	Flat rate for 1 tap only. Meter $4.50 and 18c.	*
Brantford	*	*	*	*	*	*
Brockville	*	*	*	*	*	*
Chatham	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cobalt	*	House $24 per annum, horse $12 Hotels, etc. higher rate.	*	House 5 room $15, each additional room $1.80.	House 5 rooms $15, bath $3, w.c. $3, horse $6. Discount 25%.	House 5 rooms $12, each additional $1.44, bath or w.c. $3, horse, $6. Discount 25%.
Collingwood	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cornwall	*	*	*	*	1st tap $6, each additional $1, w.c. $3.50 bath $3.* Discount 20%.	*
Ft. William	*	*	*	*	*	*
Guelph	*	Minimum 4 room house $4.50 per annum, each additional room 65c., bath $3.50, w.c. $3.50, lawn $2.50 up. Discount 30%. Hotels, barbers and stables additional rates.	*	Minimum 4 room house $4.50 per annum, each additional room 65c, bath $3.50 w. c. $3.50, lawn $2.50 up. Discount 40%. Hotels, barbers and stables additional rates.	*	*
Galt	*	*	*	*	*	*

*Same as preceding year.

THE PRICE OF WATER SERVICE, 1900-1913—*Continued.*

Locality	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Ontario—Con.								
Hamilton	Flat rate houses, stores, etc., sliding scale, property assessed at $800, 75c. per quarter and 5c. additional for each $100 extra assessed; w.c. 50c. also additional rates for bars, etc., and meter rate for large consumers.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kenora	Sliding scale house 4 rooms, $2.95 per qr. each additional room 40c., bath, $1, w.c. $1, basin 30c. Hotels etc. 20 rooms, each room 55c. per qr.; each additional 35c.; 1st bath $1.50; 1st w.c. $1.75; each basin 85c. Other commercial rates.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kingston	Sliding scale house up to $500 assessment $3.75; up to $10,000, $17.75; bath $1.25; w.c. $2.50 (lawn 1st M sq. ft. $1 net) disct 20% also fixed commercial rates. Meter 1M to 50M cu. ft. 30c per M-6c., disct. 10-25%. Minimum per quarter $2.50	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
London	House flat rate 3 rooms $5; each additional room 75c.; w.c. $3.50, bath $4; 20% disct. All other charges by meter. Meter up to 15M cu. ft. per qr. 15c. per 100 cu. ft. Sliding scale to 100·000 cu. ft. 5c. per 100. 20% discount.	*	*	*	*	House flat rate 3 room $5; each additional room 75c.; w. c. $3.50; bath $4; 30% disct. All other charges by meter. Meter up to 15M cu. ft. per qr. 15c. per 100 cu. ft. Sliding scale to 100 M cu. ft. 5c. per 100. Meter rent net. 30% discount.	*	*

THE PRICE OF WATER SERVICE, 1900-1913—*Continued.*

Locality.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Ontario—Continued.						
Hamilton	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kenora	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kingston	10% reduction	*	*	*	*	*
London	*	*	*	*	*	House flat rate 3 rooms $5, each additional room 75c, w.c. $3.50, bath $4, 40% disct. All other charges by meter. Meter up to 15 M cu. ft. per qr. 15c. per 100 cu. ft. Sliding scale 100 M. cu. ft. 5c per 100 (Meter rent net) 40% discount.

*Same as preceding year.

THE PRICE OF WATER SERVICE, 1900-1913—*Continued.*

Locality	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Ontario—Con.								
Niagara Falls.....	Flat rate, house full fixtures including bath, w.c., basin, lawn-tap $11 per annum additional rates for public bath, etc. Meter rate hotels etc. 1M-6M daily 12c. to 6c. per M. Mfg. 6c per M, $6 meter rent.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Oshawa.....		*	*	*	*	Flat rate $1.50 single tap or meter rate 10c per 100 cu. ft. for 1st 2,000 ft. and 5c above with $1.25 meter rent.	*	*
Owen Sound.....	Kitchen tap only $3; whole service $6.	*	*	*	k. tap $2..... w.s. $5.....	*	*	*
Pembroke.....		.....	.....	.....	Minimum $6, $1 for each additional room, w.c. $3, bath $2 basin $1, 20% disct.	*	*	*
Peterborough.....	House minimum 4 persons or 5 rooms and under, $6; bath $2, w.c. $3, basin $1, lawn sprinkling $3 and up. Commercial rate by meter–5% disct.	*	House, min. 4 persons or 5 rooms and under $6 etc., bath $2, w.c. $3 basin $1, lawn sprinkling $3 up. Meter rate increased to 35c. perM gal. Discount 10%.	*	House minimum 4 rooms 1 tap $4, for each additional room or tap 50c. bath $2, w.c. $3; basin $1 lawn $2.50 up. Meter 1M cu. ft. per month 25c. and meter rent. Disct. 25%.	*	*	Dis. 33⅓ per cent.

THE PRICE OF WATER SERVICE, 1900-1913—*Continued.*

Locality.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Remarks.
Ontario—Continued.							
Niagara Falls		*	*	*	*	*	*
Oshawa		*	*	*	*	*	*
Owen Sound		Kitchen tap only $3 whole service $6.	*	*	*	*	*
Pembroke	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Peterborough	*	*	*	*	*	*	

*Same as preceding year.

Locality.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Ontario—Con.								
**Ottawa	Flat rate on house and lot value to $300, $6, $300 to $600, $8, $600 to $1,000, $10, Every $500 additional, $2. Extras for institutions, commercial, etc., stables, horses, cows, etc. Meter rate, 10c per M gallons. Rent, ¾ in $3, ¾, $3.75 and up. Discount 25%.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Port Arthur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1st M gals 10c. above 1M 7c.
Port Hope	Meter 25c. per M gal., minimum $9 per annum.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
St. Catharines	House-opening rate, sliding scale, 4 rooms $3.50 to 8 rooms $6.00 service rate, bath $2, basin $1, w. c. $2 etc. Meter rates 12c. to 5c. per 100 gal. Disc. 10%.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
St. Thomas	House of 6 rooms, bath and w. c. $6.40 per yr.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sarnia	House minimum 4 rooms, 3 inmates $3, each additional person or room 25c., bath $2, w.c. $2.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sault Ste Marie	House flat rate 1 room $5, sliding scale to 10 rooms $10.50, w.c. $2, bath $2, lawn $2, meter rate 15c. for 1st 100 cu.ft., over that 5c. with minimum rate per size of service. Commercial rates.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Toronto	House 4 rooms 2 persons $1.50 minimum, rising 25c. for each additional room or inmate. Bath $1.25, basin 50c., w.c. $1.25, lawn 62½c. up. 20% discount. Flat meter commercial and manufacturing rates.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

THE PRICE OF WATER SERVICE, 1900-1913—*Continued.*

Locality.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Remarks.
Ontario.							
**Ottawa	*	Flat rate sliding scale, $300 and under $3, $300 to $600, $4 $600 to $800, $5 $800 to $1,000, $6, each additional $500, $1. Extras for institutions, commercial, etc., stables and animals, Meter rate, sliding scale, 8c. to 6c. per M gallons. Meter rent, ½ in $1.50, ¾ $2. Disct. 15% on ½ yearly a/cs in advance.	*	*	Same general arrangement as in 1910 with 20% advance.		*
Port Arthur	*	*	*	*	*	*	Installed 1906.
Port Hope	*	*	*	*	*	*	
St. Catharines	*	*	*	*	*	*	
St. Thomas	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Sarnia	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Sault Ste Marie	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Toronto	*	House, minimum $2 per annum for 4 rooms rising 50c. for each additional room. Basin $1, bath $1.25, w.c. $1.50, lawn 62½c. up, 10% discount. Commercial and mfg. rates special.	*	*	*	*	

*Same as preceding year. **Not included in Index number.

THE PRICE OF WATER SERVICE, 1900-1913—*Continued.*

Locality.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Ontario—Con.								
Woodstock	1st tap $5, each additional $1, bath $2, w.c. $2.50, lawn $4 up also meter and commercial flat rates. Disct. 20%.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Welland	Tap $5, w.c. $2, bath $1, lawn $2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manitoba.								
Brandon	Sliding scale, 1st 100 to 500 gal. per day 33c. per 1,000 gal..	*	*	*	*	*	*	Sliding scale 100-500 gal. daily, 50c. per M mfg. rates 12½c. per M. Ry. Corporation 12½-6½ M. $15 per annum.
Portage la Prairie							Meter system 50c. per M gal. min. $2 pr qr.	
St. Boniface						House on room basis without extras, sliding scale 1 room 45c. per qr. to 16 rooms $7.20 with extras 59c. to $9.44, also meter rate.	*	*
Winnipeg	House flat rate 4 rooms $3.37 per qr. also commercial meter rates per classified scale and building service rates.	*	*	House flat rate 4 rooms $2.50 per qr. also commercial meter rates per classified scale and building service rates.	House flat rate 4 rooms $1.30 per qr. also commercial 30c. per M according to scale of quantity. Disc. 16⅔ to 30%.	House flat rate 4 rooms $1.30 per qr. also commercial 20c. per M according to scale of quantity. Disc. 16⅔ to 30%.	*	House flat rate 4 rooms $2 per qr. also commercial 30c. per M according to scale of quantity. Disc. 5 to 15%.

THE PRICE OF WATER SERVICE, 1900-1913—*Continued.*

Locality.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Remarks.
Woodstock	.....	*	*	*	*	*	*
Welland	.....	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manitoba.							
Brandon	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Portage la Prairie	*	*	*	*	*	$19 per annum.	Installed 1907.
St. Boniface	*	50c. per M gal. with min. charge $1.50 per qr. Special rates mfg. etc. 25c. per M.	*	*	*	*	
Winnipeg	*	House flat rate 4 rooms $1.50 per qr., also commercial 20c. per M. Discount 5c.-20%.	*	House flat rate 4 rooms $1.50 per qr., also commercial 20c. per M. Discount 15-30%.	*	House flat rate 4 rooms $1.75 per qr., also commercial 23c. per M. Discount 5-20%.	
	.....						

*Same as preceding year.

THE PRICE OF WATER SERVICE, 1900-1913—*Continued.*

Locality.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Saskatchewan.								
Moosejaw	Meter rate sliding scale 5,000 and under to over $1-00,000 cu. ft. 25c.—10c. per 100 cu. ft. per qr. and meter rentals—$6-$30 per annum.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Regina						House 4 rooms and under $12, with bath and w.c. $22, each additional room $1; lawn $4 up, mfg. meter rate 12½c M. gals.	*	*
Saskatoon							House 5 rooms and underwith 1 hot and 1 cold water tap $8, each additional tap or room $1;1bath $3, basin $3, w.c. $4, lawn $6 up, also meter rates.	*
Prince Albert							6 room house with bath, basin and w.c. $20 per annum.	*

*Same as preceding year.

THE PRICE OF WATER SERVICE, 1900-1913—*Continued.*

Locality.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Saskatchewan.						
Moosejaw	*	*	*	*	*	*
Regina	*	House 4 rooms and under $12, with bath and w.c. $22, lawn $4, each additional room $1 meter minimum 150 gals. a day, under 5M 35c. per M, sliding scale to 75M at 12½c. and meterrent	House 4 rooms and under $12, with bath and w.c. $22, lawn $4 each additional room $1, meter minimum 150 gals. a day, under 3M 25c. per M up, 40M and over 6c. and meter rent.	*	*	House flatrate 4 rooms and under, 1 hot water tap, 1 cold water tap $9 including bath, w.c. and basin $16.50. each additional room 75c, lawn $3 up. Commercial rate meter 25c—6c. and rent.
Saskatoon	*	Fixed annual meter rate ½ or ⅝″ meter to 4″ $6—40, and water rate up to 2,000 cu. ft. per qr. 30c. per 100, each additional 100 cu. ft up to 20M quarterly 15c. per 100 cu. ft., over this 10c.	*	*	Min. annual rate $8 for 666 cu. ft. per q.r over that amt. following rates up to 2M ft. qrtly 30c. per 100 ft., up to 20M ft. quarterly, 15c., per 100 ft. Each additional 100 ft qrtly 10c. per 100 ft. Fixed water rent ½ or ⅝″—4″ $2—$30.	Min. $8 for 800 cu. ft. per qr., over that amt. following rates up to 2M ft. 25c., up to 12M ft. 20c., up to 75M ft. 15c., over 75M 10c.
Prince Albert	*	*	6 room house with bath, basin and w.c. $15 per annum.	*	*	*

*Same as preceding year.

THE PRICE OF WATER SERVICE, 1900-1913—*Continued.*

Locality.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Alberta.								
Calgary								
Edmonton				House 6 rooms and under, 1 hot, 1 cold tap $8 per annum, each additional room $1, and bath $4, w.c. $4, lawn $4 up, commercial flat and meter rates and rents. 10 p.c. discount.	*	*	*	*
Medicine Hat	5 room modern house $12 per annum	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lethbridge								

*Same as preceding year.

THE PRICE OF WATER SERVICE, 1900-1913—*Continued.*

Locality.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Remarks.
Alberta.							
Calgary	House min. 4 rooms $4.50 basin $1, w.c. $1, bath $1, lawn $1, up, also commercial flat and meter rates.	*	House min. 5 rooms $5, bath w.c., basin, tap or sink and lawn per 25 ft. lot $1 each, also commercial rates.	*	*	*	*
Edmonton	*	*	*	*	*	*	In a number of cases separate charge for window washing and street sprinkling in addition to lawn and garden watering.
Medicine Hat	*	5 room modern house $18 per annum.	*	*	*	*	*
Lethbridge	House meter only, 1st tap $20 per annum, each additional $3, bath $3, w.c. $2, sink, $1 lawn $4 up. Dis. 10%, flat and meter rate also for commercial.	*	*	House meter only, 1st tap $12 per annum, each additional 50c., bath $3, w.c. $2, sink $1, lawn $4 up. Dis. 10%, flat and meter rate also for commercial.	*	*	Installed 1908 also. Steam-heating 8 mos. $6. Hot water heating season $3. Discount 10%.

*Same as preceding year.

THE PRICE OF WATER SERVICE, 1900-1913—*Continued.*

Locality.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
British Columbia.								
New Westminster	House 80c., $1.30 net, according to service; flat rate; meter, mfrs., etc., 6-4-8 per 100 cu. ft.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
North Vancouver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	House without sanitary fixtures $9, with full plumbing $12, dis. 20%.
Prince Rupert	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Vancouver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vancouver	House (1 family) $9, bath $4, w.c. $4, lawn $3 up, 20% disc.; other flat and meter rates for hotels, stores, mfg., etc. Meter rate 500 c. ft. 30c. scale up and meter rent 25 and up, 5% disc.	*	*June* house (1 family) $6, bath $3; w.c. $4, lawn $3 up, 20% disc. Other flat and meter rates for hotels, stores, mfg., etc. Meter rate 500 c.ft. 30c. scale up and meter rent 25c. up; 5% disc.	*	*	House (1 family) $6; bath $3, w.c. $4, lawn $3 up, 20% disc. Meter rates 500 c.ft. 16c. scale up and disc. 20%.	*	*
Victoria	1st 5,000 gals. 20c. per M gal. over that 10c., min. $1.25 exclusive of meter rent $1.50.	*	*	1st 5 M gal. 20c pr. M gal. over that 10c. Min. $1.25, exclusive of meter rent $1.50, house of 4 rooms min. 70c.; 5 rooms 85c. per mo.; no meter rent.	*	Up to 1,000 gal. 50c. over 1,000 10c. Min. 50c. per mo. No meter rent; 10% disc.	*	*

*Same as preceding year.

THE PRICE OF WATER SERVICE, 1900-1913—*Continued.*

Locality.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Remarks.
British Columbia.							
New Westminster	*	*	*	*	*	*	
North Vancouver	*	*	*	*	*	*	Installed 1907.
Prince Rupert	.....	.....	.....	.....	House 4 rms. 1 tap $6, each additional tap or room $1, bath $3, w.c. $3; also flat com'ercial and meter rates.	*	
South Vancouver	*	House flat rate (1 family) $10 per annum, bath $3.60, w. c. $4.20; commercial rates and meterrates 500-5,000 c.ft. 20c. per 100 ft. up to 20 M 18c. per 100 ft. meter rent 25c, $1.50 mo., 20% discount.	*	*	*	House 1 tap $8, bath $3, w.c. $3, lawn $2 up; public and commercial rates, also meter 500-5,000 16c. per 100, over 10 M 5c. flat rate; dis. 20% meter net.	
Vancouver	*	*	*	*	House (1 family) $6, bath $3 w.c. $4, lawn $2.50 up, 20% disc.; meterd rates 500 c.ft. 16c. scale up; reduction in scale to large consumers. Disc. 20%.	House (1 family) $6, bath $3 w.c. $4, lawn $2.50 up, 30% disc.; meter rates 500 c.ft. 16c. scale up; reduction in scale to large consumers. Disc. 30%.	
Victoria	*	Flat rate 4 rooms 75c. net; 5 rooms 90c., etc.; meterrate 2,000 gal. $1; over 12½c. and meter rent 25c. up; 10% disc; other rates for shops, etc.	*	*	*	*	

*Same as preceding year.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING, 1900-1913.

The price of electric lighting over the period 1900-1913 in 68 localities will be found in the large table herewith. As in the case of water rates, some difficulties in compilation were imposed by the difference in the methods of levying charges which prevail, these including flat rates, meter rates, rates based on the number and power of lamps used, rates based on house valuation, rates reflecting cost of installation, etc., with varying sliding scales and discounts. It is thought, however, that the table will show the general tendency of costs with a fair degree of accuracy.

On the whole, the price of electric current has been markedly downward since 1900. From the subjoined table of index numbers it will be seen that the average decline has amounted to about 30 per cent; this would be considerably increased by weighting the localities according to population, as it is in the large centres that the most pronounced decreases have taken place. Of 60 complete records, 38 show reductions, 22 remained stationary, and only one showed an increase. Most of the reductions range from 25 to 50 per cent, but instances of 60 and 80 per cent occur.

It may be noted that the Maritime Provinces have been affected least by the downward trend. In Quebec also the situation has tended to stability in the smaller localities; Montreal and adjacent cities, however, are down by one-half. Of Ontario the opposite may be said; the exceptional localities are those in which reductions have not been made. This is largely attributed to the advent of Niagara power under the administration of the Hydro Electric Commission, which by direct competition lowered rates in many localities, and in others indirectly effected the same result. In Manitoba the index number shown is the lowest of any province; this reflects a reduction in Winnipeg and St. Boniface from an 18 cent rate in 1900 to a 10 cent rate in 1906, and finally to a 3½ cent rate with a discount in 1912 following the installation of the Municipal Hydro Electric plant. In the other western provinces material reductions are shown in several cases as a result of municipalization.

Generally speaking, the reduction in electric light charges has accompanied the growth of public ownership. Another agency working for lower prices has been the adoption of metering, which in certain localities was reported to have effected savings amounting to 33⅓ to 50 per cent. The Public Utilities Commission of Nova Scotia and the Hydro Electric Commission of Ontario, it may be pointed out, favour a sliding scale according to the amount used, with base rate on floor area. These bodies have also exerted their influence for the simplification of schedules, (with implied reduction of accounting costs) the promotion of uniformity in order to facilitate comparison of rates, and the securing of publicity through better statistical records. It should be added that in several cases where rates have remained unchanged, betterments through new and improved appliances have affected appreciable reductions in cost to the consumer. Taking all things into consideration the price of electric lighting to the consumer in Canada may be said to be down by nearly one-half since 1900.

ELECTRIC LIGHT 1900-1913—INDEX NUMBERS.

Province.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Nova Scotia	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
New Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	.....	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Quebec	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	97·3	96·5	95·8	95·4	84·2	83·5	78·8	77·5
Ontario	100·0	98·8	96·8	97·0	96·2	93·9	92·4	92·4	90·8	89·3	85·3	80·5	78·6	68·6
Manitoba	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	66·6	66·6	51·0	51·0	51·0	39·7	27·5	27·5
Saskatchewan	.....	.....	.....	.....	100·0	100·0	96·6	98·3	98·3	84·0	63·2	63·2	51·4	51·4
Alberta	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	71·4	71·4	85·7	70·8	60·1	56·5	53·0	43·7
British Columbia	100·0	80·8	80·8	80·8	80·8	75·0	75·0	81·7	81·7	81·7	81·7	81·7	78·6	65·5
Canada	100·0	98·5	97·4	97·5	97·2	95·9	93·9	92·1	90·5	88·6	83·5	80·2	77·1	70·7

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PER K.W. HOUR, 1900-1913.

Locality.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Nova Scotia.								
Amherst	House: up to 50 K.W. 13c. over 50 11c., hotels, etc., 1st 100 K.W. 13c., over 12c.-11c., also flat rate and meter rent; 10% discount.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dartmouth	12½c. house commercial	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Glace Bay				House up to 5-16 c.p. light 33c. each per month sliding scale to 16-25c. also commercial 40c. per 16 c.p. a month, and hotel rates.	*	*	*	*
New Glasgow	15c., 10% discount							
North Sydney	12c	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Springfield	12c	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sydney						*Light* sliding scale (min. $1 a mo.) net 12-9c. meter rent 25c. per mo. *Power* 2·7 to 9c. net for 2 h. p. and up, meter rent 25c. minimum $2. Heating and other rates.	*	*
Sydney Mines					11c.	*	*	*
Truro								10c. for each socket wired (over 10, 3c.) and current 10c. per K. W. less 10%.
Yarmouth								
New Brunswick.								
Fredericton					House 12c. net. Mercantile 12-16.	*	*	*

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PER K.W. HOUR, 1900-1913.

Locality.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Remarks.
Nova Scotia.							
Amherst	*	*	*	*	*	*	Increased efficiency of lamps due to metal filament and has reduced cost of c.p. to consumer over 50% within 14 yrs.
Dartmouth	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Glace Bay	*	*	*	*	*	*	
New Glasgow							
North Sydney	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Springfield	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Sydney	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Sydney Mines	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Truro	*	16c. per K. W. sliding scale, disc. up to $2, 12½%, to $20, 50%.	*	*	*	*Light* sliding scale, 1st 15 K. W. 15c., over 150, 8c., less 10% disc. *Power* 1st 50 K.W. 12c. over 500 K. W., 7c., less 10% disc. monthly min. in light $1.11, power 83c. per K.W.	
Yarmouth					15c. dis. 10%.		
New Brunswick.							
Fredericton	*	*	*	*	*	*	

*Same as preceding year.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PER K.W. HOUR, 1900-1913—*Continued.*

Locality.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	Remarks.
Quebec.									
Chicoutimi.....	Sliding scale, house 1-30 lamps $6—$62; shops etc. 1-3 L. $7—$12 each additional $3 —disc. 20%.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Joliette.....	Flat rate, sliding scale $5, $1.50 for 1 to over 80 lamps 16 c.p., meter rent 10c.—2c. for 50 to over 2,500 K.W.H. per mo.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lachine.....	Flat rate, 40c. per 16 c.p. lamp.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Levis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Maisonneuve.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Montreal.....	15c. 15% discount on 5 yr. contracts 5% disc. on 1 yr. contracts.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
St. Hyacinthe....	15c. less 20% discount.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Sherbrooke.....	10c.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Sorel.....	15c.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Three Rivers.....	House, 1st lamp 16 c.p. $5 per an. 2nd lamp $4.50 per annum, shops 1st lamp $7 per annum, also meter rate.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Valleyfield.....	13c.—25c. per m. meter rent	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Westmount.....	$13.75....	*	*	*	*	*	10	9	On 5 yr. contract.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PER K.W. HOUR, 1900-1913—*Continued.*

Locality.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Quebec.						
Chicoutimi	*	*	*	*	*	Sliding scale, house 1-30 lamps $6—$62; Shops etc. 1-3 lamps $7—$12 each additional $3, disc. 10%.
Joliette	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lachine	*	*	10c. per K.W. H. disc. 20%.	*	*	*
Levis						10c. per H.W. H., disc. 30%. 20c. less 40% discount.
Maisonneuve						
Montreal	*	*	10c. 20% disc. on 5 yr. contracts. 5% disc. on 1 yr. contracts.	*	*	8c. 20% disc. 5 yr. contracts 5% disc. on 1 yr. contracts.
St. Hyacinthe	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sherbrooke	*	*	6c.	*	*	*
Sorel	*	*	*	*	*	*
Three Rivers	*	*	*	*	*	*
Valleyfield	*	*	*	*	7c. plus 13c. per mo. for meter rent.	*
Westmount	8	7½	7	6	6	6

*Same as preceding year.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PER K.W. HOUR, 1900-1913—*Continued.*

Locality.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Ontario.								
Barrie	10c. net	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Berlin	House, 15c., meter, 25c. Commercial, 15c., meter 25c. Power 12c. (no meter rent).	*	*	*	House and Commercial same. Power 8c., meter 50c.	House & Commercial 7·6c. meter 25, Power 8c Meter 50c.	*	*
Brockville	20c. net.	20	10	*	*	*	*	*
Brantford					10c. per K.W. 10% disc.	*	*	*
Chatham								
Cobalt								15c.
Cobourg	15c.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PER K.W. HOUR, 1900-1913—*Continued.*

Ontario.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Remarks.
Barrie	*	12½c. less 20-10% discount.	*	*	*	House, 4c per 100 sq. ft. floor space per month. Min. 25c., service charge 4½c. per K.W. by meter, less 10% disc. also commercial.	1913 Hydro-Electric.
Berlin	*	*	(1) house per 100 sq. ft. area, light 5c. per mo., min. 75c. and 4c. service charge per K.W. (2) commercial 12c. K.W.H. for 1st hour daily and 5c. above 1st hr. (3) flat rate $6 per mo. per K.W. min. 167 K.W.'s; $1 monthly charge 20% disc.	*	*	(1) house 4c. per 100 sq. ft. 4c. service charge also a house measurement charge. (2) commercial 8c and 4c. disc. 20%. (3) flat rate $6; 10% disc.	
Brockville	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Brantford	*	*	*	*	*	8½c. per K.W., 5 to 35% disc.	Hydro-Elec. also in '13 rate 3c. per K.W. with a fixed floor space rate at 4c. per 100 sq. ft.
Chatham	*	*		*	*	*	
Cobalt	*	*	10c.	*	*	*	
Cobourg	8	*	*	*	*	*	

*Same as preceding year.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PER K.W. HOUR, 1900-1913—*Continued.*

Locality.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Ontario—Con.								
Collingwood			Meter rate, min. charge per mo. 75c., 12c. per k. w. Rent of 10c. for 10 light meter and up. Commercial rates with 5-30% discount. 20% discount extra for prompt payment.	*	*	*	*	*
Cornwall	16 c.p. lamp $6 per annum. 10 p.c. lamp $4.20 per an., no discount.	*	*	*	*	*	16 c.p. L. $6 per an. 10 c.p. $4.20 per an. 20% disc.	*
Ft. William	Residential-flat rate 30c. per mo. for 16 c.p. lamps less 10% disc. Commercial 50c. per mo. 16 c.p. lamp, 10% disc.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Galt			4c. per 100 sq. ft. base rate; 4c. k.w. less 25%.	*	*	*	*	*
Guelph				20c. per K.W. Meter rent 50c	*	*	15c. per K.W. Meter rent 25c	*
Hamilton	*House* 20c. less 50% disc. *Commercial* 20c. less 20% disc.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kenora	Sliding scale, domestic 1-10 lamps 16 c.p. 50c. to $4.20. Com'l 1-5, 16 c.p. lamps 90c-$3.20; also rates for larger number of lamps. Rate for 8 c.p. in residence 1-10, 25c.-$2.15.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kingston	12c	*	*	*	*	*	10	*
London	Light 18c.; less 50% discount and 25c. per mo. meter rent.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PER K.W. HOUR, 1900-1913—*Continued.*

Locality.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Remarks.
Ontario.							
Collingwood	*	*	*	*	*	Hydro-Elec. 4c. per mo. per 100 sq. ft. and 4½c. per K.W.H. 10% disc.	Civic plant to '12 Hydro-Elec. installed in 1913.
Cornwall	*	*	*	*	*	Flat rate 16c. lamp $6 per annum, 10c., $4.20 per annum. Meter 10c. per K.W. Discount 30%.	Light under meter system costs about half what it did under flat rate.
Ft. William	*	*	Meter installed 7c. per K.W.H. for both domestic and business, 10% discount	*	5c. domestic, 7c., business.	5c. domestic, 5c. business, disc. 10 to 35%.	Public was adverse to meter installation in 1909, now city cannot keep up with demand.
Galt	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Guelph	*	*	15c. disc. 5%.	10c. disc. 10%	10c. disc. 20%.	4c. per 100 sq. ft. of floor space and 4c. per K.W consumption charge disc. 20%.	No record of rates charged previous to '03 Hydro-Elec. '13.
Hamilton	*	*House* 8½c. less 10% discount. *Commercial* 4½c. less 10%.	*	*	*	*House* 8½c. less 10%. *Commercial* 1½c. less 20%.	Consumers buy their own lamps.
Kenora	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Kingston	*	*	*	*	*	*	
London	*	*	Light, heat &c. 5c. less 10% discount. *Power*, special rates.	*	*	*	

*Same as proceding year.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PER K.W. HOUR, 1900-1913—*Continued.*

Locality.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Ontario—Con.								
Niagara Falls	7c. net	*	*	*	5c.	*	*	4½c.
Oshawa	10c. net	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ottawa						12c. less 40% discount and $1 meter rent.	*	*
Owen Sound	10c. net	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pembroke					Sliding scale 12c. for M-25 M Watt down to 7c. for over 200M Watts.	*	*	*
Peterborough	10c. net	7½	*	*	*	7	*	*
Portage la Prairie	20c	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Port Arthur	*House* Flat rate per mo. 1-20 lamps 16 c.p. 55c.-$5.40, 10% discount *Commercial* 1-20 lamps 75c.-$8.45, 15% disc., also meter rates 8c. per K.W. *House* 4c. per 100 sq. ft area and 3½c. per K.W., 10% disc.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Port Hope	House, $3 per annum each 16 c.p. lamp, commercial $5.. " "	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PER K.W. HOUR, 1900-1913—*Continued.*

Locality.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Remarks.
Ontario—Continued.							
Niagara Falls	*	4	*	*	3½c.	*	
Oshawa	*	*	*	8c. per K.W.. H net or 10c. per room per mo., plus 3c. per K. W.H.	*	*	
Ottawa	8c. less 10% discount and $1 meter rent.	*	*	8c. less 10% discount or floor area charge 4c. per 100 sq. ft. a mo. and 3c. per K.W.H. 10% discount.	*	*	Municipal Elec. Plant.
Owen Sound		8c.	*	*	6 4-10	*	
Pembroke	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Peterborough	*	*	7c. or 10c. per living room & 3c. per K.W.H	*	*	*	
Portage la Prairie	*	*	*	15c.	*	*	
Port Arthur	*	*	*	*	*	*	Jan. '14 house consumption charge 2½c. per K. and 10% discount. Jan. '14 commercial, 8c. for 1st 30 hrs. installed capacity.
Port Hope	*	*	*	*	*	Residential 5c per K.W. less discount of 40% plus 10c. per living roon per mo. Commercial 10c. per K.W. less 20% disc.	

*Same as preceding year.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PER K.W. HOUR, 1900-1913—*Continued.*

Locality.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Ontario—Con.								
St. Catharines	7c. per K.W., 25c. per mo. meter rent, less 10% disc.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
St. Thomas	*House* 10c.	*	*	*	*	10c. to 12c	**	*
Sarnia	Sliding scale 12c.-9c.	*	*	*	*	10c. to 7c.	*	*
Sault Ste. Marie	1c. per Watt per month (house) for 1st 150 Watts of rated installation; then ½c. installation to 1,000 Watts, 10c. per K.W. for 1st 30 K.W. per mo. and scale to 5c. and 2c. for larger consumption; also meter rates with discount.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Toronto	*House*: 20c. less 60% disc. and meter rent 25c. per mo. and 25c. for each lamp installed. Commercial and other rates.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Welland	8c.-6c. net.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Woodstock	8c. net and 60c. per quarter meter rent..	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PER K.W. HOUR, 1900-1913—*Continued.*

Ontario.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Remarks.
St. Catharines	*	*	*	*	*	*	
St. Thomas	*	*	*	5c. to 12c.	4c. to 9c.	3c. to 6c.	Previous to 1905 controlled by Private Company.
Sarnia	*	*	*	*	10–5¼	*	
Sault Ste. Marie	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Toronto	*	*	*	8c. per K.W.H as follows: 6 roomed house 1st 10 K.W. per mo. 7 and 8 roomed house 1st 15 K.W. up to 18 roomed house 50 K.W. 10% disc., no meter rent or installation charge. Also Hydro-Elec. rates, See **.	.....	*House* fixed chge monthly 4c. per 100 sq. ft. floor area and 3c. per K. W. and 10 per cent discount Also commercial rate.	**Rate quoted under 1913 is Tor'nto Hydro Elec. plant. Previous rates Tor. Elec. Co. Both in use since 1911. General Mgr. Hydro-Elec. system says rate worked out at approx. 4.5c. per K. W. hour for residence service.
Welland	*	*	*	*	*	3c. less 25%...	Hydro-Elec. in 1913.
Woodstock	*	*	*	3c. per 100 sq. ft. floor area and 3c. per K.W. H. net.	*	*	On area basis house 16 x 20, 2 floors would pay about 20c. per month service charge.

*Same as preceding year.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PER K.W. HOUR, 1900-1913—*Continued.*

Locality.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Manitoba.								
Brandon	20c., disc. 10-33⅓%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
St. Boniface	20c., disc. 10 to 15%	*	*	*	*	*	10c. dis. 10-15%.	*
Winnipeg	20c., disc. 10 to 15%	*	*	*	*	*	10c. disc. 10-	*

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PER K.W. HOUR, 1900-1913—*Continued.*

Locality.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Remarks.
Manitoba.							
Brandon	10c. 5% disc...	*	*	*	*	*	
St. Boniface	*	*	*	Oct.-Dec. 7½c. Disc. 10-35%.	3½c. Dis. 10-35%	*	Hydro-Elec. Municipal plant installed Oct.'11. From Oct.-Dec. 7½c. less 20% discount. 1912-3½c. less 10% discount for houses and 20% commercial.
Winnipeg	*	*	*	Oct.-Dec. 7½c. Disc. 10-35%.	3½c. Disc. 10-35%	*	Hydro-Elec Municipal plant installed Oct.'11. From Oct.-Dec. 7½c. less 20% discount. 1912-3c. less 10% discount for houses and 20% commercial.

*Same as preceding year.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PER K.W. HOUR, 1900-1913—*Continued.*

Locality.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Saskatchewan.								
Moosejaw					Light 15c. net, power 8. Disc. 5-40%	*	Light 14c. net, power 8c. Disc. 5-40%.	*
Regina						1-4 lights 16 c.p. 75c. per mo. per lamp, 4 lights and up, meter rate 14c. per K.W., meter rent 25c. per mo. minimum charge $1.	*	*
Saskatoon								Light, 1st 100 K.W. H. 16c., 2nd 100 12c.; over 200 10c.. power 14c.
Alberta.								
Edmonton	21c. and sliding scale, 14, 16, 18c. for over 1,000 K.W. lighting.	*	*	*	*	*	14-16 per K.W. light, 12 per K.W. power.	*
Lethbridge								
Medicine Hat								

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PER K.W. HOUR, 1900-1913—*Continued.*

Locality.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Remarks.
Saskatchewan.							
Moosejaw	*	Light 12c., disc. 10%; power 7c., disc. 5-40%.	Light 12c., disc. 10%; power 6c., disc. 5-40%.	*	Light 8c., disc. 10%; power, 1½-5c. according to size of installation and amount consumed. Heating and cooking 5c.; disc. 10%.	*	Plant installed 1904.
Regina	*	*	*	*	Light, 1st 300 K.W. H. 7c. per K., over this 6c. per K.W. and meter rent. Power, 1st 300 K.W. 5c. per K., to 600 K. 4c., over 600 K.W. 3½c.	*	
Saskatoon	*	1st 100 K.W. 14c., 2nd 100 12c., over 200 10c; power 12.	1st 100 K.W. 11c., 2nd 100 9c., over 200 8c.; power 9.	*	1st 100 K.W. 9c., 2nd 100 8c., over 200 7c.; over 100 h.p. capacity 4c.; power 6.	Base charge 6, domestic for stoves 4c., over 100 h.p. cap. 3c. and special rates	
Alberta.							
Edmonton	*	8½c. lighting, 4, 6, 8c. power.	*	*	*	8½c. lighting; power, minimum 3½c., maximum 7c.	
Lethbridge	14c.	*	11c.	10c.	9c.	8c. less 20 p.c. disc.	Municipal plant installed 1908.
Medicine Hat	.....	.....	.....	.....	House 8c., commercial 6c	*	Installed 1912.

*Same as preceding year.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PER K.W. HOUR, 1900-1913—*Continued.*

Locality.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
British Columbia.								
New Westminster	House flat rate $1-$1.50 net. No meter.	*	*	*	10·4c.-8·0c. Meter 25c.	*	*	*
North Vancouver								1st 40 K.W.H. 17c. pr K. next 60 K. W. H. 12c., next 100 K.W.H. 10c. Disc. 5%.
Prince Rupert								
South Vancouver								
Vancouver	Monthly consumption basis 20c. meter rent 25c. Disc. bills up to $10, 20% and disc. bills up to $25-40%.	Per Month—1st 40 K.W. 16·15c., per K, next 60 11·4 excess of 100 9·5 meter rent 25c. per m. Disct. 5%.	*	*	*	Monthly June 1st 40 K., 12c., net per K. 1904 next 60 10c. net per K. over 100 8c. net per K. meter rent 20c. Disc. 1c. per K.W.H.	*	1st 50 K.W. 10c. net per K. next 50 K. 9c. net per K. next 300 K. 8c. net per K. meter rent 15c. Disc. 1c. per K.W.
Victoria	*Light*—1st 40 K.W. 13c. per K. next 60 K.W. 11c. per K. Disc. 1c. per KW. *Power* — 1st 100 7c., scale down to 2c. K.W.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PER K.W. HOUR, 1900–1913—*Continued.*

Locality.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Remarks.
British Columbia.							
New Westminster	*	8·8–7·2 meter rent 15c.	*	*	8·8–7·2 meter rent abolished	*	
North Vancouver	*	1st 50 K.W.H. 15c per K. W. 2nd 50 K.W.H. 14c. per K.W. next 300, 13c., next 300, 12c. Discount 20%.	*	*	*	st 50 K.W.H. 11c. per K. 2nd 50 K.W.H. 10c. per K. next 300, 9c., next 300, 8c., Discount 20%.	
Prince Rupert	.....	.....	18	c. less 25% Disc.	Min. charge $1 pr m. up to 49 K.W.H. 18 c., sliding scale up to 999 K.W.H. 15c. Dis. 25%. Coml. rates also.	*	
South Vancouver	.....	15c.	*	*	*	11c.	Installed 1909 1st outfit of carbon lamps given free, also free renewals burnt out lamps. Decrease since 1900 stated to be about 50% on ordinary light accts.
Vancouver	.....	1st 50 K.W. 8·8 net K., next 50 K.W. 8· net K, next 300 K.W. 7·2 net K. meter rent 15c. Dis. 20%.	*	*	*	*	
Victoria	*	*	*	*	1st 50 K.W. 11c. per K., next 50 K.W. 10c. per K. Disc. 20%.		

*Same as preceding year.

THE PRICE OF GAS, 1900-1913.

The price of illuminating and fuel gas in 38 localities from 1900 to 1913 is shown in the large table herewith.

From the tables of index numbers subjoined, the general trend in the several provinces may be observed. It will be seen that prices have shown a considerable decline, especially in the case of illuminating gas. For the Dominion as a whole illuminating gas is down 23 per cent, while fuel gas has declined 18 per cent.

Of the 38 localities, 13 show stationary prices, 18 show decreases, and 4 show increases, one of the latter being a reaction from an extremely low price on the installation of natural gas.

The decline in the price of gas has been the result largely of competition from two sources, namely, electricity and natural gas. Illuminating gas has been subject to the competition of both; fuel gas, however, up to the present has not been greatly affected by the cheapening of electricity, though the tendency is visible. Hence no doubt the greater decline in illuminating gas as compared with fuel gas. The increased use of gas resulting from the rapid growth of population and the expansion of manufacturing has been a factor in consumption; on the other hand, electricity has on the whole the preference for lighting purposes, and gas as fuel is still looked upon as somewhat of a luxury.

The price of natural gas at its highest is about half that of artificial gas. For ten towns with natural gas in Ontario and the West the average rate is 34 cents, while the cheapest artificial gas is about 70 cents. Of the ten towns referred to, three were in 1900 using artificial gas at an average cost of $1.58; these now have an average rate of 32 cents.

The returns from the Maritime Provinces are very meagre but indicate stationary conditions. In Quebec, however, there has been a considerable decline; Montreal, the largest consuming centre in Canada, is down 20 per cent. In Ontario the tendency to seek lower levels is more apparent. Several instances occur of prices being cut in half, and even greater reductions are frequent. Natural gas and the Hydro Electric Commission are the factors chiefly responsible. In a few cases there has been a rise in the price charged for natural gas, but the fact that the original price on installation was extremely low must be considered.

In the Prairie Provinces returns from Winnipeg and Medicine Hat show large reductions, the former a result of cheap electricity and the latter a result of the installation of natural gas. In British Columbia a tendency to fluctuate is visible in the three cities recorded. In New Westminster, lighting has on the whole increased considerably. In Vancouver, lighting gas is down, but fuel gas after a drop in 1906 has partly recovered. In Victoria there has been a rise in fuel gas.

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PRICE OF ILLUMINATING GAS 1900-1913—INDEX NUMBERS.

Province.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Maritime provinces	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Quebec	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	92·0	92·0	92·0	91·0	96·0	95·0	92·0	91·0
Ontario	100·0	100·0	100·0	99·0	99·0	94·0	82·0	83·0	80·0	80·0	76·0	75·0	76·0	75·0
Manitoba	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	67·0	67·0	67·0	67·0	67·0	67·0	67·0	67·0	67·0
Alberta	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	43·0	43·0	43·0	43·0	43·0	43·0	43·0	43·0
British Columbia	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	93·0	93·0	104·0	112·0	89·0	97·0	97·0	97·0	97·0
Canada	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	99·0	94·0	84·0	85·0	84·0	82·0	81·0	77·0	78·0	77·0

PRICE OF FUEL GAS PER 1000 CU. FT. 1900-1913—INDEX NUMBERS.

Province.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Maritime provinces	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Quebec	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	92·0	92·0	92·0	91·0	96·0	95·0	92·0	91·0
Ontario	100·0	100·0	100·0	98·0	96·0	97·0	87·0	88·0	85·0	85·0	81·0	80·0	82·0	81·0
Manitoba	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	60·0	60·0	60·0	60·0	60·0	60·0	60·0	60·0	60·0
Alberta	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	43·0	43·0	43·0	43·0	43·0	43·0	43·0	43·0
British Columbia	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	93·0	93·0	93·0	93·0	96·0	102·0	102·0	102·0
Canada	100·0	100·0	100·0	99·0	98·0	97·0	87·0	88·0	86·0	86·0	84·0	81·0	82·0	82·0

PRICE OF GAS PER 1,000 CU. FT., 1900–1913.

Locality.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Nova Scotia.								
Yarmouth	$2.00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
New Brunswick.								
Fredericton	$3.00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
St. John	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.								
Montreal	Light $1.20, Fuel $1.00 net	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Quebec	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1.00
St. Hyacinthe	Light $2.50, Fuel $1.50 less 20%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sherbrooke	$1.25	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sorel	$1.50 less 20%	*	*	*	*	*	$1.00 less 25%	*
Westmount	Light $1.20, Fuel $1.00	*	*	*	*	*	Fuel $1.00, Light $1.15	*
Ontario.								
Berlin	Light $1.50, Fuel $2.00 net	*	*	*	Meter 10c. Fuel $1.00	Fuel $1.25 Meter 10c.	*	*
Brantford	50c. 10% discount	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Brockville	Light $2.00, Fuel $1.25	*	*	Light $2.00, Fuel $1.00	*	Fuel $1.00, Light $1.50	Light $1.25, Fuel $1.00	Light $1.12½, Fuel $1.12½
Barrie	Light $1.75, Fuel $1.50 net	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Chatham	Light $2.00 if on separate meters, Fuel $1.00 $1.50 for both on same meter.	*	*	*	*	*	Both light & Fuel .25, Fuel only .35.	*

PRICE OF GAS PER 1,000 CU. FT. 1900-1913.

Locality.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Remarks.
Nova Scotia.							
Yarmouth	*	*	*	*	*	*	
New Brunswick.							
Fredericton	*	*	*				Mfr. of Gas abandoned in 1910.
St. John						Light $1.85 Fuel 1.10	10c. off every 1000, cu. ft.
Quebec.							
Montreal	*	*	Light $1.10 Fuel *	*	Fuel * Light $1.00	Light .95 Fuel .95	
Quebec	*	*	1.50 less 20%	*	*	*	
St. Hyacinthe	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Sherbrooke	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Sorel	*	*	$1.50 less 20%	*	*	*	
Westmount	*	Light $1.10 Fuel $1.00	Light $1.05 Fuel. $1.00	Light $1.00 Fuel $1.00	Light $0.95 Fuel $0.95	Light $ .90 Fuel $0.90	
Ontario.							
Berlin	*	*	Meter .10 Fuel $1.00	*	*	*	No quotation for light after 1903.
Brantford	*	*	*	*	*	*	Natural gas.
Brockville	*	*	*	*	Light $1.00 Fuel, $1.00.	*	
Barrie	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Chatham	*	*	*	*	*	*	1900-06 Artificial, 1906 on Natural gas.

*Same as preceding year.

PRICE OF GAS PER 1,000 CU. FT., 1900-1913—*Continued.*

Locality.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Ontario—Con.								
Cobourg	$1.25	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cornwall	Light $2.50 / Fuel $2.00 — No dis	*	*	*	*	*	Fuel $1.50 / Light $2.00	25% disc.
Galt	$0.45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Guelph	Light $1.80 net / Fuel $1.00 net	*	*	*	*	Fuel $1.50 / Light $1.50	*	*
Hamilton	$1.50 artificial	*	*	*	*	*	$1.00 artificial .40 natural, net.	*
Kingston	$2.00	*	*	*	*	$1.50	*	*
Niagara Falls				$0.20	*	0.25	*	$0.28
Oshawa								
Owen Sound	$1.80 net	*	*	*	*	$1.20 net	*	*
Peterborough	$1.25 net	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Port Hope	Light $2.00 / Fuel $1.25	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
St. Catharines	$1.10 less 10c. per 1,000 cu. ft.	*	*	*	*	$1.40 less 10c. per M. cu. ft.	$1.25 less 10c. per M. cu. ft.	*
St. Thomas	$1.50	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sarnia	Light $1.25 / Fuel $0.95	*	*	$0.80	*	*	$0.75	*
Toronto	$0.90	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Welland	$0.30	*	*	*	*	*	Light $1.00 / Fuel $1.00 / $2.00 per an.. meter rent.	*
Woodstock	Light $1.50 / Fuel $1.00.		Fuel	$1.00.				
Manitoba.								
Brandon								
Winnipeg	$2.00, disc. according to amount consumed.	*	*	*	*	$1.50 disc 10% for light, 20% fuel on bills over $1.00	*	*

PRICE OF GAS PER 1,000 CU. FT. 1900-1913.—*Continued.*

Locality.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Remarks.
Ontario—Continued.							
Cobourg	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Cornwall	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Galt	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Guelph	$1.00	*	$0.90	*	*	$0.85	
Hamilton	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Kingston	$1.00	*	*	*	*	*	
Niagara Falls	.30	*	*	*	.40	*	Plant installed 1903, rate cannot exceed .50.
Oshawa	$1.25	*	$1.25 net	$1.15	*	*	
Owen Sound	*	*	*	*	$1.00	*	
Peterborough	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Port Hope	*	*	*	Light $1.75 Fuel 1.25	*	Light $1.25 Fuel 1.25	
St. Catharines	*	*	*	*	*	*	
St. Thomas	$1.10 less 10c. per M cash discount.	*	$1.00 less 10c. per M cash discount.	*	*	*	Previous to 1905, controlled by private Company.
Sarnia	*	*	Light $0.30 Fuel .30	*	*	*	Natural gas introduced 1910.
Toronto	*	*	*	.70	*	*	Net selling price.
Welland	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Woodstock	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Manitoba.							
Brandon	.....	$1.75 disc. 5—15%	.....	.....	.....	.....	Plant installed in 1909.
Winnipeg	*	*	*	*	*	*	

*Same as preceding year.

PRICE OF GAS PER 1,000 CU. FT., 1900-1913—*Continued.*

Locality.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Alberta.								
Lethbridge								
Medicine Hat	Residential 35c., manufactures 5c	*	*	*	*	*	Manufacture 5c., resident 15c.	*
British Columbia.								
New Westminster	Light $2.00, fuel $1.50	*	*	*	*	*	*	Light $2.70, fuel *
Vancouver	Light $2.25 net, fuel $1.50 net	*	*	*	*	Fuel * Light $1.75.	Light * fuel 1st M cu.ft. $1.25 next 4 M cu.ft. $1.10.	*
Victoria	Light $2.00 meter, fuel $1.50, meter rent 25c. per mo. 25% disc.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

PRICE OF GAS PER 1,000 CU. FT., 1900-1913—*Continued.*

Locality.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Remarks.
Alberta.							
Lethbridge					Summer 4 mo. under 250,000 cu.ft. monthly 35c. net .Winter 35c. with 5% dis. Over this dis. 10–15%.	*	Natural Gas service installed 1912.
Medicine Hat	*	*	*	*	*	*	
British Columbia.							
New Westminster	Light $3.15, fuel *.	Light $1.80, fuel *.	Light $2.25, fuel *.	*	*	*	
Vancouver	*	*	Light *. Fuel — 1st M cu. ft. $1.40, next 4 M cu. ft. $1.25, mfrs. 30 M–50 M $1.15.	*	*	*	
Victoria	*	*	*	Light $2.00, fuel—1st M cu. ft. $2.00, over that $1.50, meter rent and disc. same.	*	*	

*Same as preceding year.

RAILWAY FREIGHT RATES, 1900-1914.

The great distances of Canada render transportation a most important national problem. It is significant that this country leads the world in the proportion of railway mileage to population, and that the largest single employer should be a railway corporation. Freight rates, everywhere important as a cost item, are especially so in Canada.

With a view to ascertaining the trend of freight rates during recent years a list of typical hauls (in carload lots) was made out, and the current rate (January, 1914) and the rate in or near 1900 were ascertained from the files of tariffs of the Board of Railway Commissioners. The table of comparative rates is given herewith. The list is limited (71 items), but the selection was without prejudice, and at least several of the most important hauls in Canada are included. The Board's files begin with 1904, but in most cases the rate then in effect dates from some time previously.

Reducing the data to an index number with the earlier rate in each case made equal to 100, the following results are obtained:—

	1900-4	1914
Commodity Rates	100	95·2
Class Rates	100	93·6

By this showing, Canadian railways have reduced freight charges to the public by five or six per cent since 1900.[1]

In interpreting this result, it has, of course, to be remembered that the data are meagre, and that they are largely confined to long hauls where on increase in rates would meet with the greatest degree of resistance. Moreover, the index numbers do not allow for instances (five in number) where commercial rates have been replaced by class rates, or where(as in three cases) lake and rail rates have been abolished.

As to the general situation, railway facilities have of course greatly increased since 1900. Competing lines have multiplied, and great improvements have been made in grades, curves, and equipment on previously existing lines. It is estimated that in the past quarter century the capacity of the box car has increased by half and the length of trains by twice or three times.[2]

NOTE ON RAILWAY RATEMAKING IN CANADA.

The characteristics of the Canadian transportation situation have been defined as: (1) An excellent natural endowment of waterways, buttressed by an extensive canal system, both within the zone of international competition; (2) a wide development of railways built to suit the exigencies of national policy, under largely unified control intimately related to water competition and international traffic; (3) a mobile, flexible,

[1] Notwithstanding increased dividends to shareholders and increased wages to employees.

[2] Canadian railway development since 1900. (See Volume II.) The efficiency of the secondary transportation agencies, it may be added, has also tended to improve, following the Good Roads Movement and the use of motor trucks. As to the latter, Mr. Edison is quoted as saying: "Fifty per cent of all the freight in the world is moved to and from railway stations by horse drawn vehicles; the automobile truck of half the length takes double the freight and goes twice as fast." On the importance of the former, a special investigation into the costs of hauling from farm to shipping points conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1907 shows that the cost per ton per mile ranged from 15 cents in the case of flaxseed to thirty-one cents in the case of vegetables. The average cost of railway haulage per ton per mile is usually estimated by the railways at ½ cent per mile. In other words the expenditure required to haul a given amount of freight one mile by waggon and road would haul the same freight say 60 miles by railroad.

quasi-judicial commission, endowed with power to control the instruments of transportation in so far as natural and artificially created circumstances permit, this last an outgrowth of earlier systems of control (a) by common law, (b) by charter restrictions, and (c) by statutory regulation.

The fundamental conditions of railway ratemaking in Canada may be stated as follows: Eastern Canadian rates are governed by water competition. Coast to coast rates are likewise water-compelled. Between Ontario and the Prairies, water competition extends to Fort William; thence westward the influence of contractual agreements (including those of the Manitoba and Dominion Governments) rules. Thus from the greater part of Canada the possibility of a general increase in rates is eliminated. There remains the vexed question of rates in the west. Here the charges were fixed originally by what the traffic would bear so that an increase could be made only on the ground of diminished traffic, whereas the development of competition and regulation has made for declines. The recent decision of the Railway Commission has reduced freight rates in the west, though not in every instance to a cost of operation basis.[1]

With regard to isolated rates, it may be added that an early canon adopted by the Board virtually precluded advances.[2] More recently, however, the principle has been admitted that an increasing cost curve may be met by increases in single cases rather than by a general rise. Little or nothing has been made of the principle than an increase in the value of the commodity should warrant an increased freight rate.

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[1] It is, of course, impossible to apply to each of the three roads a rate which would vary according to the cost of operation. On through business, if cost of operation were the sole criterion, the lowest cost would have to fix the rate. In areas being opened for settlement also, even where there is no direct competition the lowest cost rate would tend to induce more settlers. The Board's concern was with imposing a fair rate irrespective of what the company was worth. It was unable to hold that a tariff worked out on a cost basis alone was feasible.

[2] i.e. the position taken by the Board that a rate voluntarily established by a railway and kept in force by it for some time is presumably reasonable.

FREIGHT RATES IN 1900-1904 AND IN 1914 (UNTIL MARCH 1ST.) CARLOAD LOTS.

From	To	Commodity.	Commodity rates (cents per 100 lbs.)				Class rates (cents per 100 lbs.)			
			1900–1904		1914		1900–1904		1914	
			Effective Date.	Rate	Effective Date	Rate	Effective Date	Rate	Effective Date	Rate
Regina, Sask.....	Montreal, Que...	Oats & Barley	May 21, '02 Oct. 7, '03	34 (L&R)	Oct. 21, '12 Dec. 10, '12	33 (L&R)	Dec. 8, '02 Oct. 7, '03	39 (Winter	Oct. 21, '12 Dec. 10, '12	38 (Winter
Regina, Sask.....	Montreal, Que...	Wheat.....	May 21, '02 Oct. 7, '03	33 "	Oct. 21, '12 Dec. 10, '12	33 "	Dec. 8, '02 Oct. 7, '03	38 "	Oct. 21, '12 Dec. 10, '12	38 "
Ft. William, Ont...	St. John, N.B...	Wheat, Oats and Barley.....	Aug. 1, '05	25 "	Dec. 12, '12	25 "	Dec. 8, '02	30 "	Dec. 12, '12	30 (A.R.)..
Chatham, Ont.....	Toronto, Ont....	" "	Nov. 16, '03	12½	Jan. 1, '14	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calgary, Alta.....	Montreal, Que...	Cattle & Swine.	May 22, '01	90	July 21, '10	90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal, Que.....	St. John, N.B...	" "	July 15, '05	25	Sept. 12, '10	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stratford, Ont.....	Toronto, Ont....	" "	Jan. 10, '08	10	Sept. 12, '10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherbrooke, Que...	Montreal, Que...	Hay.....	Dec. 15, '03	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	Apr. 15, '13	10
Palmerston, Ont....	Toronto, Ont....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	June 9, '00	11	Aug. 31, '09	9
St. John, N.B.....	Montreal, Que...	Potatoes.....	July 1, '04	17	Feb. 25, '09	17½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brantford, Ont.....	Toronto, Ont....	"	May 10, '05	8	Jan. 1, '14	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brantford, Ont.....	Montreal, Q.....	Turnips, Onions.	June 1, '01	16½	Jan. 1, '14	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chatham, Ont.....	Toronto, Ont....	Beans.....	Nov. 15, '04	13	June 20, '12	12½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brandon, Man.....	Vancouver, B.C	Flour & R. Oats	Jan. 26, '01	45	Mar. 12, '12	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg, Man.....	Montreal, Que...	" "	May 21, '02	.....	Oct. 21, '12	.....	Oct. 7, '03	.....	Oct. 21, '12	.....
			Oct. 7, '03	25 (L&R)	Dec. 10, '12	25 (L&R)	Dec. 8, '02	30 (A.R.)	Dec. 10, '12	30 (A.R.)
Montreal, Que.....	St. John, N.B...	" "	Dec. 1, '03	13	Mar. 1, '10	12½	Nov. 15, '04	11	May 1, '11	17½
Toronto, Ont.	Montreal, Que...	" "	Aug. 24, '04	12	Jan. 1, '14	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goderich, Ont.....	Toronto, Ont....	" "	Aug. 24, '04	8	Jan. 1, '14	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
									(Apr. 1 (May 6, '12	69 (A.R.)
									(Apr. 25 (May 22, '12	63 (L&R)
Montreal, Que.....	Winnipeg, Man..	Sugar.....	Jan. 3, '05	81	.....	.....	1904	65 (L&R)	.....	.....
Vancouver, B.C....	Calgary, Alta...	"	Dec. 26, '04	78	May 30, '10	75	.....	.....	(Apr. 25, '12	.....
Montreal, Que.....	Edmonton, Alta	Butter.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1904	2 37½ "	(May 22, '12	1 87 "
"	"	"	.....	.....	May 1&29, '12	1 62 (AR)	Dec. 8&16, '05	2 35 "	.....	.....
Woodstock, Ont....	Toronto, Ont....	Butter L.C.L...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 17, '92	26	Oct. 24&31, '08	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 8&16, '05	1 72 "	Apr. 25, '12	.....

Montreal, Que.	Edmonton, Alta	Eggs			May 1&29, '12	1 62 "	1904	1 80½ "	May 22, '12	1 43 (A.R.)		
Woodstock, Ont.	Toronto, Ont.	Eggs (L.C.L.)					Oct. 17, '92	26	Oct. 24&31,'08	25		
Brockville, Ont.	Montreal, Que.	Cheese	Apr. 20, '04	16	July, 16, '13	15						
Stratford, Ont.	Toronto, Ont.	"					June 9, '00	21	Aug. 31, '09	18		
Stratford, Ont.	Montreal, Que.		Apr. 25, '04	35	July 16, '13	33						
St. Catharines, Ont	Calgary, Alta.	Canned goods					Aug. 1, '04	1 46 (AR)	Apr. 1			
									May 6, '12	1 33(A.R.)		
							1904	1 36 (L&R)	Apr. 25,			
Victoria, B.C.	Toronto, Ont.	Canned salmon	July 1, '02	1 10					May 22, '12	1 27 (L&R)		
									Dec. 16, '12	1 85		
Clinton, Ont.	"	Apples					Jun. 9, '00	19	Aug. 3, '09	16		
Toronto, Ont.	Winnipeg, Man.	"	1904	48 (L&R)	May 25, '08	46 (L&R)						
"	"	"	Aug. 1, '04	55(A.R.)	May 2&29, '12	53 (A.R.)						
Vernon, B.C.	Winnipeg, Man.	Apples	July 22, '04	75	Sept. 10, '12	75						
Toronto, Ont.	Ottawa, Ont.	Apples & pears	Aug. 8, '04	18	Sept. 1, '08	18						
Toronto, Ont.	Ottawa, Ont.	Peaches, plums & grapes					Nov. 15, '02	38	July 17, '05	25		
Halifax, N.S.	Montreal, Que.	Fish	Nov. 15, '07	26	Aug. 8, '12	26	July 17, '05	25	July 17, '05	28		
Vancouver, B.C.	Toronto, Ont.	"	Oct. 1, '04	85	Dec. 16, '12	85						
Pt. Stanley, Ont.	Toronto, Ont.						Oct. 21, '01	18	March 5, '08	16		
Vancouver, B. C.	Calgary, Alta.	Lbr. & Tbr.	Apr. 20, '04	36½	July 10, '13	36½						
Vancouver, B. C.	Montreal, Que.	" "	Jan. 19, '03	70	Aug. 1, '11	70						
Pr. Albert, Sask.	Winnipeg, Man.	Boards (rough)	Jan. 1, '04	24	June 3, '12	20						
Sarnia, Ont.	Hamilton, Ont.	Dressed Lbr.	Nov. 11, '04	8	May 1, '11	8½						
Parry Sound, Ont.	Toronto, Ont.	Boards (rough)	June 25, '04	10	May 1, '11	8½						
Vancouver, B.C.	Toronto, Ont.	Shingles	Jan. 19, '03	75	Aug. 1, '11	75						
Parry Sound, Ont.	Ottawa, Ont.	Logs	Apr. 1, '02	10	May 1, '11	9½						
Toronto, Ont.	Sarnia, Ont.	Brick			July 3, '12	8½	Oct. 21, '01	13				
Belleville, Ont.	Regina, Sask.	Cement					1904	62 (L&R)	Apr. 25, '12			
									May 22, '12	54 (L&R)		
"	"	"					Aug. 1, '04	72 (AR)	Apr. 1, '12			
									May 6, '12	59 (AR)		
Hull, P.Q.	Winnipeg, Man.	"	Oct. 3, '05	30 (L&R)			1904	40 (L&R)	Apr. 25, '12			
									May 22, '12	40 (L&R)		
Hull, P.Q.	"	"	Mar. 29, '06	40 (AR)			Aug. 1, '04	50 (AR)	Apr. 1, '12			
							1904		May 6, '12	45 (AR)		
Brantford, Ont.	Edmonton, Alta	Agri. Implements	1904	143½ (L&R)	Not taken via	lake and rail		146½ (L&R				
"	"	"					Dec. 8 & 16, 1905	130 (AR)	Apr. 1, '12			
									May 6, '12	120 (AR)		
Toronto, Ont.	Regina, Sask.	" "	1904	92 (L&R)	Not taken via	lake and rail	1908	96 (L&R)				
									Apr. 1, '12			
Toronto, Ont.	Regina, Sask.	Agri. Implements					Aug. 1, '04	98 (AR)	May 6, '12	89 (AR)		
London, Ont.	Moosejaw, Sask.	Stoves					1904	123 "	Apr. 25, '12			
									May 22, '12	110 (L&R)		
London, Ont.	"	"					Aug. 1, '04	134 (AR)	Apr. 1, '12			
									May 6, '12	120 (AR)		
Newmarket, Ont.	Calgary, Alta.	Furniture	1904	131 (L&R)	Not taken via	lake and rail	1904	136 (L&R)				
"	"	"					Aug. 1, '04	139 (AR)	Apr. 1, '12			
									May 6, '12	133 (AR)		

FREIGHT RATES IN 1900-1904 AND IN 1914 (UNTIL MARCH 1ST).—*Continued.*—CARLOAD LOTS.

From	To	Commodity.	Commodity Rates (cents per 100 lbs.)				Class Rates (cents per 100 lbs.)			
			1900–1904		1914		1900–1904		1914	
			Effective Date	Rate	Effective Date	Rate	Effective Date	Rate	Effective Date	Rate
Montreal, Que.....	Edmonton, Alta	Dry goods.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1904	180¼ (L&R)	Apr. 25, '12	.....
									May 22, '12	143 (L&R)
"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	Aug. 1, '04	172 (AR)	Apr. 1, '12	.....
									May 6, '12	153 (AR)
Toronto, Ont.....	St. John, N.B...	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	May 14, '00	44	Feb. 1, '12	40
Sydney, N.S.....	Montreal, Que...	B. Coal.....	Mch. 18, '09	$3 per gr. ton 2,240 lb	Commodity filed.....	tariff not	Sept. 14, '08	21	May 28, '13	21
Lethbridge, Alta...	Regina, Sask....	"	Feb. 1, '04	$3.45 per ton 2,000 lb.	Mch. 5, '12	$3.10 per ton 2,000 lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo, N.Y.....	Ft. William, Ont	"	No Water rate filed.....		.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspension Bridge N.Y	Toronto, Ont...	"	Oct. 19, '036	0c per ton of 2,000 lb.	Sept. 1, '1	160c. per to of 2,000 lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
" "	" ..	A. Coal.....	Oct. 19, '03	60c per ton of 2,000 lb.	May 1, '12	60c. per ton of 2,000 lb.				
Midland, Ont.....	" ..	Pig Iron.....	July 6, '04	$1.20 per ton 2,240 lb.	Oct. 10, '13	$1.20 per ton 2,240 lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midland, Ont.....	" ..	Steel billets....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 1, '03	16	Aug. 31, '09	16
Sydney, N.S.....	Montreal, Que...	Pig iron and steel billets.	Jan 1, '10	$3.25 per ton 2,240 lb.	Jan. 1, '10	$3.25 per ton 2,240 lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper Cliff, Ont...	S.S. Marie, Ont..	Copper ore	Aug. 4, '04	$3.25 per ton 2,240 lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mch. 27, '11	15

EXPRESS RATES.

Fruit, Carloads.	1909	1913
From St. Catharines, to Winnipeg	Effective June '09, $2.55	Effective May 3, '13, $2.30.
From Winona, to Winnipeg	$2.25	$2.00
From Toronto, to Ottawa	Effective July 15, '07, 80c.	Effective May 2, '13, 80c.

HOSPITAL CHARGES AND COSTS OF MAINTENANCE.

In this final division of the section the results of an inquiry into hospital fees and the cost of maintaining patients in hospitals since 1900 are presented. An obvious purpose of such an inquiry is to measure fluctuations in the prices of yet another "necessary", namely skilled care during severe illness. A second object was to throw a sidelight on the field of personal and household expenditures, through an examination of the maintenance costs of public institutions. In the absence of family budgets, such costs perhaps offer the best evidence of how the advancing prices of the past few years have worked out in a practical way.

The "kind" of prices that are illustrated by statistics of this sort is thus explained by Mitchell (*Business Cycles*, p. 29): "There remains one other division of the system of prices—a division which has much in common with the prices of consumers' goods on the one hand and with the prices of labour as a business adjunct on the other hand. It consists of the prices of the heterogeneous services rendered to persons as such—not to business enterprises. Here belong the prices of domestic service, medical attendance, much instruction, many forms of amusement, etc.[1] The furnishing of such services presents a certain contrast to the business traffic in consumers' goods, materials, machinery, loans, transportation, etc. For systematic organization has not been developed to so high a point, business motives do not have such unrestricted scope, and the wares are not standardized in equal measure. Moreover, the prices which people are willing to pay for such services are based on personal needs and personal income, rather than on closely calculated chances of profit. The prices of these services therefore form the most loosely organized and irregular division of the system of prices".

METHOD OF INQUIRY.

A list of hospitals was obtained, from Government reports in the case of Ontario and the Western Provinces and from local city directories in the case of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. A circular and form was sent to each institution requesting information (1) as to the tariff charged in each year since 1900 for public ward, semi-private ward, and private-ward patients; (2) as to operating-room charges, and (3) as to average costs per patient daily. Altogether 274 circulars were sent out. Deducting institutions of recent foundation and those whose operations were not primarily in the way of caring for the sick, replies were obtained from some 184 institutions. Of these 131 supplied complete or nearly complete records. Tables I[a], II, III, IV and V give these statistics in full. In Table I the results are reduced to the form of index numbers by Provinces.

[1] Of this list the wages of domestic servants and the salaries of public school teachers are treated in the present memorandum in Appendix (7) as belonging primarily to the subject of wages and salaries.

RESULTS.

The average charges to hospital patients, it will be seen from Table VI rose fifty or sixty per cent between 1900 and 1914, Operating room charges, as distinguished from ward room tariffs, went up appreciably less. The cost per patient daily is up on the whole 45 per cent.

These conclusions, however, must be accepted only with the following reservations: (1) In the matter of ward-room tariffs: the extent to which the element of charity enters is a factor. Charges are frequently adjusted to the capability of the patient for paying, and to that extent the record is nominal only. A broad effect of this practice is to make for stability of rates, especially in the case of public ward and operating room charges, though all fees tend to move together. (2) In connection with costs, it should be pointed out that the record reflects not only the prices of supplies and services, but also the number of patients. A year in which the number treated was large will show a less cost per caput than a year when the attendance was light, over-head charges and many costs of maintenance being the same in both cases. It also reflects changes in standards, such as the installation of better appliances, (paid for out of surrent expenses) the substitution of trained nurses for nurses in training, etc. On the latter point the statement may be made that the tendency has been to increase efficiency, better standards even in diet having been demanded in recent years. The "fluidity" of tariffs above mentioned of course militates against direct comparisons of fees with costs.

That operating room fees have been the most stationary is however a fact which may probably be accepted without reservation.

TABLE I.—Index Numbers of Tariffs and Costs.

AVERAGE CHARGES TO PUBLIC WARD PATIENTS.

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Maritime Provinces	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	103·3	113·3
Quebec	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	108·6	108·6
Ontario	100·0	100·0	100·4	102·7	112·2	113·9	121·0	126·3
Prairie Provinces	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	113·3	121·2
British Columbia	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Canada	100·0	100·0	100·2	101·5	105·9	107·0	113·5	117·8

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Maritime Provinces	113·3	122·9	128·7	128·7	135·2	137·9	162·9
Quebec	108·6	106·7	108·0	108·0	108·0	113·0	113·0
Ontario	133·2	133·8	143·0	147·5	158·2	170·6	175·0
Prairie Provinces	123·6	133·3	136·5	137·5	140·1	155·5	169·9
British Columbia	100·0	102·5	104·8	105·5	105·5	105·5	106·1
Canada	121·7	126·5	130·3	132·7	139·3	147·9	154·9

TABLE I.—Index Numbers of Tariffs and Costs—*Continued.*

(2) AVERAGE CHARGES TO SEMI-PRIVATE WARD PATIENTS.

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Maritime Provinces	100·	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	112·1	117·6
Quebec	100·0	100·0	100·0	112·5	112·5	112·5	116·6	116·6
Ontario	100	100	100·5	102·3	105·9	111·1	114·3	117·3
Prairie Provinces	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	111·2	117·9
British Columbia	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Canada	100·0	100·0	100·3	102·3	104·4	107·3	112·1	114·9

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Maritime Provinces	117·6	117·6	127·4	127·4	127·4	138·3	151·6
Quebec	116·6	141·6	144·7	150·5	150·5	160·3	160·3
Ontario	121·4	126·6	132·3	137·9	147·1	154·6	161·3
Prairie Provinces	117·9	126·6	127·6	136·1	141·3	151·9	158·1
British Columbia	100·0	100·0	108·6	114·3	114·3	114·3	163·3
Canada	116·9	124·3	129·4	135·1	140·2	147·8	160·1

(3) AVERAGE CHARGES TO PRIVATE WARD PATIENTS.

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Maritime Provinces	100·0	100·0	102·9	102·9	102·9	102·9	113·6	113·6
Quebec	100·0	100·0	100·0	106·6	106·6	106·6	109·1	109·1
Ontario	100·0	101·1	102·4	104·1	108·7	112·6	118·7	122·5
Prairie Provinces	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	110·2	118·9
British Columbia	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	104·3	104·3	104·3	104·3
Canada	100·0	100·5	101·4	103·0	105·9	107·7	113·3	116·5

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Maritime Provinces	113·6	116·4	120·6	122·7	125·5	138·4	142·2
Quebec	112·6	117·1	121·0	122·4	126·7	126·9	131·2
Onatrio	129·1	132·6	138·9	144·3	148·8	155·7	164·8
Prairie Provices	118·9	120·3	129·0	137·7	144·3	150·0	160·0
British Columbia	105·3	107·8	110·1	114·3	115·9	120·5	121·9
Canada	120·0	122·5	128·4	133·5	137·9	143·9	150·7

TABLE I.—Index Numbers of Tariffs and Costs—*Continued.*

(4) AVERAGE OPERATING ROOM CHARGES.

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Maritime Provinces	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	112·5	129·4
Quebec	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	107·1	107·1
Ontario	100·0	100·0	101·5	104·0	104·0	107·0	109·1	109·1
Prairie Provinces	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	102·6	102·6
British Columbia	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Canada	100·0	100·0	100·9	102·2	102·2	105·9	106·7	107·7

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Maritime Provinces	129·4	129·4	150·2	150·2	150·2	150·2	150·2
Quebec	107·1	107·1	116·2	116·2	119·2	123·4	133·4
Ontario	112·9	112·9	114·4	121·9	124·6	124·9	126·1
Prairie Provinces	102·6	113·7	115·8	135·4	141·5	141·5	141·5
British Columbia	100·0	107·9	110·5	119·1	119·1	120·4	120·4
Canada	109·7	112·3	115·9	125·2	128·1	129·1	130·9

(5) AVERAGE COST PER PATIENT, DAILY.

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Maritime Provinces	100·0	103·9	110·5	105·1	113·4	117·3	116·2	123·2
Quebec	100·0	101·8	104·4	109·3	106·9	117·0	123·6	127·4
Ontario	100·0	96·8	100·4	104·0	111·2	129·8	122·3	124·9
Prairie Provinces	100·0	97·5	101·3	100·4	102·0	114·5	110·7	138·8
British Columbia	100·0	104·8	107·5	99·2	96·9	102·9	110·8	98·5
Canada	100·0	99·5	103·2	103·6	107·5	120·8	118·4	122·6

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Maritime Provinces	131·6	131·6	132·7	133·4	138·4	136·6
Quebec	131·5	132·0	135·9	140·4	139·2	145·6
Ontario	135·0	138·1	139·8	143·9	145·9	160·8
Prairie Provinces	132·1	127·5	131·1	133·3	134·6	137·8
British Columbia	109·7	105·3	115·6	113·6	118·3	114·7
Canada	129·9	129·5	133·3	135·8	137·8	144·7

TABLE Ia.—PUBLIC WARD PATIENTS—TARIFF PER DIEM.

Reference No.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Remarks.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Maritime Provinces—																
1																Patients "pay only what they can afford."
2					0 44	0 44	0 44	0 44	0 44	0 65	0 65	0 65	0 65	0 72	0 72	
3				0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	1 50	
4	0 43	0 43	0 43	0 43	0 43	0 43	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 65	0 65	0 65	0 65	0 65	
5	0 36	0 36	0 36	0 36	0 36	0 36	0 36	0 36	0 36	0 36	0 36	0 36	0 50	0 50	0 50	
7	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	
10										0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	
Quebec—																
13	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	More *poor* sick than paying patients.
16	0 50–1 00	0 50–1 00	0 50–1 00	0 50–1 00	0 50–1 00	0 50–1 00	0 50–1 00	0 50–1 00	0 50–1 00	0 50–1 00	0 50–1 00	0 50–1 00	0 50–1 00	0 50–1 00	0 50–1 00	
18						0 50–1 00	0 50–1 00	0 50–1 00	050–1 00	0 50–1 00	0 50–1 00	0 50–1 00	0 50–1 00	0 50–1 00	0 50–1 00	Twenty per cent free
20	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50–1 00	0 50–1 00	$1.50 for out-of-town patients.
21										0 50–1 00	0 50–1 00	0 50–1 00	0 50–1 00	0 50–1 00	0 50–1 00	
22	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	50 0	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	"When possible."
24										1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	Number of patients treated gratis from March, 1909, to July, 1914, 1,153=26,220 days; number treated at reduced rates, in same period, 797=16,835 days.
26						1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	
27											*0 50*	*0 50*	*0 50*	*0 50*	*0 50*	
28	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 40–0 50	0 40–0 50	0 40–0 50	0 40–0 50	40 0–0 50	

TABLE Ia.—PUBLIC WARD PATIENTS—TARIFF PER DIEM.—*Continued.*

Reference No.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Remarks.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Ontario—																
30	0 36	0 36	0 36	0 36	0 36	0 36	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 70	0 70	0 70	
31	2 50-3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50	4 90	4 90	4 90	4 90	4 90	4 90	Per week.
32	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 72	
33	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	7 00	Per week.
34	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	
35	0 33	0 33	0 33	0 33	0 33	0 33	0 33	0 33	0 33	0 35	0 35	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	Many free.
36	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 65	0 65	0 65	0 65	0 65	0 65	0 65	0 65	0 65	0 65	0 80	
37	.....	.....	.....	0 57	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	
38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 70	0 70	Many free.
39	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 50	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 80	0 80	
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Patients divided into free and pay patients. For former municipality makes grant of $3.50 per week for city cases, govt. $4.90 for outside.
42	.....	.....	.....	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	
43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00	5 00	5 00	7 00	7 00	Per week.
44	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	Many free.
45	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	
46	.....	.....	.....	0 40	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 70	1 00	1 00	
47	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	
48	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	
49	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	1 00	1 00	1 00	
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 75	0 75	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 25	1 25	1 25	
51	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	1 00	1 00	
52	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 70	0 70	
53	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	1 00	
55	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	1 00	1 00	1 00	
57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 80	0 80	0 80	
59	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 45	0 45	0 50	0 50	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 80	1 00	
60	0 35	0 35	0 35	0 35	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	
61	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	Per week—"mostly free."
62	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50	4 90	4 90	4 90	4 90	4 90	5 60	7 00	Per week.

63											0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	Two-thirds of the patients pay nothing.
64	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 80	1 00	
65	0 43	0 43	0 43	0 43	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	1 00	1 00	
66			0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	
68	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 90	0 90	0 90	0 90	0 90	0 90	0 90	0 90	
69	3 50	3 50	4 00	4 50	4 50	4 50	4 50	4 50	4 90	4 90	4 90	4 90	4 90	4 90	4 90	Per week.
70	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	1 00	1 00	1 00	
71	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	
72	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	1 00	0 75	0 75	
73	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	1 00	1 00	
74	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	Per week.
75	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 50	0 50	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	
78	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	
79	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 70	0 70	
Manitoba—																
80	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 50	
81	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 50	
82											1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	
83						1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 50	
85	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 50	
86	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	
Saskatchewan—																
87						1 00	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	
88									1 00	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	2 00	
89										1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 50	1 50	
90								1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 00	1 00	1 50	1 50	
91												1 00	1 00	1 50	1 50	
92			1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	
93											1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	
94										1 50	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00–	
														1 50	1 50–	
															1 75	
Alberta—																
95				1 00	100	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	
96										1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	
97	75	75	75	75	75	75	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	
98										10 00	10 00	10 00	12 50	12 50	12 50	Per week when possible, but many are non-paying.
99											1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	
100	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	75	75	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	
102											1 00	1 00	1 50	1 50	1 50	
103												50–	50–	1 00	1 00	
												1 00	1 00			
108											90	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	
109												1 00	1 25	1 50	2 00	

PUBLIC WARD PATIENTS—TARIFF PER DIEM—*Continued.*

Reference No.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Remarks.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
British Columbia. —																
110	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	
111	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 12	1 12	1 12	1 12	1 12	1 12	1 12	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	
112	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	
114	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	Per week.
115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 43	1 43	1 43	1 43	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	Increase in 1909 necessitated by disproportion between fees and cost of hospital operation.
116	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	Per week.
117	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70	
118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	
119	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	
120	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70	
125	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	Per week.
126	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	Flat rate for all patients.
127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	Free or paid for by municipalities at $1.00 per day.
128	.....	.....	.....	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	10	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	
129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00–2 00	1 00–2 00	1 00–2 00	1 00–2 00	1 00–2 00	1 00–2 00	1 00–2 00	1 00–2 00	
130	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	100	1 00	1 40	1 40	1 40	1 40	1 50	
131	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	

TABLE II.—SEMI-PRIVATE WARD PATIENTS—TARIFF PER DIEM.

Reference No.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Maritime Provinces—															
2					0 86	0 86	0 86	0 86	0 86	0 86	0 86	0 86	0 86	1 15	1 15
3				0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 70	1 70
4	0 71	0 71	0 71	0 71	0 71	0 71	1 14	1 14	1 14	1 14	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50
											1 75	1 75	1 75	1 75	1 75.
6										1 42	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 42
														1 70	1 70
7	1 30	1 30	1 30	1 30	1 30	1 30	1 30	1 30	1 30	1 30	1 30	1 30	1 30	1 70	1 70
10						1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
11							1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
Quebec—															
15										2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
16	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	2 00	2 00	2 00
17	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	1 00–	1 00–	1 00–	1 00–
				1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50
18									2 00	2 00	2 15	2 15	2 15	2 15	2 15
19	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75
21										1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50
22							1 00–	1 00–	1 00–	1 00–	1 00–	1 00–	1 00–	1 50–	1 50–
							1 50	1 50	1 50	1 0	1 50	1 50	1 50	2 00	2 00
23	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50
24										1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50
25											1 50	1 50	1 50	2 00	2 00
26						1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50
27											1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
28	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50–	0 50–	0 50–	0 50–	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75
							0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75					
Ontario—															
30	0 50–	0 50–	0 50–	0 50–	0 50–	0 50–	1 00–	1 00–	1 00–	1 00–	1 00–	1 00–	1 00–	1 00–	10 0–
	0 85	0 85	0 85	0 85	0 85	0 85	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 75	1 75	1 75
31*	7 00	7 00	7 00	7 00	7 00	7 00	7 00	7 00	7 00	8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00
32	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
33*	3 00	3 00	3 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 90	4 90	4 90	7 00
34*	4 50	4 50	4 50	4 50	4 50	5 00–	5 00–	5 00–	5 00–	7 00–	7 00–	7 00–	7 00–	7 00–	7 00–
						7 00	7 00	7 00	7 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
35	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 75	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
36					0 71–	0 71–	0 71–	0 71–	0 71–	0 71–	0 71–	0 71–	0 71–	0 85–	1 50
					0 85	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	

*Per week.

TABLE II.—SEMI-PRIVATE WARD PATIENTS—TARIFF PER DIEM—*Continued.*

Reference No.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Ontario.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
37				1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 45	1 71	1 71	1 71	1 71	1 71
39	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 50	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	1 00	1 00
41*											7 00	7 00	7 00	7 00	7 00
42				1 43	1 43	1 43	1 43	1 43	1 43	1 43	1 43	1 43	1 43	1 43	1 43
43*											7 00	7 00	7 00	7 00	7 00
44	0 75-1 00	0 75-1 00	0 75-1 00	0 75-1 00	0 75-100	0 75-1 00	0 75-1 00	0 75-1 00	0 75-1 00	0 75-1 00	1 00-1 25	1 00-1 25	1 00-1 25	1 00-1 25	1 00-1 25
45	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
46				1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 25	1 50	1 50
47	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	1 00	1 00	1 00
48	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
49	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 50	1 50	1 50
50	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 15	1 42	1 43	1 43	1 43	1 65	1 65	1 65
51	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 42	1 42	1 42
52	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	1 15	1 15
53*	6 00-8 00	6 00-8 00	6 00-8 00	6 00-8 00	6 00-8 00	6 00-8 00	6 00-8 00	6 00-8 00	6 00-8 00	7 00-9 00	7 00-9 00	7 00-9 00	7 00-9 00	7 00-9 00	8 00-12 00
54												1 43	1 43	1 43	1 43
55	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 25	1 25	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 75	1 75	1 75	1 75	1 75
57									1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 50	1 50
58												1 45	1 45	1 45	1 45
59	0 85	0 85	0 85	0 95	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 50	1 50	1 50
60	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 70	1 85	2 14	2 14	2 28	2 28	2 28	2 28
61	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 50
62*	5 00	5 00	5 95	5 95	7 00	7 00	7 00	7 00	8 25	8 75	8 75	10 50	10 50	10 50	10 50
64	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50
65	0 71	0 71	0 71	0 71	0 85	0 85	0 85	0 85	1 14	1 14	1 28	1 28	1 28	1 42	1 42
66							0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
68	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
69*	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	7 00	7 00
70	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	2 00
71				5 00	5 00	5 00-6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	4 90†	6 00	6 00
72	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
73	1 00-1 45	1 00-1 45	1 00-1 45	1 00-1 45	1 15-1 70	1 15-1 70	1 45-2 15	1 45-2 15	1 45-2 15	1 45-2 15	1 45-2 15	1 45-2 15	1 45-2 15	1 45-2 15	1 45-2 15
74*	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 50
75	0 70-1 00	0 70-1 00	0 70-1 00	0 70-1 00	0 70-1 00	1 00-1 50	1 00-1 50	1 00-1 50	1 00-1 50	1 00-1 50	1 00-1 50	1 00-1 50	1 50-2 50	1 50-2 50	1 50-2 50

77*										10 00	7 00	7 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
78	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 42
79	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	1 00	1 00
Manitoba.															
80	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	2 00
81	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	2 00	2 00
82											1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50
83						1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
85	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 25–	1 25–	1 25–	1 25–	1 25–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 75–
							2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 50
86	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
Saskatchewan.															
87						1 50	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
89										1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	2 00	2 00
91												2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
92							2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
93											2 50	2 50	1 50	1 50	1 50
94										2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00–
															2 50
95				1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	2 00	2 00
Alberta.															
97	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 5 0	1 50	1 50	1 50	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
98*										14 00	14 00	14 00	14 00	15 00	15 00
100	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	1 00	1 00	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 75
102											1 50	1 50	2 50	2 50	2 50
103												1 00	1 00	1 50	1 50
108												1 25	1 50	1 50	1 50
British Columbia.															
110	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50
111					1 64	1 64	1 64	1 64	1 64	1 64	1 64	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50
112*	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00
115						1 71	1 71	1 71	1 71	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50
116*	12 50	12 50	12 50	12 50	12 50	12 50	12 50	12 50	12 50	12 50	12 50	12 50	12 50	12 50	12 50
120											2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
121											1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	2 00
123*												17 50	17 50	17 50	17 50
126	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
127*								7 00–	7 00–	7 00–	7 00–	7 00–	7 00–	7 00–	7 00–
								10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
128				1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 75	1 75	1 75	1 75	2 00
129									2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
130					1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 50
131	1 45	1 45	1 45	1 45	1 45	1 45	1 45	1 45	1 45	1 45	1 45	1 45	1 45	1 45	1 45

*Per week.
†Change in Government grant.

TABLE III.—PRIVATE WARD PATIENTS—TARIFF PER DIEM.

Reference No.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Maritime Provinces—															
1	0 50–	0 50–	0 50–	0 50–	0 50–	0 50–	0 50–	0 50–	0 50–	0 50–	0 50–	0 50–	0 50–	0 50–	0 50–
	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00
2	.....	.....	.....	1 43	1 43	1 43	1 43	1 43	1 43	1 43	1 43	1 43	1 43	1 43–	1 43–
														1 72	1 72
4	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–
							2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50
5	0 55	0 55	0 55	0 55	0 55	0 55	0 55	0 55	0 55	0 55	0 55	0 55	0 69	0 69	0 69
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 70–	1 70–	1 70–	1 70–	2 37–	2 37–
										2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	3 00	3 00
7	1 30	1 30	1 30	1 30	1 30	1 30	1 30	1 30	1 30	1 30	1 30	1 30	1 30	2 14	2 14
8*	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	2 00
										2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 50
11	1 00–	1 00–	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50–	2 00–	2 00–	2 00–	2 00–
	1 50	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	2 00–	2 14–	2 14–	2 14–	2 14–
											2 14	2 28	2 28	2 28	2 28
Quebec—															
13	1 00–	1 00–	1 00–	1 00–	1 00–	1 00–	1 00–	1 00–	1 00–	1 00–	1 00–	1 00–	1 00–	1 00–	1 00–
	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	3 00	3 00
16	2 50–	2 50–	2 50–	2 50–	2 50–	2 50–	2 50–	2 50–	2 50–	2 50–	3 00–	3 00–	3 00–	3 00–	3 00–
	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	5 00	5 00	5 00
17	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 50	2 50	2 50	3 00	3 00	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50
19	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–
	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00
20	3 00–	3 00–	3 00–	3 00–	3 00–	3 00–	3 00–	3 00–	3 00–	3 00–	3 00–	3 00–	3 00–	3 00–	3 00–
	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 50–	2 50–	2 50–	3 00–	3 00–	3 00–
										3 50	3 50	3 50	4 00	4 00	4 00
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50–	2 50–
														3 00	3 00.
23	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1550–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–
	2 00–	2 00–	2 00–	2 00–	2 00–	2 00–	2 00–	2 00–	2 00–	2 00–	2 00–	2 00–	2 00–	2 00–	2 00–
	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00–	2 00–	2 00–	2 00–	2 00–	2 00–
										2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	3 00
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	2 00	2 50	2 50	2 50
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 50

27											1 50– 2 00	1 50– 2 00	1 50– 2 00	1 50– 2 00	1 50– 2 00	
28	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	
29*	17 35– 26 00– 52 00	17 35– 26 00– 52 00	17 35– 26 00– 52 00	21 00– 30 00– 60 00	21 00– 30 00– 60 00	21 00– 30 00– 60 00	21 00– 30 00– 60 00	21 00– 30 00– 60 00	21 00– 30 00– 60 00	21 00– 30 00– 60 00	21 00– 30 00– 60 00	21 00– 35 00– 65 00	21 00– 35 00– 65 00	21 00– 35 00– 65 00	21 00– 35 00– 65 00	
Ontario—																
30	1 25– 2 00	1 25– 2 00	1 25– 2 00	1 25– 2 00	1 25– 2 00	1 25– 2 00	1 85 2 50	1 85– 2 50	1 85– 2 50	1 85– 2 50	185 – 2 50	1 85– 3 00	1 85– 3 00	1 85– 3 00	1 85– 3 00	
31†	10 00– 12 00	10 00– 12 00	10 00– 12 00	10 00– 12 00	10 00– 12 00	10 00– 12 00	10 00– 12 00	10 00– 12 00	10 00– 12 00	10 00– 14 00	10 00– 14 00	10 00– 14 00	10 00– 25 00	10 00– 25 00	10 00– 25 00	
32	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00– 1 50	1 00– 1 50	1 50– 1 75	1 50– 1 75	1 50– 1 75	1 50– 1 75	1 50– 1 75	1 75– 2 00– 2 50	
33†	5 00– 8 00	5 00– 8 00	5 00– 8 00	5 00– 10 00	5 00– 10 00	5 00– 10 00	5 00– 10 00	6 00– 10 00	6 00– 10 00	6 00– 10 00	8 75– 14 00	8 75– 14 00	8 75– 14 00	8 75– 14 00	8 75– 20 00	
34*	5 00– 10 00	5 00– 10 0	5 00– 10 00	5 00– 10 00	5 00– 10 00	8 00– 15 00	8 00– 15 00	8 00– 15 00	10 00– 15 00	10 00– 18 00	10 00– 18 00	10 00– 18 00	10 00– 18 00	10 00– 18 00	10 00– 18 00	
35	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	
36					1 12– 2 15	1 14– 2 15	1 14– 2 15	1 14– 2 15	1 14– 2 15	1 14– 2 15	1 15– 2 15	1 15– 2 15	1 15– 2 15	1 42– 2 15	1 71– 2 15	
37				1 43	1 71	1 71	1 71	1 71	1 71	1 71	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	
38*								10 50	10 50	10 50	10 50	10 50	10 50	12 50	12 50	
39	0 75– 1 50	0 75– 1 50	0 75– 1 50	0 75– 1 50	1 00– 1 75	1 00– 1 75	1 00– 1 75	1 00– 2 25	1 00– 2 25	1 00– 2 25	1 00– 2 60	1 00– 2 60	1 00– 2 60	1 00– 2 60	1 50– 2 60	
40*							8 00	8 00	8 00		8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00	
41*											8 00– 15 00	8 00– 15 00	8 00– 15 00	8 00– 15 00	8 00– 15 00	
43*											10 00– 15 00	10 00– 15 00	10 00– 15 00	10 00– 15 00	10 00– 15 00	
44	1 50– 2 00	1 50– 2 00	1 50– 2 00	1 50– 2 00	1 50– 2 00	1 50– 2 00	1 50– 2 00	1 50– 2 00	1 50– 2 00	1 50– 2 00	1 50– 2 50	1 50– 2 50	1 50– 2 50	1 50– 2 50	1 50– 3 50	
45*	5 00– 6 00	5 00– 6 00	5 00– 6 00	7 00	7 00	7 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00– 12 00– 14 00	10 00– 12 00– 14 00	10 00– 12 00– 14 00	10 00– 12 00– 14 00	10 00– 12 00– 14 00	
46				2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	1 75– 2 50	2 00– 3 00	2 00– 3 00	
47	1 00– 1 75	1 00– 1 75	1 00– 1 75	1 00– 1 75	1 00– 1 75	1 00– 1 75	1 00– 1 75	1 00– 1 75	1 00– 1 75	1 00– 1 75	1 00– 1 75	1 00– 1 75	1 50 2 00	1 50– 3 00	1 50– 4 00	
48	1 00– 1 75	1 00– 1 75	1 00– 1 75	1 00– 1 75	1 00– 1 75	1 25– 2 50	1 25– 2 50	1 25– 2 50	1 25– 250	1 25– 2 50	1 50– 2 50	1 50– 2 50	1 50– 2 50	1 50– 2 50	1 50– 2 50– 3 00	
49	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	
50								1 71– 2 00	2 00	2 00– 3 00	2 00– 2 86	2 00– 2 86	2 50– 2 86	2 50– 2 86	2 58– 2 86	
51	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 71– 2 51	1 71– 2 51	1 71– 2 51	1 71– 2 51	1 71– 2 51	1 71– 2 51	1 71– 2 51	

*Per week.
†Per month.

TABLE III.—PRIVATE WARD PATIENTS—TARIFF PER DIEM.—*Continued.*

Reference No.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Ontario—Continued.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
52	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 50	1 50	1 75	1 75
53*	7 00–	7 00–	7 00–	7 00–	7 00–	7 00–	7 00–	7 00–	7 00–	9 00–	9 00–	9 00–	9 00–	9 00–	11 00–
	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	25 00
54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00–	1 43–	1 72–	1 72–
												1 43–	2 15	2 15–	2 15–
												2 86	.....	2 86	2 86
55	*8 00–	*8 00–	*8 00–	1 50–	1 50–	1 75–	1 75–	1 75–	1 75–	1 75–	2 00–	2 25–	2 50–	2 50–	2 50–
	*10 00–	*10 00–	*10 00–	1 75	1 75	2 00	2 00	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 50	2 75	2 75	2 75
	*12 00	*12 00	*12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00
57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 75–	1 75–	1 75–	1 75–	1 75–	2 00–	2 50–
									2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	3 00	3 00
59	1 50	1 60	1 60	1 70	1 85	1 85	2 00	2 00	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 40	2 40	2 40
60	1 80	1 80	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 42	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	3 57	3 57	3 57	3 57
61	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
62*	5 00–	10 00	12 25	12 25	12 25	12 25	12 25	14 00	15 75	15 75	15 75	17 50	17 50	17 50	17 50
	10 00														
63*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00
64	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	15 0	1 50	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50
65	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 14	1 14	1 14	1 42	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 50	2 50
66	.....	.....	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 25	1 50	1 50	1 00	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–
											1 75	1 75	1 75	1 75	1 75
68	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–
							1 75	1 75	1 75–	1 75–	1 75–	1 75–	1 75–	1 75–	1 75–
									2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25
69*	7 00–	7 00–	7 00–	7 00–	7 00–	7 00–	7 00–	7 00–	7 00–	7 00–	7 00–	7 00–	7 00–	8 00–	8 00–
	14 00	14 00	14 00	14 00	14 00	14 00	14 00	14 00	14 00	14 00	14 00	14 00	16 00	16 00	16 00
70	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00–	2 00–	3 00
													2 50	2 50	
71*	.....	.....	.....	6 00–	6 00–	7 00–	7 00–	7 00–	7 00–	7 00–	7 00–	7 00–	7 00–	7 00–	7 00–
				12 00	12 00	14 00	14 00	14 00	14 00	14 00	14 00	14 00	14 00	14 00	14 00
72	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 50	2 50	2 50
73	1 00–	1 00–	1 00–	1 00–	1 15–	1 15–	1 45–	1 45–	1 45–	1 45–	1 45–	1 45–	1 45–	1 45–	1 45–
	2 15	2 15	2 15	2 15	2 85	2 85	3 60	3 60	3 60	3 60	3 60	3 60	3 60	3 60	3 60
74*	15 00–	15 00–	15 00–	15 00–	15 00–	15 00–	15 00–	15 00–	15 00–	15 00–	15 00–	15 00–	15 00–	15 00–	15 00–
	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00
75	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	1 50–	2 00–	2 00–	2 00–
	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	3 00	4 00	5 00
77*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	12 00	12 00	14 00	14 00	14 00

78	1 72–2 15–2 85	1 72–2 15–2 85	1 72–2 15–2 85	1 72–2 15–2 85	1 72–2 15–2 85	1 72–2 15–2 85	1 72–2 15–2 85	1 72–2 15–2 85	1 72–2 15–2 85	1 72–2 15–2 85	1 72–2 15–2 85	1 72–2 15–2 85	1 72–2 15–2 85	1 72–2 15–2 85	1 72–2 15–2 85
79	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00–2 00	1 00–2 00	1 00–2 00	1 00–2 00	1 00–2 00	1 00–2 00	1 00–2 00	1 00–2 00	1 00–2 00	1 50–2 50	1 50–2 50
Manitoba.															
80	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	3 00
81	2 50–3 00	2 50–3 00	2 50–3 00	2 50–3 00	2 50–3 00	2 50–3 00	2 50–3 00	2 50–3 00	2 50–3 00	2 50–3 00	2 50–3 00	2 50–3 00	2 50–3 00	2 50–3 00	2 50–3 00
82											2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50
83						2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50
84					1 00	1 00	1 00	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	2 00	2 00	2 00
85	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 50–4 00	2 50–4 00	2 50–4 00	2 50–4 00	2 50–4 00	3 00–5 00	3 00–5 00	3 00–5 00	4 00–5 00
86	1 50–2 00	1 50–2 00	1 50–2 00	1 50–2 00	1 50–2 00	1 50–2 00	1 50–2 00	1 50–2 00	1 50–2 00	1 50–2 00	1 50–2 00	1 50–2 00	1 50–2 00	1 50–2 00	2 00–3 00
Saskatchewan.															
87						2 00	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	3 00
88										1 50	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 50
89										2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00–3 00	2 50–3 00	2 50–3 00
90								2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50
91												3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00
92			2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50
93												3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00
94										2 50	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 50
95				2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	3 00	3 00
Alberta.															
96										2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
97	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 50	2 50	2 50	3 00	3 00–4 50	3 00–4 50	4 00–4 50	4 00–4 50
98*										18 00	18 00	18 00	18 00	21 00	21 00
99											2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
100	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 50	2 50	2 50	3 00	3 50
102											2 50–3 00	2 50–3 00	4 00	4 00	4 00–6 00
103												2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
106												3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00
108											1 25	1 50–2 00	2 00	2 00–2 50	2 00–2 50
109											2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50

*Per week.

TABLE III.—PRIVATE WARD PATIENTS—TARIFF PER DIEM—*Concluded.*

Reference No.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
British Columbia.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
110*	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00
111					2 14	2 14	2 14	2 14	2 14	2 14	2 14	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85
112	2 00–2 50	2 00–2 50	2 00–2 50	2 00–2 50	2 00–2 50	2 00–2 50	2 00–2 50	2 00–2 50	2 00–2 50	2 00–2 50	2 00–2 50	2 50–3 00	2 50–3 00	2 50–3 00	2 50–3 00
114†	15 00–20 00	15 00–20 00	15 00–20 00	15 00–20 00	15 00–20 00	15 00–20 00	15 00–20 00	15 00–20 00	15 00–20 00	15 00–20 00	15 00–20 00	15 00–20 00	15 00–20 00	15 00–20 00	15 00–20 00
115						2 14	2 14	2 14	2 14	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00
116†	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	17 50–21 00	17 50–21 00	17 50–21 00
117				2 15	2 15	2 15	21 5	2 15	2 15	2 15	2 15	2 15	2 15	2 15	2 15
118										3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50
119	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 42–1 71	1 42–1 71	1 42–1 71	1 42–1 71	1 42–1 71	1 42–1 71	1 42–1 71	1 42–2 14	1 42–2 14	1 42–2 14	1 42–2 14
120	2 15	2 15	2 15	2 15	2 15	2 15	2 15	2 15	2 15	2 15	2 15	2 15	2 15	3 00	3 00
125†	15 00–25 00	15 00–25 00	15 00–25 00	15 0–0 25 00	15 00–25 00	15 00–25 00	15 00–25 00	15 00–25 00	15 00–25 00	15 00–25 00	15 00–25 00	15 00–25 00	15 00–25 00	15 00–25 00	15 00–25 00
126	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
127†								15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00
128				2 00	2 50–3 50	2 50–3 50	2 50–3 50	2 50–3 50	2 50–3 50	2 50–3 50	2 50–3 50	2 50–3 50	2 50–3 50	2 50–5 00	2 50–5 00
129†									20 00–25 00	20 00–25 00	20 00–25 00	20 00–25 00	20 00–25 00	20 00–25 00	20 00–25 00
130					2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	3 00
131	2 15–2 85	2 15–2 85	2 15–2 85	2 15–2 85	2 15–2 85	2 15–2 85	2 15–2 85	2 15–2 85	2 15–3 60	2 15–3 60	2 15–4 30	2 15–4 30	2 15–4 30	2 15–4 30	2 15–4 30

*Maternity cases.
†Per week.

TABLE IV.—OPERATING ROOM CHARGES.*

Reference No.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	cts.	$ cts.
Maritime Provinces—															
2					2–10	2–10	2–10	2–10	2–10	2–10	2–10	2–10	2–10	2–10	2–10
3							2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5
4	3	3	3	3	3	3	2 50–5	2 50–5	2 50–5	2 50–5	2 50–10	2 50–10	2 50–10	2 50–10	2 50–10
10							3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	35–	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5
Quebec—															
13	2–7	2–7	2–7	2–7	2–7	2–7	2–7	2–7	2–7	2–7	2–7	2–7	2–7	2–7	2–7
16	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10.	2–15
17	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
18									5	5	5	5	5	5	10
19	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5
21										2 50–5	2 50–5	2 50–2	2 50-7 50	5–10	5–10
22							5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3–5	3–5
23	3–7	3–7	3–7	3–7	3–7	3–7	3–7	3–7	3–7	3–7	3–7	3–7	3–7	3–7	3–7
24											3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5
26						5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10'	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10
27										2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5
28	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3–7	3–7	3–7	3–7	3–7
Ontario—															
30	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
31	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4
32	3	3	3	3		3	3	3	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5
33	2–5	2–5	2–5	2 50–5	2 50–5	2 50–5	2 50–5	2 50–5	2 50–5	2 50–5	2 50–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	5
34						2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5
35	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	5
36					.3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
38								2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5
39	2	2	2	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	3–10
41											2–3	2–3	2–3	2–3	2–3
42				2 50–10	2 50–10	2 50–10	2 50–10	2 50–10	2 50–10	2 50–10	2 50–10	2 50–10	2 50–10	2 50–10	2 50–10
43											5	5	5	5	5
44	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5
45					2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
46				2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5
47	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5
48	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5
49	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5

*Exclusive of Doctor's fee. Where two figures are given, the smaller is usually for minor operations and the larger for major.

TABLE IV.—OPERATING ROOM CHARGES—*Continued.*

Reference No.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario—Continued.															
50	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5
51	1–5	1–5	1–5	1–5	1–5	1–5	1–5	1–5	1–5	1–5	1–5	1–5	1–5	1–5	1–5
52	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5
53	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	5–10
55	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	5	5	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10
57									3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5
59	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	
61	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10
62	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5
64	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5
65					3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50	4 00	4 00
66	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5
68					2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5
70	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5
71				1–4	1–4	1–4	1–4	1–4	1–4	1–4	1–4	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5
72	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5
75									2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5
76	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5
78	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
79	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3–5
Manitoba—															
80							5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10
81											3–8	3–8	3–8	3–8	3–8
82											3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5
83						5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
85			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
86	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Saskatchewan—															
87						5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10
88										1–5	1–5	1–5	3–10	3–10	3–10
89											5	5	5	5	5
92				2 50–5	2 50–5	2 50–5	3 50–6	3 50–6	3 50–6	3 50–6	3 50–6	3 50–6	3 50–6	3 50–6	3 50–6
93											2 50–5	2 50–5	2 50–5	2 50–5	2 50–5
94										2–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10
95				3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5

Alberta—															
96										5	5	10	10	10	10
97	1–5	1–5	1–5	1–5	1–5	1–5	1–5	1–5	1–5	1–5	1–5	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10
99											5	5	5	5	5
100†	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	10	10	10	10	10	10
101							5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
102												5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10
108											1–2	1–2	3–5	3–5	3–5
109												5	5	5	5
British Columbia—															
111					5	5	5	5	5	5	5	10	10	10	10
112	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10
114	5–10	5.10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10
115										3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5
116	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6
117				5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
118										5	5	5	5	5	5
119					2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50
120											5	5	5	5	5
124					3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10
128				5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5*	5*	5*	5*	5*
129									5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10
130					3–8	3–8	3–8	3–8	3–8	3–8	3–8	3–8	3–8	3–10	3–10
131	2 50 20 00–	2 50– 20 00	2 50– 20 00	2–50– 20 00	2 50– 20 00	2 50– 20 00	2 50– 20 00	2 50– 20 00	2 50– 20 00	2 50– 20 00	2 50– 20 00	2 50– 20 00	2 50– 20 00	2 50– 20 00	2 50– 20 00

†Major.
*For first hour; $2.50 for each 10 min. thereafter.

HOSPITAL TARIFFS AND COSTS OF MAINTENANCE.

TABLE V.—AVERAGE COST PER PATIENT, DAILY.

Reference No.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Remarks.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Maritime Provinces—																
1	0 32	0 33	0 33	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 41	0 39	0 40	0 37	0 40	0 40	0 45	0 40	.....	Wages increased 50% since 1900. Flour 21%, butter 32%, oatmeal 20%, beef 40%, barley 48%, beans 66%, codfish 44%, cheese 14%, tea 30%. Hospital farm supplies of milk and vegetables since 1907 have made a saving of 5c. per patient daily.
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Food and fuel increased considerably last 3 years. Equipment and salaries remain about same.
3	.....	.....	.....	1 08	1 08	1 08	1 08	1 18	1 18	1 20	1 22	1 25	1 28	1 30	1 30	Very little increase in wages. Great increase in prices of food supplies.
4	1 25	1 10	1 12	1 12	1 12	1 10	1 14	1 23	1 35	1 37	1 42	1 52	1 54	1 49	1 50	Food supplies, drugs, salaries and wages have all increased. Food supplies have trebled. Salaries have doubled.
5	0 45	0 54	0 58	0 50	0 53	0 53	0 54	0 57	0 57	0 58	0 61	0 62	0 62	0 62	.....	
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 50–2 00	1 50–2 00	1 50–2 00	1 50–2 00	1 75–2 50	1 50–2 00	1 50–2 00	Increase in cost of service (nurses) excessive. In 1908 excellent nurses commanded $25-$30 a month; in 1914, indifferent ones, $30-$50. Laundry charges double. Charwomen and laundress wages have increased 33⅓%. Fruit and green vegetables more easily procurable and about same price. Increased cost of food apart from milk and meat comparatively trifling.

7	1 04	1 13	1 14	1 44	1 24	1 36	1 38	1 45	1 57	1 47	1 50	1 55	1 60	1 65	1 65	In 12 years food stuffs have advanced considerably, though not particularly so the last few. Fuel has. Salaries not to any appreciable extent. General standard of maintenance requirements higher
11	0 99	1 02	1 30	0 96	1 29	1 39	1 23	1 50	1 68	1 80	1 64	1 51	1 61	1 61	1 61	
Quebec—																
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The high cost in some years is due to extraordinary expenses for the poor. In other years there is a decrease due to many furnishings being given free.
16	1 35	1 37	1 50	1 56	1 38	1 35	1 54	1 76	1 79	1 75	1 90	2 14	2 12	2 20	.....	
17	1 28	1 36	1 45	1 31	1 43	1 69	1 58	1 46	1 69	1 79	1 53	1 61	1 73	1 72	.....	
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 55	1 74	2 14	1 84	1 95	1 86	1 86	.....	
19	0 90	0 91	0 88	1 10	1 13	1 20	1 50	1 43	1 50	1 40	1 32	1 62	1 43	1 25	.....	
20	1 47	1 56	1 60	1 61	1 61	1 74	1 75	1 79	1 96	1 94	1 98	2 06	2 07	2 08	.....	
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 44	1 68	1 88	1 99	2 22	.....	Increased price food stuffs. Labour and surgical supplies.
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 69	1 55	1 84	1 76	1 88	1 69	1 63	1 77	.....	Change by absorption of another institution makes comparison with previous years impossible. Increased cost of food most serious feature. Wages in general have increased 10 to 20%; but there has been no increase in salaries of nurses.
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 40	1 45	1 50	1 65	1 90	
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 65	1 73	2 10	1 74	1 46	1 72	1 59	1 50	1 60	.....	
27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 60	0 62	0 69	0 69	Cost of food, especially vegetables and meat greatly increased.
28	0 15	0 15	0 15	0 17	0 15	0 20	0 20	0 22	0 20	0 20	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 27	0 30	Increased cost caused by increased price of food, fuel and salaries.
29	0 54	0 53	0 54	0 56	0 54	0 55	0 56	0 58	0 55	0 57	0 56	0 61	0 64	0 66	.....	
Ontario—																
30	0 89	0 92	0 85	0 96	1 03	1 02	1 05	1 02	1 16	1 28	1 06	1 17	1 25	1 36	.....	
32	0 80	0 72	0 61	0 75	0 80	0 94	1 03	0 95	1 07	1 02	1 01	1 06	1 03	1 23	1 30	Meat, butter, eggs and fuel very high. Cost of repairs—electrical, plumbing, painting, etc., also very high.
33	0 56	0 56	0 56	0 56	0 56	0 72	0 75	0 77	0 80	0 74	0 82	0 81	1 03	1 30	.....	Food supplies and salaries contribute the greatest increase.

HOSPITAL TARIFFS AND COSTS OF MAINTENANCE—*Continued.*

TABLE V. AVERAGE COST PER PATIENT, DAILY—*Continued.*

Reference No.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Remarks.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Ontario—Continued.																
34	1 00	0 77	.....	.....	.....	0 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 01	1 12	1 15	1 26	.....	
35	0 42	0 43	0 43	0 44	0 49	0 53	0 63	0 65	0 68	0 70	0 75	0 75	0 88	0 88	0 95	Food supplies and equipment have gone up. Also wages of maids, orderlies, engineers, etc.
37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 50	1 56	1 61	1 46	.....	Reduction in cost for 1913 due to increase in number of patients. Figures show an increase between 1909 and 1914 of 50% in price of meats, 20% in butter, 25% in eggs, slight increase in fuel. Lemons 100% increase.
39	0 78	0 78	0 80	0 81	0 80	0 84	0 83	0 94	1 02	1 00	1 03	1 00	1 11	1 11	1 13	Cost of provisions has increased, particularly meat, butter, eggs and sugar.
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 09	0 96	1 08	0 99	1 04	1 01	1 13	.....	Average increase of 40% in food costs, etc. from 1906 1914; proportion of wages to total cost of maintenance about one-third.
42	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 21	2 26	1 28	0 97	0 89	0 88	1 19	1 10	1 14	0 72	1 86	High cost of first three years caused by cost of furnishing, etc., though victuals were cheaper. Wages for men increased from $15 to $30 with board, etc., for girls $5 to $12, during period 1903–1914. Meat has increased 60%, sugar 45% and other groceries proportionately. Dietary for each patient in 1904 cost 70c. per day now 95c.
44	0 60	0 60	0 66	0 67	0 75	0 79	0 84	0 96	0 93	0 87	0 95	1 07	1 11	1 25	.....	Fuel, food supplies and wages have advanced 30 to 50%.
45	0 83	0 49	0 57	0 59	0 59	0 55	0 70	0 65	0 70	0 68	0 65	0 68	0 87	0 89	.....	

46	1 46	1 53	1 87	1 46	1 53	1 87	1 49	1 45	1 59	1 73	1 45	1 28	1 50	1 95	.....	Increased cost largely due to increase in price of food and labour. The low rate for 1911 is due to a great increase in the number of typhoid patients.
47	1 07	0 96	1 13	1 06	1 03	1 21	1 15	1 21	1 53	1 50	1 51	1 58	1 75	1 74	1 75	Salaries and wages have more than doubled in every class of work. Provisions about 50% higher in 1914 than in 1900. Drugs and Surgical supplies have likewise increased 50%.
48	0 79	0 86	0 75	0 93	0 93	1 42	1 03	0 98	1 13	1 04	1 16	1 06	1 20	1 30	1 43	Increase due in greatest measure to cost of food, fuel and wages.
49	0 50	0 51	0 51	0 55	0 70	0 76	0 83	0 68	0 83	0 87	0 91	0 95	0 99	0 86	1 00	Increase due to increase in cost of food supplies, equipment and help.
51	1 25	1 27	1 30	1 34	1 37	1 40	1 44	1 45	1 50	2 00	1 60	1 63	1 72	1 60	1 70	
52	0 49	0 47	0 51	0 51	0 53	0 53	0 59	0 67	0 62	0 63	0 69	0 70	0 67	0 92	.....	
57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 26	1 72	0 70	1 44	1 41	1 35	1 56	
59	0 84	0 88	1 20	1 50	1 24	1 22	1 10	1 13	1 42	1 39	1 21	1 38	1 44	1 68	.....	Greatest increases have been in wages, meat, milk, butter and eggs. The cost per diem given does not include linen which would be about 10c. per day.
60	1 84	1 84	1 84	1 84	1 78	1 78	1 84	1 83	1 83	1 83	1 92	2 04	2 06	2 06	.....	
61	0 98	0 98	0 83	0 86	0 77	0 86	0 50	0 99	0 86	0 64	1 47	1 15	0 73	0 68	1 40	
64	0 64	0 64	0 64	0 60	0 60	0 81	0 65	0 85	0 96	1 00	1 02	1 01	1 01	0 85	.....	
65	0 71	0 71	0 71	0 71	1 75	1 75	1 75	1 57	1 83	1 83	1 87	1 87	1 87	2 23	2 23	
68	1 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 92	1 33	1 56	1 77	1 98	1 97	1 86	1 98	1 61	.....	
69	.....	.....	.....	1 25	1 16	1 24	1 36	1 36	1 26	1 10	1 26	1 32	1 19	1 10	.....	
70	0 54	0 54	0 65	0 76	0 80	0 90	0 91	0 84	1 22	0 83	1 14	1 16	1 21	1 55	.....	
71	.....	.....	.....	1 20	1 16	1 05	1 07	1 29	1 16	1 16	1 33	1 25	1 41	1 58	.....	
72	0 11	0 20	0 22	0 20	0 90	1 08	0 85	0 81	1 05	1 14	1 06	0 96	0 80	0 97	1 10	Food supplies, fuel and wages have gone up. The treatment and care of patients have also increased in efficiency.
73	0 71	0 70	0 75	0 76	0 78	1 00	1 00	1 07	1 12	1 41	1 39	1 35	1 37	1 50	1 51	Food supplies generally and fuel are higher and wages accordingly, but it is impossible to state that the increased cost of maintenance is due to any one thing.
75	0 66	0 65	0 66	0 70	0 75	0 91	0 85	0 89	0 99	1 03	1 00	1 06	1 27	1 37	.....	
76	0 89	0 75	0 88	0 94	1 03	1 14	1 37	1 31	1 37	1 63	1 52	1 58	1 98	1 97	1 97	
79	1 23	1 10	1 08	1 05	1 10	1 82	1 15	1 12	1 21	1 32	1 34	1 41	1 50	1 59	.....	Salaries have increased 25%; Meat, butter and eggs 50%.

HOSPITAL TARIFFS AND COSTS OF MAINTENANCE—*Continued.*

TABLE V.—AVERAGE COST PER PATIENT, DAILY—*Continued.*

Reference No.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Remarks.
Manitoba—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
80	0 93	0 88	1 05	0 96	1 06	1 33	1 19	1 74	1 33	1 29	1 31	1 34	1 31	1 48	1 60	Food supplies, drugs and salaries have all increased; new equipment such as X-Ray apparatus has increased maintenance account. Have better fuel rates since installation of spur track from railway 2 years ago. Will also benefit to extent of 40c. per ton by reduced freight rate.
83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 88	0 75	1 25	1 25	1 28	1 69	1 47	1 40	1 35	1 50	Food and fuel greatly increased during past 2 or 3 years. Salaries and wages have somewhat increased.
85	1 25	1 15	1 28	1 33	1 25	1 29	1 26	1 55	1 52	1 54	1 64	1 87	2 48	2 47	.....	
86	0 77	0 74	0 72	0 51	0 55	0 77	0 67	0 99	1 04	0 99	0 72	0 73	0 65	0 87	.....	
Saskatchewan—																
87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 11	1 98	1 94	1 98	2 04	2 01	1 98	2 14	2 16	.....	High cost of living does not seem to have made any difference. Salaries and fuel charges more than equal provision costs and these do not seem to have varied much. The number of patients seems to have had more effect as it costs almost as much to run an empty small hospital as a full one.
88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 01	2 17	2 20	2 70	2 63	.....	Increase in expenses caused largely by higher cost of food, fuel and drugs, and higher salaries required to keep efficient nurses, etc., also certain improvements installed have cost more on account of high cost of material and labour.

89										2 54	1 98	1 38	1 27	1 83	.....	Expenses high first two years as only graduate nurses kept. Training school begun 1910 with less salaries.
90									1 73	1 63	2 17	1 64	1 86	1 76	1 80	In 1911–12 tried reduction of Public Ward rate to $1.00 but could not stand it. Salaries remain about same; Fuel remains about same; Meat higher, other food supplies little increase.
94										1 65	1 83	1 88	2 25	2 39	.....	Increasing cost due (1) food supplies increasing slightly (2) Higher salaries and wages—latter due to high rent workmen have to pay. (3) Heavy item of fuel.
94																(4) Ever-increasing demand for new and better equipment in scientific apparatus. (5) Increasing demands of patients.
Alberta—																
96										1 00	1 00	1 00	·75	.75	75	
97	1 49	1 49	1 50	1 52	1 52	1 49	1 57	1 63	1 71	1 71	1 73	1 75	1 75	1 77	1 77	Since 1907 expenses have increased considerably owing principally to the fact that the hospital is better equipped..
98										2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 25	2 25	Drugs and equipment have advanced.
99											2 02	1 96	2 22	1 86	1 88	Decreased cost last two years attributable to increase in number of patients and better management, though higher salaries have been paid. Food and fuel have been about stationary. Drugs have considerably increased.
100	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 25	1 27	1 55	1 55	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 09	2 09	2 10	Increase due to high price of food and dry goods, but especially salaries and cost of labour and material for repairs.
101							1.62	1 58	1 80	1 77	1 68	1 60	1 80	1 88	1 98	Increase due to increased cost of hospital supplies. Wages and food very high.
107										2 70	2 59	3 83	2 43	2 17	3 33	In 1911 moved from temporary building into newly built hospital. Increase in 1914 due to renewal of insurance.

HOSPITAL TARIFFS AND COSTS OF MAINTENANCE—*Continued.*

TABLE V.—AVERAGE COST PER PATIENT, DAILY.—*Continued.*

Reference No.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Remarks.
Alberta—Continued.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	2 10	2 20	2 40	Cost of supplies and salaries have increased.
British Columbia—																
111	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 63	2 58	1 93	1 51	2 54	2 03	1 85	2 38	2 67	2 45	2 22	Cost of supplies and equipment together with salaries have increased considerably.
112	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 40	1 40	1 40	1 40	1 40	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 60	Food supplies, fuel, drugs and salaries have increased.
115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 18	4 37	2 91	1 89	1 99	2 43	2 02	2 17	1 91	.....	This hospital was beyond railway communication until 2 years ago and was therefore handicapped by excessive... freight rates.
116	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 78	1 65	1 58	1 52	1 55	1 65	1 78	1 82	1 88	2 07	1 95	The prior years, 1900–1904 not given.
117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 13	3 47	4 84	2 70	4 52	4 88	3 72	2 95	3 95	In outlying mining district. Daily average cost varies with number of patients. Food, fuel, salaries and equipment have not gone up to any marked degree.
120	1 32	1 90	2 02	1 80	1 88	1 93	1 90	2 07	2 05	2 20	2 30	2 36	2 23	2 08	....	
126	.....	.....	0 87	0 39	0 43	0 57	0 52	0 33	0 58	0 77	1 10	0 45	0 70	0 67	0 61	Running expenses are heavy and number of patients (miners) varies greatly. Cost of fuel, food and equipment has risen steadily.
127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	2 05	1 95	1 95	2 09	.....	
128	.....	.....	.....	1 58	1 56	1 52	1 97	1 67	1 84	1 77	1 74	1 75	1 98	2 11	.....	Within past year or two various supplies have advanced in price, particularly meats, milk, bread, etc. Since war was declared there has been a pronounced advance in drugs, dressings, rubber goods etc. Wages have gone up.
130	2 40	.....	.....	.....	1 60	1 54	1 20	1 63	1 82	1 85	1 95	2 07	2 77	2 78	.....	The increased cost in 1912–1913 is due to the increased cost of nursing and higher prices of commodities.
131	1 64	1 63	1 80	1 85	1 90	1 70	1 64	1 64	1 83	1 90	1 87	2 10	1 96	1 89	2 13	

APPENDIX No. 6.

Exhibit contributed by the Department of Labour, Canada, through Mr. R. H. Coats.

RENTS.

Chapter I.—Rents in Canada, 1900-1913.

Chapter II.—Rents in Other Countries (United Kingdom, United States, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, France, Germany, Belgium, Norway), 1900-1913.

CHAPTER I.

RENTS, CANADA, 1900-1913.

At least three-quarters of the salaried and wage-earning class in the modern community live in rented houses, while an equally large proportion of business premises are occupied by others than the owners.[1] Moreover, the incidence of family expenditure on rentals, always heavy, tends (in the light of practically every investigation into family incomes and budgets), to become relatively more burdensome the smaller the income.[2] For these reasons, as well as for the distinct economic considerations involved, rent occupies a very important place in any inquiry into the cost of living. Though under normal conditions rents move more slowly than prices (through force of custom, lack of standardization of properties, the comparatively long time nature of the agreement involved, etc.) there is evidence that conditions have been otherwise in this respect in Canada of late, and that in not a few localities the rise in rents has equalled the rise in the cost of foods and general commodities.

In the absence of comprehensive official statistics the problem of measuring the trend in rents is very difficult, largely because of the impossibility of standardizing rentable properties for purposes of quotation. Each store or dwelling has, as a rule, characteristics of construction and location which to a considerable extent determine its rental. Identical and immediately neighbouring properties will sometimes be found commanding different rents. Comprehensive investigation in a situation of this kind is indispensible for statistical accuracy; where only isolated and (comparatively) few facts are available, caution must be used in accepting conclusions; and this is the more necessary where direct comparison of such facts for different localities and different periods of time is desired. Even when the rent for the same property over a period of years is obtained, subsidiary data are essential for interpretation. This is particularly the case when the period has been one of rapid growth, as in most Canadian cities during the past fifteen years; for while an expansion of this kind is marked by a general increase in property valuations and rents, the effect within limited areas may be quite the opposite, as, for example, when a first-class residential district is changed into a boarding-house district by the invasion of the business section, or as when within the business section itself a different grouping of financial institutions occurs or a new

[1] Comprehensive statistics on tenancy in Canada are lacking, the Census dealing with the subject only in connection with farm lands. It may be noted that the report of the Assessment Commissioner of Toronto for 1913-14 records 32,184 dwellings and stores occupied by owners and 37,231 (i.e., 54 per cent of the total), occupied by tenants. For the salaried and wage-earning class alone the proportion of the latter would undoubtedly be much higher.

[2] By Engel's law. See Mayo-Smith, *Statistics and Economics*, Vol. II, p. 19.

shopping district is opened. In the property itself, moreover, an appreciation in the land value may have gone hand in hand with a depreciation in the value of the building.[1]

SCOPE OF PRESENT INQUIRY.

The present inquiry represents an attempt to throw light on the general tendency of rentals in Canadian cities since 1900. Four classes of property were taken as the basis of investigation, namely, (1) a typical store in a first-class business section, (2) a typical store in a second-class business section, (3) a typical down-town office, and (4) a typical six-roomed dwelling with sanitary conveniences in a working-class section. Under each of these headings information was sought in each locality throughout the Dominion having a population of 10,000 or over with regard to rentals, in the years 1900, 1905 and 1913, respectively. Application was made in each city to three representative real estate agents established in business since 1900, each being requested to take the rates from books and to cover in each case the same property in the respective years, selecting one free from abnormal features or conditions pertaining to a restricted area or class of building. Altogether returns were obtained from one or more competent authorities in 48 localities. These are given in full in Table A of this chapter, Parts I, II, III, and IV.

Supplementary to the final section of these statistics a return on house-rents based on data in the Department of Labour is published. In addition to the retail prices quoted in Chapter I, Part (2) as received from the correspondents of the Department of Labour, a monthly statement is also obtained from the same source of the predominant rental paid by the working class in the several localities for a six-roomed dwelling (a) with sanitary conveniences, and (b) without sanitary conveniences. The records in this connection are fairly complete for some fifty-five localities from the end of the year 1909 until the present. While not regarded as statistically accurate, being based on individual opinion, care is taken to insure that the opinion is formed after due inquiry, and it is thought that the record, though insufficient to measure differences between locality and locality with accuracy, may be relied upon to reflect general tendencies from year to year. With the object of enlarging and checking the statistics obtained from agents as above described, the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* were requested to obtain data for the years 1900 and 1905 from the same sources as those from which their current information is received. Table B, Parts I and II, herewith, contains the data secured in this way, the figures showing what is regarded as common or predominant rents paid by the working classes in the years, 1900, 1905, 1912 and 1913, respectively.

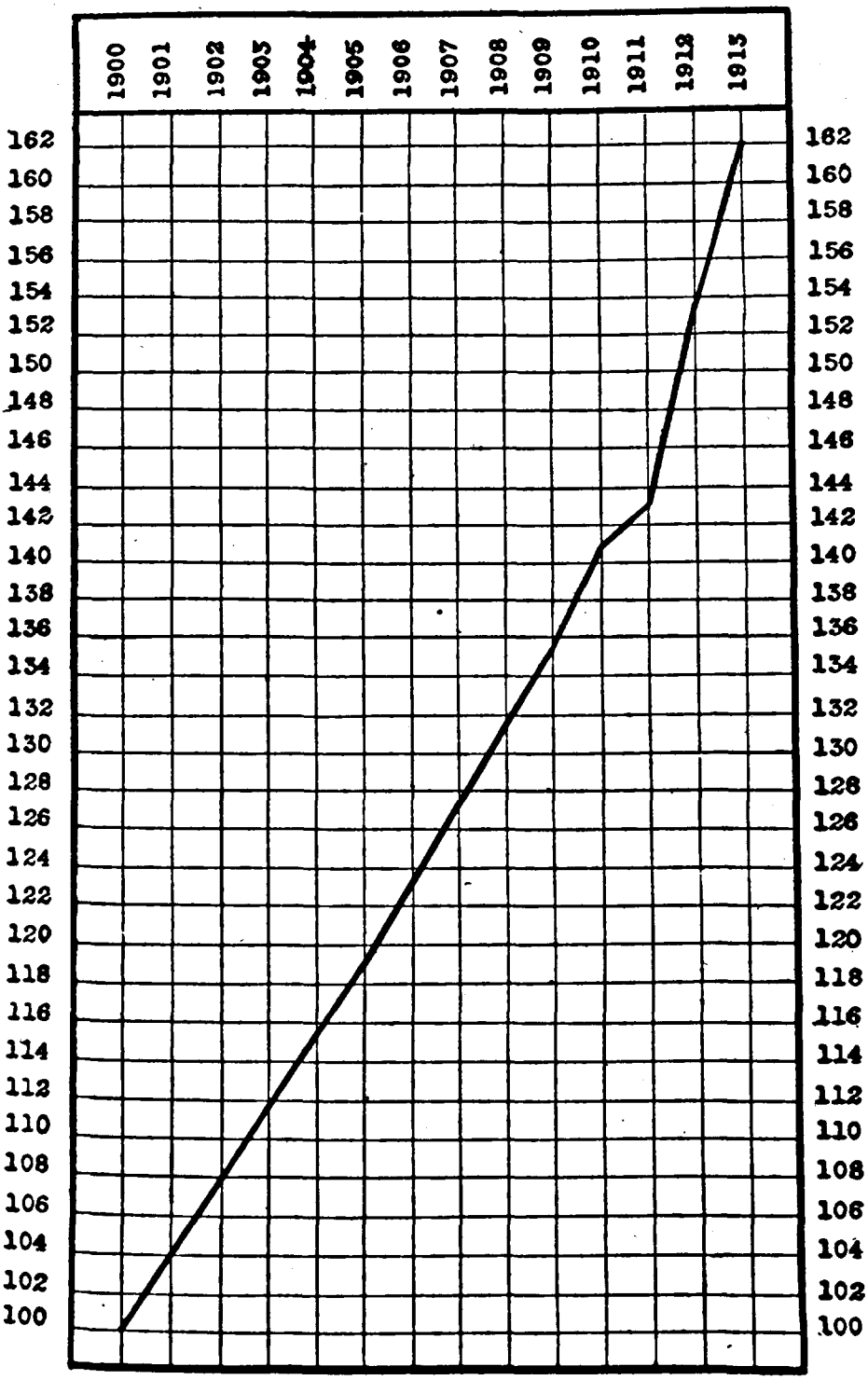
INDEX NUMBERS OF THE RETURNS.

In order to ascertain the general result of these estimates two series of index numbers, a weighted and an unweighted, have been constructed for each of the six sections of the inquiry as above described: (1) As the cities in the list differ greatly in size, those of lesser rank considerably outnumbering the large centres, a simple average of the returns would appear to give undue prominence to small localities. There are over a dozen towns in the table of approximately 10,000 population, each of which would be regarded in the calculation as of equal importance to Montreal, which has a population approaching half a million. The index numbers for the several localities, therefore,

[1] On the point of depreciation, the Massachusetts Cost of Living Commission remarks: "A new house should rent for from 10 per cent to 12 per cent gross on its cost, including the cost of the land. At first, while the house needed no repairs, this would produce a net income of from 7 per cent, to be reduced a little later, when the repair problem appears, to something like 5½ per cent, or in some cases 6½ per cent. In the long run, about 40 per cent of the gross return must be deducted for taxes, repairs, depreciation, etc. A careful analysis of data collected shows that the average owner of rented houses nets from 6 to 7 per cent on his investment, more often 6 per cent than 7 per cent."

THE COURSE OF HOUSE RENTS, CANADA, 1900-1913.

(Rents 1900=100).



were in the first instance weighted according to population as shown by the Census of 1911.[1] The results by Provinces are given in Table No. 1 beginning opposite. (2) On the other hand it might be pointed out that as the inquiry did not include places of less than 10,000, the smaller towns should be given greater prominence than that based on population alone, seeing that they probably reflect conditions in a large number of the smaller communities scattered throughout the Dominion which though individually unimportant as to size in the aggregate make up a large part of the population.[2] Especially is this necessary owing to the fact that the greatest rapidity of growth of late has been in the large centres, producing abnormalities not to be found elsewhere. A simple unweighted average of the returns has accordingly been added in Table No. 2.

COURSE OF PREDOMINANT RENTALS, CANADA, 1900-1905-1913.

I.—Weighted Index Numbers.

(Rentals 1900=100.)

(*a*) TYPICAL STORE IN FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS SECTION.

Locality.	1900	1905	1913
Nova Scotia	100·0	141·2	189·0
Prince Edward Island	100·0	116·6	125·0
New Brunswick	100·0	105·6	185·0
Quebec	100·0	138·7	480·8
Ontario	100·0	129·9	272·3
Manitoba	100·0	143·4	285·6
Saskatchewan	100·0	166·7	361·6
Alberta	100·0	231·7	338·4
British Columbia	100·0	154·0	469·1
Dominion of Canada	100·0	140·0	343·6

(*b*) TYPICAL STORE IN SECOND-CLASS BUSINESS SECTION.

Locality.	1900	1905	1913
Nova Scotia	100·0	119·1	160·1
Prince Edward Island	100·0	113·9	145·1
New Brunswick	100·0	104·5	185·1
Quebec	100·0	297·4	588·3
Ontario	100·0	116·1	240·9
Manitoba	100·0	177·6	271·4
Saskatchewan	100·0	164·3	302·4
Alberta	100·0	145·9	279·2
British Columbia	100·0	129·1	279·6
Dominion of Canada	100·0	174·6	340·6

[1] The weights are as follows: Sydney, 18; Westville, 4; Amherst, 9; Halifax, 46; Truro, 6; Charlottetown, 11; Moncton, 11; St. John, 42; Fredericton, 7; Quebec, 78; Three Rivers, 14; Sherbrooke, 16; Sorel, 8; St. Hyacinthe, 10; St. Johns, 6; Montreal, 466; Hull, 17; Ottawa, 86; Brockville, 9; Kingston, 18; Belleville, 10; Peterborough, 18; Orillia, 7; Toronto, 376; Niagara, 9; St. Catharines, 12; Hamilton, 81; Brantford, 23; Guelph, 15; Berlin, 15; Woodstock, 9; Stratford, 13; London, 46; St. Thomas, 14; Chatham, 10; Windsor, 17; Owen Sound, 12; Sault Ste. Marie, 10; Port Arthur, 11; Fort William, 16; Winnipeg, 135; Brandon, 14; Regina, 30; Moosejaw, 14; Medicine Hat, 5; Calgary, 44; Edmonton, 25; Lethbridge, 8; Nelson, 4; New Westminster, 13; Vancouver, 100; Victoria, 32; Nanaimo, 8.

[2] See statement with regard to growth of Urban population since 1901, Part II, Section (2).

(*c*) TYPICAL DOWN-TOWN OFFICE.

Locality.	1900	1905	1913
Nova Scotia	100·0	122·7	155·1
Prince Edward Island	100·0	115·0	138·8
New Brunswick	100·0	105·1	185·4
Quebec	100·0	118·2	181·0
Ontario	100·0	117·5	220·1
Manitoba	100·0	169·1	295·6
Saskatchewan	100·0	179·7	348·8
Alberta	100·0	164·1	294·6
British Columbia	100·0	111·9	153·4
Dominion of Canada	100·0	124·6	212·0

(*d*) TYPICAL SIX-ROOMED DWELLING IN WORKINGMEN'S SECTION—WITH SANITARY CONVENIENCES—ORIGINAL STATISTICS FURNISHED BY REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Locality.	1900	1905	1913
Nova Scotia	100·0	125·1	161·7
Prince Edward Island	100·0	117·9	138·5
New Brunswick	100·0	114·4	146·9
Quebec	100·0	111·9	130·5
Ontario	100·0	123·8	184·6
Manitoba	100·0	138·3	187·2
Saskatchewan	100·0	176·2	239·1
Alberta	100·0	136·2	182·0
British Columbia	100·0	114·9	152·4
Dominion of Canada	100·0	122·0	165·3

(*e*) TYPICAL SIX-ROOMED DWELLING IN WORKINGMEN'S SECTION—WITH SANITARY CONVENIENCES—ORIGINAL STATISTICS FURNISHED BY CORRESPONDENTS OF THE *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

Locality.	1900	1905	1913
Nova Scotia	100·0	108·7	155·5
Prince Edward Island	100·0	.....	.....
New Brunswick	100·0	113·7	148·0
Quebec	100·0	116·0	135·5
Ontario	100·0	116·3	177·1
*Manitoba	100·0	129·3	210·5
†Saskatchewan	100·0	100·0	250·0
British Columbia	100·0	115·2	169·8
Alberta	.....	.....	.....
Dominion of Canada	100·0	116·5	165·3

*Winnipeg only quoted. †Regina only quoted.

(*f*) TYPICAL SIX-ROOMED DWELLING IN WORKINGMEN'S SECTION—WITHOUT SANITARY CONVENIENCES—ORIGINAL STATISTICS FURNISHED BY CORRESPONDENTS OF THE *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

Locality.	1900	1905	1913
Nova Scotia	100·0	102·8	132·3
Prince Edward Island	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick	100·0	114·6	140·0
Quebec	100·0	122·1	140·8
Ontario	100·0	120·6	175·5
*Saskatchewan	100·0	150·5	250·0
Alberta	100·0	113·2	196·3
British Columbia	100·0	121·0	171·9
Dominion of Canada	100·0	120·3	161·7

*Regina only quoted.

II.—Unweighted Index Numbers.

(Rentals 1900=100.)

(*a*) TYPICAL STORE IN FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS SECTION.

Province.	1900	1905	1913
Nova Scotia	100·0	127·7	171·9
Prince Edward Island	100·0	116·6	125·0
New Brunswick	100·0	112·2	166·6
Quebec	100·0	126·4	236·4
Ontario	100·0	127·3	212·9
Manitoba	100·0	132·9	217·4
Saskatchewan	100·0	165·6	371·8
Alberta	100·0	155·5	405·5
British Columbia	100·0	113·5	335·1
Dominion of Canada	100·0	129·4	281·0

(*b*) TYPICAL STORE IN SECOND-CLASS BUSINESS SECTION.

Province.	1900	1905	1913
Nova Scotia	100·0	126·4	160·9
Prince Edward Island	100·0	113·9	145·1
New Brunswick	100·0	111·4	156·2
Quebec	100·0	156·5	259·7
Ontario	100·0	121·4	201·4
Manitoba	100·0	157·4	227·0
Saskatchewan	100·0	158·3	294·3
Alberta	100·0	139·6	327·5
British Columbia	100·0	103·9	254·2
Dominion of Canada	100·0	129·2	218·7

(*c*) TYPICAL DOWN-TOWN OFFICE.

Province.	1900	1905	1913
Nova Scotia	100.0	120.8	146.9
Prince Edward Island	100.0	115.0	138.8
New Brunswick	100.0	110.8	165.8
Quebec	100.0	121.6	150.0
Ontario	100.0	121.6	167.4
Manitoba	100.0	144.5	227.1
Saskatchewan	100.0	182.5	362.5
Alberta	100.0	199.0	457.9
British Columbia	100.0	93.4	166.8
Dominion of Canada	100.0	129.5	203.8

(*d*) TYPICAL SIX-ROOMED DWELLING IN WORKINGMEN'S SECTION—WITH SANITARY CONVENIENCES—ORIGINAL STATISTICS FURNISHED BY REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Province.	1900	1905	1913
Nova Scotia	100.0	124.3	157.4
Prince Edward Island	100.0	117.9	138.5
New Brunswick	100.0	117.3	149.3
Quebec	100.0	115.2	171.0
Ontario	100.0	117.4	163.6
Manitoba	100.0	136.2	178.1
Saskatchewan	100.0	175.0	237.5
Alberta	100.0	146.6	225.1
British Columbia	100.0	94.9	167.3
Dominion of Canada	100.0	121.0	170.4

(*e*) TYPICAL SIX-ROOMED DWELLING IN WORKINGMEN'S SECTION—WITHOUT SANITARY CONVENIENCES—ORIGINAL STATISTICS FURNISHED BY CORRESPONDENTS OF THE *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

Province.	1900	1905	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Nova Scotia	100.0	112.3	140.0	150.0	159.7	135.6	146.9
Prince Edward Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick	100.0	116.2	128.5	.....	160.0	148.5	153.3
Quebec	100.0	120.4	147.4	150.7	143.0	147.7	161.7
Ontario	100.0	124.0	140.4	136.0	148.7	150.3	158.6
Manitoba	100.0	150.0	.....	.....	.....	250.0	250.0
Alberta	100.0	108.3	158.3	158.3	122.0	153.5	165.0
Saskatchewan	100.0	150.0	.....	.....	.....	250.0	250.0
British Columbia	100.0	121.7	163.9	112.5	167.3	179.7	164.7
Dominion of Canada	100.0	120.4	144.5	138.6	145.8	154.6	160.7

(*f*) TYPICAL SIX-ROOMED DWELLING IN WORKINGMEN'S SECTION—WITH SANITARY CONVENIENCES—ORIGINAL STATISTICS FURNISHED BY CORRESPONDENCE OF THE *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

Province.	1900	1905	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Nova Scotia	100.0	119.5	.....	138.4	132.6	150.2	155.0
Prince Edward Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick	100.0	114.5	.....	121.2	124.9	128.2	144.4
Quebec	100.0	118.5	149.3	150.0	146.7	150.8	175.2
Ontario	100.0	123.1	125.8	127.9	141.6	149.7	155.4
Manitoba	100.0	130.3	136.4	136.4	136.4	181.8	212.1
Saskatchewan	100.0	100.0	100.0	194.4	194.4	222.2	250.0
Alberta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia	100.0	110.4	163.0	148.7	157.2	168.8	151.4
Dominion of Canada	100.0	119.0	135.4	140.7	143.2	153.7	162.0

TABLE "A".—RENTALS, CANADA, 1900, 1905, 1913.

(Returns from Real Estate Agents.)

PART I.—RENTAL OF TYPICAL STORE IN FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS SECTION.

NOVA SCOTIA.

City.	Street.	Year or Month.		
		1900	1905	1913
Amherst	Victoria (i)	700 00	775 00	860 00
"	"	300 00	300 00	600 00
"	"	300 00	360 00	500 00
Halifax	Barrington	600 00	900 00	1,200 00
New Glasgow	Provost	25 00	30 00	45 00
Sydney	Charlotte	600 00	900 00	1,200 00
Truro	Prince	360 00	390 00	420 00

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown	Richmond (ii)	900 00	900 00	900 00
"	Upper Queen	200 00	275 00	300 00
"	Upper Hillsboro	96 00	108 00	120 00

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton	Queen	600 00	700 00	900 00
Moncton	Main	50 00	60 00	75 00
St. John	Prince William	300 00	300 00	600 00

(i) With heat.
(ii) Water rates included.

TYPICAL STORE IN FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS SECTION—*Continued.*

QUEBEC.

City.	Street.	Year or Month. 1900	1905	1913
Hull	Main	30 00	40 00	80 00
"	"	25 00	35 00	75 00
"	"	30 00	40 00	75 00
Montreal	St. Catherine West, near University	1,500 00	2,000 00	7,000 00
"	"	1,200 00	1,800 00	7,000 00
Sherbrooke	Wellington	600 00	600 00	1,000 00
Sorel	Augusta	10 00	24 00	30 00 / 35 00
"	King	25 00	30 00	35 00
"	"	15 00	22 00	30 00
St. Hyacinthe	St. Antoine	900 00	950 00	1,000 00
St. Johns	Richelieu	300 00	400 00	600 00
Three Rivers	Forges	600 00	600 00	1,000 00
"	Notre Dame	800 00	800 00	1,200 00

ONTARIO.

Belleville	Front	100 00	140 00	190 00
Berlin	King	*375 00	*395 00	*625 00
"	"	600 00	700 00	800 00
"	"	600 00	750 00	1,000 00
Brantford	Colborne	600 00	750 00	1,600 00
"	"	600 00	720 00	970 00
"	"	25 00	40 00	70 00
Brockville	Main	600 00	750 00	1,000 00
Chatham	King	20 00	20 00	35 00
"	"	600 00	1,200 00	1,200 00
"	"	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Guelph	Wyndham	*600 00	*700 00	*1,100 00
Hamilton	James	100 00	100 00	300 00
Kingston	Princess	400 00	600 00	1,000 00
"	"	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
London	Dundas	1,000 00	1,200 00	1,600 00
"	"	1,000 00	1,200 00	2,100 00
Niagara Falls	Erie	40 00	45 00	50 00
"	Queen	50 00	60 00	70 00
Orillia	Mississippi	240 00	360 00	600 00
"	"	300 00	450 00	650 00
Ottawa	Sparks	600 00	900 00	3,000 00
"	"	75 00	.....	250 00
Owen Sound	Poulett	*50 00	60 00	75 00
"	"	**350 00	675 00	900 00
"	"	***750 00	750 00	900 00
"	"	****750 00	750 00	1,000 00
"	"	1,100 00	1,100 00	1,500 00
Peterborough	George	1,000 00	1,100 00	1,300 00
"	"	1,600 00	2,000 00	2,200 00
"	"	350 00	350 00	500 00
Sault Ste. Marie		100 00	100 00	135 00
St. Catharine's	St. Paul	10 00	15 00	35 00
St. Thomas	Talbot	40 00	40 00	60 00
"	"	500 00	550 00	550 00
Stratford	Ontario	420 00	540 00	720 00
"	Downie	540 00 / 600 00	660 00 / 600 00	900 00 / 900 00
"	Ontario & Downie, Central	500 00 / 700 00	.....	1,000 00 / 900 00 / 1,100 00

*Tenant paying taxes.
*Grocery Store. **Boot and Shoe Store. ***Hardware Store. ****Dry Goods Store, tenant paying taxes.

TYPICAL STORE IN FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS SECTION—*Continued.*

ONTARIO—*Continued.*

City.	Street.	Year or Month. 1900.	1905.	1913.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Toronto	Yonge, near Shuter	1,750 00	2,500 00	*5,000 00
"	"	1,000 00	1,250 00	2,500 00
Windsor	Aullette	15 00	30 00	70 00
Woodstock	Dundas	800 00	900 00	1,000 00

MANITOBA.

Brandon	Ninth and Rosser	75 00	90 00	100 00
Winnipeg	Portage	**300 00	500 00	1,166 67
"	Main	200 00	300 00	450 00
"	Main, bet. Portage and McDermot	1,680 00	2,000 00	4,800 00

SASKATCHEWAN.

Moosejaw	Main	50 00	100 00	300 00
"	"	100 00	125 00	200 00
Regina	Scarth	40 00	75 00	125 00
"	"	100 00	150 00	375 00

ALBERTA.

Calgary	Main	150 00	200 00	350 00
Edmonton	Jasper Ave.	***75 00	150 00	300 00
"	"	****50 00	100 00	250 00
"	"	75 00	150 00	300 00
"	"	100 00	200 00	400 00
Lethbridge	3rd Ave. South	20 00	30 00	125 00
Medicine Hat	Toronto	50 00	75 00	175 00
"	Main	50 00	75 00	175 00
"	Toronto	60 00	70 00	175 00

*Tenant paying taxes ($900 in 1913). **This district has changed from 3rd to 1st class section.
***30x75. ****25x50.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nelson	Baker	100 00	50 00	110 00
Vancouver	Hastings	*130 00	*130 00	*500 00
"	"	**155 00	**200 00	**700 00
"	" West	*75 00	*160 00	*500 00
"	" "	**100 00	**150 00	**550 00
"	" "	100 00	250 00	500 00
Victoria	Government	45 00	50 00	250 00
"	"	75 00	100 00	200 00
"	Fort	45 00	55 00	150 00

*Inside. **Corner.

PART II.—RENTAL OF TYPICAL STORE IN SECOND-CLASS BUSINESS SECTION.

NOVA SCOTIA.

City.	Street.	Year or Month. 1900.	1905.	1913.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Amherst	Victoria	20 00	20 00	20 00
"	Church	180 00	250 00	350 00
"	"			400 00
"	"	150 00	180 00	250 00
Halifax	Granville	600 00	600 00	900 00
New Glasgow	Archimides	15 00	20 00	25 00
Sydney	George	300 00	500 00	600 00
Truro	Outram	20 00	22 50	25 00
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Charlottetown		200 00	250 00	300 00
"	Upper Great George	150 00	175 00	225 00
"	Gt. George, Central	96 00	96 00	130 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Fredericton	York	400 00	450 00	500 00
Moncton	St. George	30 00	35 00	50 00
Newcastle	Henry	150 00	175 00	200 00
St. John	Main	150 00	150 00	300 00
QUEBEC.				
Hull	Main	15 00	25 00	40 00
"	"	15 00	25 00	50 00
"	"	15 00	20 00	30 00
Montreal	St. Catherine, East near St. Lawrence St.	440 00	1,450 00	2,900 00
Sherbrooke	King	10 00	10 00	20 00
		15 00	15 00	35 00
Sorel	Augusta	6 00	12 00	22 00
"	"	15 00	18 00	25 00
"	Charlotte	10 00	15 00	20 00
St. Hyacinthe	144 Cascades	500 00	600 00	700 00
St. Johns	St. James	150 00	200 00	200 00
Three Rivers	Forges	300 00	300 00	500 00
"	Notre Dame	400 00	400 00	600 00
ONTARIO.				
Belleville	Campbell Bridge	100 00	125 00	160 00
Berlin	Queen		*225 00	516 00
"		200 00	250 00	300 00
Brantford	Market	480 00	660 00	960 00
"	West End Colborne	13 00	13 00	25 00
		15 00	15 00	30 00
"	Dalhousie	20 00	30 00	40 00
Brockville	Main	200 00	300 00	450 00

*Tenant paying taxes.

TYPICAL STORE IN SECOND-CLASS BUSINESS SECTION—*Continued.*

ONTARIO—*Continued.*

City.	Street.	Year or Month. 1900.	1905.	1913.
		$	$	$
Chatham	Thames	15 00	15 00	20 00
"	King	300 00	500 00	500 00
"	St. Clair	450 00	450 00	450 00
Guelph	Quebec	*180 00	*270 00	*360 00
Hamilton	James	35 00	35 00	75 00
Kingston	Princess, above Montreal	240 00	240 00	350 00
London	King	20 00	25 00	30 00
"	Dundas and Richmond	300 00	300 00	600 00
Niagara Falls	Park	20 00	22 50	25 00
"	Erie Ave., between Park and Bridge	30 00	40 00	55 00
Orillia	Peter	180 00	300 00	504 00
"	"	200 00	300 00	480 00
Ottawa	Bank	180 00	200 00	780 00
Owen Sound	Tenth	300 00	450 00	565 00
Peterborough	Hunter	200 00	200 00	300 00
"	Water	250 00	275 00	300 00
"	"	200 00	250 00	300 00
Sault Ste. Marie		40 00	35 00	50 00
St. Catharines	Ontario	10 00	15 00	35 00
St. Thomas	Talbot	20 00	20 00	30 00
"	Redan and Balaclava	228 00	228 00	264 00
Stratford	Downie, Wellington and West end of Ontario	240 00 480 00	300 00 540 00	360 00 600 00
"	Ontario	400 00		850 00
"	Ontario, Downie & Wellington	350 00	400 00	700 00 900 00
Toronto	Yonge, near McGill	360 00	390 00	1,140 00
"	Queen	600 00	750 00	1,000 00
Windsor	Pitt	10 00	15 00	30 00
Woodstock	Dundas	500 00	600 00	700 00

* Tenant paying taxes.

MANITOBA.

Brandon	Sixth St. and Rosser Ave.	75 00	100 00	125 00
Winnipeg	Notre Dame	20 00	25 00	40 00
"	Main St. South	50 00	85 00	175 00
"	" " between Graham and St. Mary's	480 00	1,200 00	1,500 00

SASKATCHEWAN.

Moose-jaw		40 00	60 00	150 00
"	High	75 00	100 00	125 00
Regina	South Railway	30 00	60 00	100 00
"	Broad		115 00	150 00
"	Tenth Ave	50 00	75 00	150 00

ALBERTA.

Calgary	First St. East	100 00	125 00	150 00
Edmonton	Namayo Ave.	25 00	50 00	125 00
"			25 00	75 00
			50 00	150 00
Lethbridge	13th St. North	*	30 00	40 00
"	First Ave. S	15 00	15 00	25 00
Medicine Hat	North Railway	25 00	35 00	150 00
"	Third Ave	25 00	30 00	70 00

TYPICAL STORE IN SECOND-CLASS BUSINESS SECTION—*Continued.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

City.	Street.	Year or Month. 1900. $ cts.	1905. $ cts.	1913. $ cts.
Nelson	Vernon	**50 00	30 00	30 00
Vancouver	Cordova	60 00	60 00	150 00
"	" West	***75 00 ****100 00	***125 00 ****180 00	***150 00 ****250 00
"	Pinder	.....	60 00	150 00
Victoria	Douglas	25 00	25 00	200 00
"	Blanchard	25 00	30 00	75 00
"	Johnson	45 00	55 00	150 00

* No second-class business section. ** Boom in progress. *** Inside store. **** Corner.....

PART III.—RENTAL OF TYPICAL DOWN-TOWN OFFICE.

NOVA SCOTIA.

City.	Street.	Year or Month. 1900. $ cts.	1905. $ cts.	1913. $ cts.
Amherst	Victoria	32 00	37 50	45 00
"	.....	5 00 8 00	5 00 8 00	10 00
Halifax	.....	300 00	360 00	480 00
New Glasgow	Provost	8 00	10 00	12 00
Sydney	Charlotte	250 00	350 00	400 00
Truro	Wain	15 00	16 00	17 50

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown	Richmond	80 00	80 00	80 00
"	Upper Queen	120 00	140 00	180 00
"	Crafton	75 00	90 00	100 00

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton	Queen	200 00	225 00	275 00
Moncton	Main	25 00	30 00	40 00
St. John	46 Princess	150 00	150 00	300 00

TYPICAL DOWN-TOWN OFFICE—*Continued.*

QUEBEC.

CITY.	Street.	Year or Month. 1900.	1905.	1913.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Hull		12 00	15 00	18 00
"		10 00	12 00	15 00
Montreal	St. James (Merchants Bank Bdg.)	216 00	250 00	360 00
"	" "	750 00	900 00	1,415 00
Sherbrooke	Wellington	150 00	150 00	250 00
"		15 00	15 00	20 00
"		25 00	25 00	45 00
St. Hyacinthe	St. Denis	200 00	300 00	500 00
St. Johns		100 00	150 00	200 00
Sorel		8 00	10 00	15 00
"		10 00	12 00	15 00
"				20 00
"		10 00	13 00	18 00
Three Rivers		60 00	60 00	120 00
		75 00	75 00	180 00

ONTARIO.

Belleville		100 00	125 00	150 00
Berlin		100 00		180 00
"	King	120 00	140 00	175 00
"	"	220 00	250 00	300 00
"	"	150 00	175 00	200 00
Brantford	Near Market Square	300 00	360 00	540 00
"	Central in City	180 00	240 00	360 00
		240 00	300 00	400 00
"		12 00	15 00	20 00
Brockville		200 00	240 00	300 00
Chatham	King	10 00	10 00	15 00
"	Second Floor, Cor. King and Fifth St.	180 00	192 00	216 00
"		15 00	15 00	15 00
Guelph	Douglas	130 00	144 00	175 00
Hamilton	James	25 00	25 00	50 00
Kingston	Clarence	350 00		350 00
"		15 00		18 00
London	Richmond	40 00	45 00	50 00
"		180 00	180 00	240 00
Niagara Falls		12 50	15 00	18 00
"	McClure Block	14 00	17 00	22 00
Orillia		40 00	60 00	90 00
"		60 00	75 00	100 00
Ottawa	Sparks & Elgin (Trust Bldg.)	400 00	500 00	700 00
Peterborough		175 00	200 00	250 00
"	Water	175 00	200 00	250 00
"		100 00	150 00	200 00
Sault Ste. Marie		50 00	50 00	75 00
St. Catharines		5 00	7 50	10 00
St. Thomas		12 00	16 00	20 00
"	Talbot	180 00	180 00	216 00
Stratford		120 00	180 00	240 00
		180 00	240 00	360 00
"	Downie	200 00		400 00
"	" (Market place)	150 00		350 00
Toronto	King & Toronto	* 50	* 75	* 1 50
"		* 60	* 90	* 2 00
Windsor		10 00	12 00	15 00
Woodstock	Near centre of city	14 00	16 00	18 00

* Per square foot per year.

TYPICAL DOWN-TOWN OFFICE—*Continued.*

MANITOBA.

CITY.	Street.	Year or Month. 1900.	1905.	1913.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brandon	Central 2-roomed suite	17 50	20 00	25 00
Winnipeg	Portage & Garry (Garry Block)	75 00	150 00	300 00
"	Main St., McIntyre Blk	546 00	1,116 00	1,609 00

SASKATCHEWAN.

Moosejaw	Main St. (up-stairs)	15 00	30 00	60 00
"		50 00	100 00	200 00
"		75 00	125 00	300 00
Regina	Scarth	20 00	30 00	60 00
"	Scarth St., 2nd floor, 35' x 40'	50 00	100 00	175 00

ALBERTA.

Calgary	McDougall Block		25 00	25 00
Edmonton	Jasper Ave	5 00	20 00	35 00
"	"	10 00	25 00	40 00
"	"	8 00	15 00	35 00
"	"	10 00	20 00	40 00
"	"	20 00	35 00	75 00
Lethbridge			180 00	210 00
"	Main	5 00	15 00	25 00
Medecine Hat	"	20 00	35 00	150 00
" "	"	15 00	25 00	125 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nelson	Baker & Ward	50 00	25 00	50 00
Vancouver	Hastings west	20 00	22 50	22 50
"		* 75	1 00	1 50
Victoria	N.W. Cor. Yates & Douglas St. (upstairs)	55 00	55 00	200 00
"		15 00	20 00	30 00
"	Government	25 00	30 00	75 00

*Per square foot per year in first class office building upstairs.

PART IV.—RENTAL OF TYPICAL SIX-ROOMED DWELLING WITH SANITARY CONVENIENCES IN WORKINGMEN'S SECTION.

NOVA SCOTIA.

City.	Month or Year.		
	1900.	1905.	1913.
	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
Amherst	9 00	11 00	10 00
"	12 00	.....	18 00
"	15 00	15 00	20 00
"	9 00	.....	12 00
Halifax (i)	141 00	180 00	240 00
Sydney	150 00	200 00	250 00
Truro	12 00	15 00	18 00
Westville	8 00	10 00	14 00

(i) Tendency regarding this class of dwelling is to run higher than figures given for 1913, due to great scarcity of dwellings. $30 per mo. has been quoted in extreme cases.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown	78 00	96 00	120 00
"	72 00	84 00	96 00
"	84 00	96 00	108 00

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton	100 00	120 00	144 00
Moncton	10 00	12 00	16 00
Newcastle	*4 00	*6 00	*8 00
"	*6 00	*8 00	*10 00
	7 00	10 00	12 50
St. John	100 00	112 00	144 00
"	.....	9 00	10 00
	.....	11 00	12 00

* Without sanitary conveniences.

QUEBEC.

Hull	10 00	13 00	17 00
"	.....	12 00	15 00
"	8 00	12 00	18 00
Montreal	12 00	13 00	14 00
	14 00	16 00	18 00
Sherbrooke	5 00	5 00	10 00
	10 00	10 00	20 00
Sorel	7 00	9 00	10 00
"	6 00	7 00	8 00
"	6 00	6 00	8 00
St. Hyacinthe	6 00	6 00	11 00
"	6 50	6 50	13 00
St. Jean	60 00	84 00	120 00
Three Rivers	100 00	100 00	120 00
	.....	.....	180 00

ONTARIO.

Belleville	8 00	12 00	16 00
Brantford	120 00	144 00	204 00
"	120 00	150 00	180 00
	150 00	175 00	240 00
"	8 00	10 00	15 00

TYPICAL SIX-ROOMED DWELLING, WITH SANITARY CONVENIENCES. IN WORKINGMEN'S SECTION—*Continued.*

ONTARIO—*Continued.*

City.	Year or Month.		
	1900.	1905.	1913.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brockville	10 00	11 50	13 00
Chatham	12 50	12 50	16 00
"	180 00	216 00	240 00
"	15 00	15 00	15 00
Guelph	11 00	13 00	15 00
Hamilton	15 00	15 00	25 00
Kingston	750 00	1,000 00	1,500 00
"	7 50	10 00	16 00
"	10 00	.....	14 00
London	14 00	15 00	16 00
"	180 00	180 00	216 00 240 00
Niagara Falls	15 00	17 00	20 00
"	14 00	16 00	20 00
Orillia	6 00	7 00	12 00
"	.....	120 00 144 00	132 00 168 00
Ottawa	150 00	170 00	225 00
Owen Sound	15 00	15 00	20 00
Peterborough	12 00	12 00	16 00 18 00
"	15 00	20 00	25 00
"	12 00	13 00	16 00
Sault Ste. Marie	15 00	15 00	20 00
St. Catharines	5 00	6 00	15 00
St. Thomas	13 00	15 00	18 00
"	12 00	13 00	15 00
Stratford	12 00 16 00	13 00 18 00	14 00 22 00
"	15 00	15 00	20 00 30 00
"	12 00 15 00	.....	15 00 25 00
Toronto	114 00	168 00	300 00
"	12 00	15 00	20 00
Windsor	10 00	15 00	20 00
Woodstock	6 00	7 00	8 00

MANITOBA.

Brandon	15 00	20 00	25 00
Winnipeg	*12 00 15 00	..... 20 00	..... 30 00
"	18 00	25 00	35 00
"	15 00	18 00	20 00

SASKATCHEWAN.

Moosejaw	.....	25 00	30 00
"	.....	30 00	35 00
Regina	20 00	30 00	35 00
"	10 00	20 00	30 00

TYPICAL SIX-ROOMED DWELLING, WITH SANITARY CONVENIENCES, IN WORKINGMEN'S SECTION—*Continued.*

ALBERTA.

City.	Year or Month.		
	1900.	1905.	1913.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Calgary	25 00	30 00	30 00
Edmonton	*15 00	20 00	35 00
"	14 00	28 00	35 00
"	*15 00	20 00	30 00 50 00
Lethbridge	.....	15 00	18 00
"	.....	240 00	300 00
"	*10 00	15 00	25 00
Medicine Hat	*10 00	*20 00	25 00 40 00
"	*15 00	*20 00	25 00 40 00
"	*10 00	*15 00	25 00 35 00

*Without modern or sanitary conveniences.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nelson	20 00	10 00	20 00
Vancouver	*12 50	*12 50	*25 00
"	15 00	20 00	25 00
"	15 00	.....	25 00
Victoria	10 00	13 00	25 00
"	15 00	17 00	25 00
"	12 50	15 00	30 00

*Central property. Assessed high for taxes, having a future value for business purposes.

TABLE B.—RENTALS, CANADA, 1900, 1905, 1912, 1913.

(Returns from Correspondents of the Labour Gazette.)

PART I.—SIX-ROOMED DWELLING IN WORKINGMEN'S DISTRICT—WITH SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

NOVA SCOTIA.

City.	Month or Year.			
	1900.	1905.	1912.	1913.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Amherst	10 00	14 00	18 00	18 00
Halifax	13 00	13 00	15 00	20 00
Truro	10 00	12 00	.....	15 00
	12 00	15 00	.....	.....
Westville	9 00	10 00	14 00	14 00

SIX-ROOMED DWELLING IN WORKINGMEN'S DISTRICT—WITH SANITARY CONVENIENCES—*Continued.*

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

City.	Year or Month.			
	1900.	1905.	1912.	1913.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Charlottetown			8 50	6 00 8 00

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton	9 00	10 00	11 00	12 00
Moncton	10 00	12 00	15 00	15 00
Newcastle				12 50
St. John	8 00	9 00	9 00	12 00

QUEBEC.

Hull			15 00	17 00
Montreal	12 00	13 00	16 00	14 00
	14 00	16 00		18 00
Quebec	8 00	12 00	16 00	16 00
	10 00	15 00	18 00	18 00
Sherbrooke			12 00	12 00
			15 00	16 00
Sorel	7 50	8 00		13 00
St. Hyacinthe	6 00	6 00	9 00	11 00
	6 50	6 50	10 00	13 00
St. Johns	6 00	8 00	10 00	14 00
	8 00	10 00	12 00	16 00
Three Rivers	7 50	9 00	10 00	12 00

ONTARIO.

Belleville	10 00	12 00		12 00
		15 00		15 00
Berlin			15 00	16 00
Brantford	10 00	14 00	13 00	13 00
			15 00	15 00
Brockville	5 00	10 00	12 00	13 00
Chatham	12 00	12 00	15 00	15 00
			18 00	18 00
Cobalt			25 00	25 00
Guelph	9 00	10 00	13 00	13 00
Hamilton	10 00	10 00	18 00	18 00
Kingston			13 00	13 00
London	9 00	10 00	12 00	13 00
	13 00	15 00	16 00	16 00
Niagara Falls			10 00	12 00
			15 00	18 00
Orillia		10 00	12 50	11 00
		12 00	15 00	14 00
Ottawa	12 00		15 00	22 00
Owen Sound			12 00	12 00
			13 00	
Peterborough	10 00	12 00	14 00	15 00
Port Arthur and Fort William			18 00	20 00
			25 00	25 00
Sault Ste. Marie			25 00	18 00

ONTARIO—*Continued.*

City.	Year or Month.			
	1900.	1905.	1912.	1913.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
St. Catharines			14 00	16 00
St. Thomas	10 00	10 00	12 00	14 00
	12 00	12 00	14 00	22 00
Stratford	8 00	12 00	14 00	14 00
	12 00	14 00	18 00	18 00
Toronto	12 00	14 00	23 00	23 00
	14 00	16 00	26 00	27 00
Windsor	10 00	15 00	15 00	20 00
Woodstock	10 00	11 00	12 00	12 00

MANITOBA.

Brandon			25 00—	20 00—
"			30 00	30 00
Winnipeg	15 00—	18 00—	30 00	35 00
"	18 00	25 00		

SASKATCHEWAN.

Moosejaw			30 00	20 00
Prince Albert			35 00	30 00—
"				35 00
Regina	18 00	18 00	40 00	45 00
Saskatoon			45 00	35 00

ALBERTA.

Calgary			25 00—	35 00—
"			30 00	50 00
Edmonton		25 00	35 00	35 00
Lethbridge			20 00	16 00—
"				25 00
Medicine Hat			25 00	25 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nanaimo			15 00—	15 00—
"			20 00	20 00
Nelson	20 00	15 00	20 00—	20 00
"			25 00	
New Westminster	15 00	20 00	25 00	22 00
Vancouver	12 00—	14 00—	25 00—	20 00—
"	15 00	16 00	30 00	25 00
Victoria	12 00—	15 00—	25 00—	25 00—
"	15 00	18 00	27 00	27 00

PART II.—SIX-ROOMED DWELLING IN WORKINGMEN'S DISTRICT—WITHOUT SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

(Returns from Correspondents of the Labour Gazette.)

NOVA SCOTIA.

City.	Year or Month.			
	1900.	1905.	1912.	1913.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Amherst	6 00	8 00	9 00	9 00
Halifax	9 00—	9 00—	10 00	12 00—
"	11 00	11 00	.. ..	15 00
Sydney	6 00—	.....	9 00	9 00
"	10 00	.....	.....	
Truro	6 00—	8 00—	.....	11 00
"	8 00	10 00	....	
Westville	5 00	5 00	9 00	9 00

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown	.....	.....	5 00	5 00—
"	.....	.....	... .	7 00

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton	5 00	6 00	8 00	8 00
Moncton	7 00	8 00	12 00	12 00
Newcastle	.....	.....	.....	8 00—
"	.....	.....	.....	10 00
St. John	7 00	8 00	8 00	9 00

QUEBEC.

Hull	.....	.....	10 00	15 00
Montreal	8 00—	10 00—	12 00—	12 00—
"	10 00	12 00	13 00	13 00
Sherbrooke	... ...	.....	8 00—	10 00
"	.....	.....	11 00	14 00
Sorel	5 00	6 00	8 00	6 00
St. Hyacinthe	5 00	5 00	7 00—	9 00—
"	.. ..	.....	8 00	10 00
St. Johns	4 00—	6 00—	8 00—	8 00
"	6 00	8 00	9 00	12 00
Three Rivers	5 00	6 00	6 00	8 00

ONTARIO.

Belleville	8 00	9 00—	9 00	10 00—
		12 00	... ...	12 00
Berlin	.....	.....	12 00	14 00
Brantford	8 00	10 00	11 00	11 00
Brockville	8 00	7 00	9 00	10 00
Chatham	7 00—	7 00—	10 00—	10 00—
	10 00	10 00	12 00	12 00
Cobalt	.....	.....	15 00	15 00
Guelph	6 00	7 50	10 00	10 00
Hamilton	8 00	8 00	14 00	14 00
Kingston	4 00—	6 00—	10 00—	10 00—
	6 00	8 00	12 00	12 00

SIX-ROOMED DWELLING IN WORKINGMEN'S DISTRICT—WITHOUT SANITARY CONVENIENCES—*Continued.*

ONTARIO—*Continued.*

City.	Month or Year.			
	1900.	1905.	1912.	1913.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
London	6 00—	8 00—	9 00—	9 00—
	9 00	12 00	12 00	12 00
Niagara Falls			8 00—	10 00
			10 00	12 00
Orillia	6 00—	8 00—	10 00—	8 00—
	8 00	10 00	12 00	12 00
Owen Sound			10 00	8 00
Peterborough	8 00—	9 00—	9 00	10 00—
		12 00		12 00
Port Arthur and Fort William			15 00	15 00—
				20 00
Sault Ste. Marie			22 00	16 00
St. Catharines			14 00	14 00
St. Thomas	8 00	8 00—	8 00—	8 00—
			10 00	12 00
Stratford	6 00—	8 00—	8 00—	8 00—
	8 00	10 00	12 00	12 00
Toronto	10 00—	12 00	20 00	20 00—
	12 00	14 00		21 00
Windsor	5 00	10 00	12 00	15 00
Woodstock	7 00	7 00	8 00	8 00
MANITOBA.				
Brandon			15 00—	15 00—
"			20 00	20 00
Winnipeg			18 00	20 00
SASKATCHEWAN.				
Moosejaw			20 00	20 00
Prince Albert			20 00	15 00—
				20 00
Regina	10 00	15 00	25 00	25 00
Saskatoon			35 00	25 00
ALBERTA.				
Calgary				15 00—
				25 00
Edmonton	12 00	15 00	25 00	30 00
Lethbridge	10 00—	10 00—	10 00—	10 00—
	18 00	18 00	14 00	12 00
Medicine Hat		12 00	20 00	20 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Nanaimo	8 00—	8 00—	12 00—	12 00—
	12 00	15 00	20 00	20 00
Nelson	15 00	10 00	15 00	15 00
New Westminster	6 50	10 00	18 00	15 00
Vancouver	10 00—	12 00—	20 00	17 00—
"	12 00	14 00		20 00

THE GENERAL RESULT.

While, as already stated, the situation with regard to rentals is one that differs, sometimes very sharply, between city and city, some interesting general tendencies are revealed in the accompanying tables. It will be seen at once that down-town business properties show the most rapid advance of all. It is apparently safe to say as a generalization that the rent of stores in the first-class business sections of the larger Canadian cities has gone up by nearly three times, while store rents in second-class sections have advanced nearly as much, and down-town office rents have doubled. At the same time house rents for the great mass of the people have advanced by 60 or 70 per cent.[1]

These conclusions must, of course, be taken with due regard to the data on which they are based. The advance in centrally-situated business properties has been most conspicuous in the large centres of population like Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, where rentals have in cases trebled and even quadrupled within the fourteen-year period. The fact that the weighted index number, which gives these large centres an influence proportionate to their population, rises considerably higher than the unweighted number, which averages all 48 localities as of equal importance, confirms this. On the other hand the unweighted index number for a six-roomed workingman's dwelling is slightly higher than the weighted number, showing that in house rents the small cities have probably gone up as fast as the large. Other things being equal, the western cities show the most considerable advance, and the Maritime provinces and Quebec (outside of Montreal) the least, though it should be remembered that the exceptionally rapid growth of certain western municipalities, some of which were either small villages or practically non-existent in 1900, renders the record abnormal.[2] In only one town on the list, namley, Nelson, are rents lower in 1913 than in 1900, the latter figures reflecting a local land boom which subsided in subsequent years. More detailed analyses of the figures follow:

Store and Office Rents.—The increase in down-town rents above mentioned reflects the enormous increase in land valuations which has taken place in the business sections of the large Canadian cities since 1900, due to growth and consequent speculation.[3] Great as the rise in rents for this class of property has been, it has not in many cases equalled the rise in valuations, and represents a decrease in the per cent earning capacity of the property. It may be pointed out, however, that rent-increases on properties of this class may not directly or immediately affect the cost of living (through increased prices of goods to offset the advance in rent costs) seeing that if based on population increases they represent a corresponding increase in the volume of business and earning capacity. Moreover, stores in such localities tend to be

[1] Comparing these figures with commodity prices, it would seem that they bear out, in so far as Canada is concerned, and so far as they go, the belief that rent of land has in recent years been gaining an increasing proportion of the dividend of world-wealth.

[2] Saskatoon, for example, was practically unoccupied in 1900, was a small village in 1905, but in 1911-13 had become a city.

[3] The abnormal proportions attained by land speculation in an era of rapid growth and developments (particularly in the way of opening up new areas) like that through which Canada has passed since 1900, is, of course, a familiar spectacle. No direct measurement of its increase in volume is possible from existing statistics, but it may be noted that the number of real estate agents doing business in the cities of Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria, increased from 500 in 1904 to 4,250 in 1913, or over eight times. Speaking generally, land speculation in cities has been keenest in central business properties and in vacant building lots, and less in built-on residential properties. In the case of the latter, the value of the house is an important element; in down-town properties this is less the case, even when the buildings are of an expensive character. The extent to which the amount of vacant building lots for residences has been increased by the subdividing of nearby farm property is, of course, well known.

The relation of land speculation and the growth of cities to rents is difficult to establish. Even where the population is able to find an outlet in the outskirts of the cities, the expense and inconvenience of transportation often operates in the same manner as an increase in rents. In some localities this process, by encroaching upon areas devoted to market gardening, has caused a marked lessening in the supply of produce from nearby sources.

restricted to the sale of high class goods and luxuries or to small wares like haberdashery and drugs which depend to a large extent on chance sales and high rates of profit. Rent in such localities is based to a large extent on window space for purposes of display. It is significant that grocery stores have disappeared from many central streets in recent years. The rents of the second-class of store, however, namely in second-class down-town localities, represent advances in overhead charges that to a great extent are paid by the consumer. Here the high rate of increase shown by the weighted number (over 300 per cent) is due to the fact that the return from Montreal (the heaviest weight on the list) is for a section (St. Lawrence Main) which has advanced with extreme rapidity. Omitting this, or taking the unweighted number as guide, it is apparently safe to say that the ordinary shop-rent paid by the retailer engaged in supplying families (omitting the corner grocer of residential districts) has doubled since 1900, and that this represents a change which the dealer must recoup from his customers, except to the extent that increased volume of business may have enabled him to lessen running expenses. Similarly the typical down-town office of the professional man has approximately doubled its rent since 1900. This again is largely a reflection of the rapid advance in centrally located real estate in our larger centres, combined with the fact that office rents in small localities were very low a few years ago.

House-rents.—From the cost of living standpoint, the most important of the returns are those referring to housing accommodation. The rent which the average mechanic now pays for a typical six-roomed house is shown as 60 to 70 per cent higher than it was in 1900. It is worthy of note that though the individual returns obtained from the two sources above mentioned on this point, namely, real estate agents and correspondents to the *Labour Gazette,* differ in individual localities, the general tendency which they reveal over the whole Dominion works out at exactly the same. This is in the case of houses with sanitary conveniences. Houses without sanitary conveniences have not advanced quite so rapidly, this being due to the fact that such dwellings are in process of disappearance in the larger centres. There has been no doubt a gradual improvement in the conveniences demanded of rented dwellings, and perhaps some allowance for this as well as for the circumstances of rapid growth in the west already mentioned, should be made, though in the larger centres increased congestion and overcrowding has appeared, and the working population now lives in flats to an extent previously unknown.

As to the circumstances accompanying and explaining the rise in house rents, frequent mention has been made of the following:—

1. The enhanced cost of building, due to
   a. The rise in prices of materials.
   b. The rise in the wages of building mechanics.
   c. The increasing stringency of building and sanitary regulations.
2. Increasing taxation, due to the extensive scale of local improvements.
3. The demand for additional conveniences.
4. The enhanced demand, due to increase in population.
5. Speculation in vacant suburban properties.

With regard to the increase in building costs: By reference to Appendix II, it will be seen that since 1900 lumber at wholesale has gone up 55 per cent, bricks over 80 per cent, and paint 15 per cent. At the same time the wages of labour in the building trades, as shown in Appendix 7, have advanced approximately 50 per cent. It should be borne in mind, however, that cost of construction has a bearing on house rents only when there is a local demand for additional housing accommodation. Where population is stagnant or declining, an advance in building costs alone is not likely to be reflected in house rents. But when, as in many Canadian cities during the past decade,

there has been rapid growth in population (following upon industrial expansion and heavy immigration) and a stimulated demand for dwellings—so much so that at times acute scarcity, especially of the four to eight-room type of dwelling, has prevailed—rents will be directly influenced by the cost of building. The rise in materials and labour will then accrue directly to the landlord and become an earning element apart altogether from his original outlay. Even at such times, however, other and more powerful factors than the cost of production will tend to enhance rents, namely, the speculative ground value which at times of expansion is peculiarly liable to inflation on the basis, largely psychological, of discounting the future. Thus during 1913 rents have fallen in certain localities as a result of the check to speculation, though building materials and labour, and the prices at which contractors are undertaking new work, are as high as ever.

Reference to the influence of speculation in building lots has already been made (footnote 3, page 479). The demand for additional conveniences which has undoubtedly been a factor in raising the cost of a certain type of dwelling has gone hand in hand with the tendency among the lowest wage-earners towards greater congestion and a lower grade of accommodation.

NOTES ON LOCAL CONDITIONS.

As already pointed out, the figures do not render close comparisons possible as between place and place. They have been collected by several hands and they are from a limited number of sources. Moreover, statistical comparisons are difficult in a country so large and varied as Canada, where the climate ranges from the rigours of Northern Ontario and the Prairies to the mildness of the Pacific slope, with corresponding differences in the housing requirements of the people. The unequal economic development also creates differences that are difficult to gauge by statistics: in a new town,—of which several examples are included in the tables—the housing accommodation is usually of a higher standard than in the old-established city.

With a view to assisting in the comparison of local conditions, the subjoined descriptive notes, based for the most part on comments by the persons supplying the figures, are given. Some rough general conclusions may be arrived at from these notes taken in conjunction with the figures. It would seem that the Dominion falls broadly into five sections from the standpoint of the present general level of working-class rents: (1) The maritime provinces, where a typical house would appear to be $15 a month; (2) Quebec (outside of Montreal) where the typical rent may be set down as slightly less, say, $14 a month; (3) Montreal and Ontario, where it rises to about $18; (4) The Prairie Provinces, where it reaches $27.50; and (5) British Columbia, where it falls to $23 or $24. Taking the cities one by one, the following table may be regarded as a personal judgment of comparative conditions at the close of 1913 (Toronto being made equal 100):

City.	No	City.	No	City.	No.	City.	No.
Sydney	85	St. Hyacinthe	55	Brantford	80	Winnipeg	120
Westville	60	St. John (Que.	45	Guelph	65	Brandon	105
Amherst	75	Montreal	95	Berlin	75	Regina	130
Halifax	80	Hull	75	Woodstock	35	Moosejaw	130
Truro	70	Ottawa	85	Stratford	75	Saskatoon	130
Charlottetown	40	Brockville	55	London	80	Medicine Hat	135
Moncton	70	Kingston	65	St. Thomas	75	Calgary	110
St. John	50	Belleville	70	Chatham	75	Edmonton	140
Fredericton	50	Peterborough	85	Windsor	85	Lethbridge	90
Newcastle	45	Orillia	55	Owen Sound	85	Nelson	85
Quebec	80	Toronto	100	Sault Ste. Marie	85	Vancouver	95
Three Rivers	55	Niagara Falls	90	Port Arthur and Fort William	100	Victoria	105
Sherbrooke	80	St. Catharine	70				
Sorel	45	Hamilton	95				

NOVA SCOTIA.

Amherst.—The town has about doubled in population and has added many industries during the past fifteen years. There has been a re-arrangement of the business and residential sections. Taxes have increased considerably. Rents have gone up about one-third. Houses are in 1913 more plentiful than during the last three years, especially those of the *poorer* classes. Some landlords are reducing rent on account of business depression.

Halifax.—Though the increase in population has not been rapid, the amount of building has been insufficient, and housing has been scarce during the past few years. The situation is rendered acute by the demolition of an entire residential district to make room for railway terminals and industrial expansion. Rents have advanced 40-50 per cent in ten years. Houses now building will relieve the difficulty somewhat, but are too high in price for mechanics. There is need of housing at moderate rentals for workingmen, of whom the majority are now paying proportionally excessive rents.

Truro.—Houses are much scarcer than ten years ago. The expansion of the business section has led to changes in the residential districts. Rents have gone up about 65 per cent during the past fifteen years. Houses which in 1900 rented at $8 now bring $15 to $16, but in the interval have been improved by the addition of sanitary and heating accommodation. The main cause of the local increase in rents is inadequacy in the supply of dwellings with modern conveniences for which there has been a great enlargement in the demand.

Sydney.—A large fire occurred in 1902, and houses have been remodelled or rebuilt since. The supply has been insufficient, especially in the case of workingmen's houses—a larger number of business men's houses appears to have been built. Houses erected for the working class during the past year have been less expensive, tending to lower rents. The increase in rents since 1902 amounts to about 25 per cent. There is not much building under way at present.

Westville, Stellarton, New Glasgow and Trenton.—These towns are situated within a radius of five miles and are served by electric tramways, making it possible for business people to live in any one of the towns and work in any other. Many workmen, therefore, own their own homes. In Westville and Stellarton, the coal companies own a large number of houses which they rent to employees at $2 to $7 per month, a rate which has remained constant for many years. Those at $7 are comfortable six-roomed houses, but without sanitary conveniences. During the past few years large numbers of "modern" houses have been erected, renting from $14 to $25 a month and in good demand at that price. The erection of workingmen's houses kept pace with requirements until the opening of the Eastern Car Company's works at Trenton in 1912, when all kinds of buildings had to be used for dwellings and hundreds of new houses were put up. The depression has lessened demand and little building is being done this year. During the last two years rents (store rents particularly) rose rapidly on account of the industrial expansion. The rise during the past decade has been about 40 per cent, but returns on money invested have not kept pace, as the cost of land and building material has gone up correspondingly.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.—At present it is impossible to get a small cottage or tenement, but rents remain steady, there having been little or no increase during the past ten years. The population of the city has been stationary. Lumber and building materials, however, have increased, insurance is higher, and taxes 50 per cent higher.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton.—The housing problem is acute. Building has not kept pace with requirements, and for the past year hardly an unoccupied house could be found. Rentals have steadily advanced and are now 75 per cent higher than in 1900. The value of tenement property has correspondingly increased, and is still going up. Building, it is stated, costs double in comparison with ten years ago, and rentals are based accordingly. Few care to build under present conditions, and landlords take full advantage of the situation. A large block of workmen's houses is needed.

Moncton.—A large proportion of local wage-earners own their homes which are as a rule built of wood. There are practically no unoccupied houses at present. In 1900 there were many. A five-roomed house, with water, in the latter year rented at $5 to $8 per month and a nine-roomed cottage having all sanitary conveniences at from $12 to $14. No material change occurred till 1907, when the new Government Railway shops were erected and the building of the National Transcontinental Railway begun, causing an increased demand for houses and advancing rents. House construction since then has been at the rate of fifty yearly, but the supply is still insufficient to meet demands. Five-roomed houses are now $12 to $14; and nine-roomed, $18 to 22. Construction of late years has been limited to the latter class.

Newcastle.—House rents about doubled in the period 1900-13, while business rents went up about 25 per cent. A five-roomed house without conveniences, formerly $4 to $6, now rents at $8 to $10; houses with conveniences, formerly $7, now $12.50.

St. John.—Since 1900, a better class of houses has been erected, but up-to-date tenements for working people have become scarce, and some are compelled to live in apartments that are not sanitary. Since the extension of the street railway many dwellings have been erected in the suburbs. Rents have increased 50 to 60 per cent, and in some cases 100 per cent. Flats formerly rented for $7 to 8 now bring $9, $10 and $12, and even $13 to $15. About two years ago the Board of Health compelled the installation of sanitary conveniences and rents immediately advanced, but tenants were unable to better themselves. The prospective opening of a sugar refinery at Courtenay Bay will make the housing problem still harder to cope with. High rates of taxation militate against mechanics or labouring men owning their homes. Real estate agents' figures show an increase of 100 per cent in first and second class business properties and offices, and of 40 per cent in workingmen's houses since 1900.

QUEBEC.

Hull.—The demand for houses has been greater than the supply for the past six or seven years. After the great fire of 1900, ground rents were increased about 50 per cent, and thus eventually caused low house rents. From 1904 to 1907 a crisis existed and rents were very low, with the supply of houses greater than the demand. After 1907, rents increased materially in Ottawa; this drove the people back to Hull and raised the rents there. The increase in the decade has been about 50 per cent and the tendency is still upward.

Montreal.—Housing conditions have degenerated and there is a decided lack of workingmen's dwellings with proper conveniences at low rentals. Rents have increased 50 per cent in the last seven years, leading to "doubling up" of families in same apartment or house, overcrowding and ill health. Present rentals for workingmen range from $7 to $18, averaging $10. City assessments have increased considerably since 1900.

Quebec City.—Rents up to 1900 averaged $1.50 per room for a three- to six-roomed house. The tendency has been upward owing to inadequate supply. Municipal taxes

have increased. In 1912 the basis of assessment was changed from rental to real values, but no decrease in rents occurred. A rent of $3 per room is now the average, an advance since 1900 of 100 per cent. From $9 to $10 is paid for a three-roomed tenement, and $16 to $18 for six rooms. In good localities a rent of $20 is paid for a six-roomed house.

Sherbrooke.—Rents have increased 50 to 75 per cent in the last decade. A house formerly $12 now rents at $21. Houses in residential sections are scarce. Some tenements are now going up for working men. The increase in population from 13,000 to 20,000 is due to the establishment of additional manufacturing plants. The chief growth has been in the south and west quarters, where working men live close to their work. A scheme to assist workmen and clerks to build or own their homes would be of help. Workingmen's houses, stores and dwellings have improved 100 per cent in conveniences since 1908.

Sorel.—Since 1900 rents have been on the increase in the south and Richelieu district. Houses formerly $6 are now $7 to $8; formerly $10, are now $11 to $12, in well-to-do sections. The growth of the city has been slow.

St. Hyacinthe.—Since 1900 there has been a steady upward trend in rents amounting to 40 to 60 per cent according to locality. In spite of the recent depression the new rates have remained steady. Dwellings were very scarce in the years 1903-6-7-9 and 1910 owing to new industries starting, such as the Ames-Holden Co., the Canadian Organ Co., the Grothe Cigar Co., the Duhamel Chair Co., the Langevin Biscuit Co., etc. Building has been on a large scale in the past ten years, but not sufficiently to supply the demand except in 1911 and 1912. A portion of the city burnt in 1903 is not yet fully rebuilt. The tendency to higher rents is diminishing owing to the financial depression.

St. Jean.—Rents have doubled since 1900 owing to the increase in population and the scarcity of houses. A population of 4,000 in 1900 increased to one of 7,500 in 1913. The houses constructed during the past ten years are more sanitary. The increased price of material and labour is said to have helped to advance rentals.

Three Rivers.—Since the great fire in 1908 rentals have been higher, but the houses are better. An increase of 66⅔ per cent has occurred in business rentals. A typical six-roomed workman's house with conveniences has increased materially since 1909.

ONTARIO.

Belleville.—Rents have nearly doubled since 1904, an eight to ten dollar house of that year renting at fifteen to eighteen dollars in 1913. There have been some slight decreases lately. A year or two ago considerable demand was created by the movement of Grand Trunk Railway employees here, but there is no scarcity at present. Data supplied by the City Assessor show an increase since 1900 of ninety per cent in first-class business rentals, sixty per cent in second-class, fifty per cent in down-town offices, and one hundred per cent in workingmen's six-roomed houses. Rents were considered too low in 1900; even at present the return is low at the prevailing cost of building.

Berlin.—Rents have doubled in the past decade. Houses formerly renting at $6 to $7 are now $12 to $16. For three years past it has been difficult to secure a house at a rent within the workingman's means except by "doubling up." The town is noted for the number of workingmen who own their homes. The supply of houses for renting is chronically short of the demand. Instances have occurred of workmen leaving because unable to secure a suitable house, foreigners taking their places in the factories, and living twenty to forty persons to a house where only six or eight Canadians would find accommodation. A proposition to build one hundred houses a year by a Housing Com-

pany for sale at a six per cent return on investment fell through. Houses now being built are too dear—$16 to $22 per month. Nearly all houses in Berlin are of brick, few of frame. There is no exclusive residential section.

Brantford.—Rents have increased thirty per cent in the decade, owing to inadequate supply, advances in cost of building material and labour, city improvements and the general increase in cost that takes place in times of either apparent or real "prosperity." The quality of houses built recently for workingmen has improved, and sanitary conveniences are now more general. Factories are not grouped in any one section of the city, and house building, therefore, is fairly equal in all directions. The increase in the number of houses was normal up to 1910, when scarcity caused a building boom which reached the top in 1912. There are no vacant stores at present. Further increases are looked for unless more building occurs.

Brockville.—Rents are up 40 to 50 per cent. A six-roomed house ten years ago rented for $9 to $10; now for $14. The tendency is upward. Houses have been scarce for four or five years. Improvement of houses by new plumbing, sanitary conveniences etc., is one cause of the increase in rents. There has also been an increase of two mills in the 1914 tax rate. Permanent pavements, better street lighting and other local improvements also tend to increases. A number of up-to-date dwellings are being erected.

Chatham.—Rents have increased 15 per cent for houses with conveniences, and 10 per cent for those without. There is a keen demand for the former which cost about $1,500 with all sanitary improvements. There is a movement towards steam-heated flats; fifteen years ago not more than a dozen families were so housed. Urgent need exists for ten to twelve dollars a month houses, as wages do not warrant higher rents, but capital is shy of building tenements owing to high taxation. A real estate boom last year caused continual moving of tenants and many bought homes. There is no workingman's quarter. Only within the last few years have large factories been established. There are few foreigners. The city covers a comparatively large area.

Cobalt.—Workingmen live in two or three small sub-divisions of the town, also at North Cobalt and Haileybury, which are connected by electric railway. Houses with modern conveniences are scarce in all three towns. Miners live on the outskirts of the town, chiefly in shells of houses of three to five rooms without conveniences. Some mining companies are housing their employees in well-built dwellings on the property rented at moderate rates.

Guelph.—There has been a general rise in rents during the decade, amounting to about 25 per cent. At no time has the housing problem been acute. During the past five years there has been a demand from workingmen for houses at $10 to $12 which is their limit, but a new building by-law makes it difficult to erect a six-roomed house with modern conveniences to rent for less than $18 to $20. Consequently there has been a tendency for the labouring class to move to outlying portions of the city and to build cheap houses without sanitary conveniences. In the past few years Guelph has progressed greatly as a manufacturing centre. It is now feeling the financial stringency, though considerable building is still going on. Rents are now stationary.

Hamilton.—The housing question has been serious for working people during the past few years owing to the many new industries locating here and the great expansion of older concerns. The working population has largely increased without corresponding increase in the number of houses. Workingmen's rents have almost doubled in the past ten years. The sharp advance in real estate has made it impossible for workingmen to buy houses, and they have been forced out to the cheaper outlying districts with street railway communication. Apartment houses a few years ago were unknown; they are now going up in large numbers, but the rentals are still too high for working-

men. Owing to the prevailing trade depression many mechanics have left town and there are now more houses available, though no noticeable reduction has occurred in rents.

Kingston.—Workingmen's houses, formerly $6 to $12, are now $12 to $15. In the residential part of the city rents run $15 to $30. An experiment in erecting rows of houses at $12 to $15 failed, half standing empty, though three-roomed one-story cottages in the same locality, renting at $8 to $10, are well filled, and more are being put up. A cause cited for the increase is the heavier taxation for local improvements, such as concrete sidewalks, gas, water and street paving, "white-way" lighting, etc. On one street rents are a third higher on the south side than on the north. The south and west sides of the city are building up, and factories are being built in the lower end of the city; houses must follow. Taking into consideration the number of empty houses and the number being erected, the advance of house rents is difficult to explain.

London.—Rents have increased 50 per cent in the last ten years and are still going up, following taxes and assessments. An outstanding feature of the last four years is the scarcity of workmen's houses of six to eight rooms to rent at $10 to $15 a month. The dwellings being erected now have modern conveniences, and rent at from $17 to $25, a rent which is a heavy burden for workmen of moderate earnings. Building has no more than kept pace with the demand and empty houses are scarce. A company is building workmen's houses at rentals of $9 to $14 in Chelsea Green, a suburb; these are mostly rented by the McClary Manufacturing Company's employees. The McCormick Biscuit Company are to build one hundred new workingmen's houses in connection with their new factory—to be sold to the employees. The city in 1913 annexed a large district on the line of the inter-switching Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways, with a fixed rate of fifteen mills for fifteen years. Already several manufacturing concerns have built there, and workmen's homes are being erected nearby.

Niagara Falls.—A continuous increase, amounting to about 50 per cent in twelve years, has occurred in rents. The city's industrial development has been rapid and the increased rents are attributed to the influx of workingmen. Workingmen now demand a better type of house and modern improvements, whereas formerly inferior houses were easily rentable. Building has been active during the whole period and the supply of houses fairly equal to demand. There has been no "house famine." Many new suburban districts are now well built up and are growing rapidly. Business sections are steadily expanding, and encroaching somewhat on residential streets. Transportation facilities have followed the movement to newer sub-divisions. A one-story cottage of five rooms with improvements, near the factory district, rents for $17.

Orillia.—Population increased 2,000 between 1909 and 1913, during which time 500 houses were erected. The supply, however, is still somewhat scarce, and rents have increased 35-40 per cent. New houses are of good class, with a tendency to crowd closer on smaller lots, particularly in the older sections as a result of the rapid advance in land values. Financial stringency affected industry early in 1913, but forty or fifty houses then under way were completed, relieving the scarcity. In 1914 a downward tendency of rents was noted.

Owen Sound.—Up to three years ago a decided scarcity of houses prevailed, but the removal of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Port McNicoll, with some factory slackness, has now left at least 75 houses vacant. These are either at high prices or are in other ways undesirable. From 1900 to 1911 rents rose 20 to 25 per cent, but the tendency is downward now, and some houses are offered on the scale of 1900. The town has a high proportion of brick, cement and stone houses with few frame or roughcast, and none of the latter being built.

Ottawa.—Rents have increased 30 per cent in the past ten years. Land values, assessments, tax rates, cost of building (labour and material) have all advanced about

35 per cent. A steady increase in population demands more housing accommodation. The extension of the business districts has in some sections largely advanced prices of residential property. Rents of business property to-day even at the higher rate bring only 4 per cent on the investment as against 6 or 7 per cent a few years ago. Values and rents are thought likely to remain steady. A large number of apartments have been built or re-arranged from other buildings. A tendency to overcrowding in "foreigners'" districts is noted.

Peterborough.—House rents within a mile of the centre of the city have increased 50 per cent, in the outskirts 25 per cent. In the business section the rise is not so great. There are plenty of good houses with sanitary conveniences and furnaces, but a lack of six-roomed houses without conveniences. The city has grown most rapidly to the south owing to the establishment of factories and the opportunity for cheaper land and lower taxes. It is in this section that workingmen are building houses. The east side lacks transportation and rents are lower. In the north—the older section—rents are not so high, but the houses are not modern. In the west, growth is slow, lots much higher priced and the houses of a better class. No scarcity of houses has prevailed for the past three years. Before that it was difficult to find one empty.

Port Arthur and Fort William.—The rise in rents during the last ten years has amounted to from 35 to 50 per cent. Houses have been very scarce at intervals. Cottage building the last two years has fairly equalized the demand though the supply has not been over-run. Rents, therefore, are firm. Some change from residential to business or industrial uses is expected in the near future in certain sections. At present the residential section is constantly growing, especially between the two cities where two hundred cottages have been built and a school opened. The feature noticeable: (1) A large increase in land values due to speculation and high rates of interest on loans for building purposes; (2) an extension of transportation facilities whereby workingmen are enabled to get out to less costly districts. Ten years ago, land being cheap, nearly every one owned his shack or house. Six years ago six-roomed houses without sanitary convenience rented at $10; to-day they command $15 to $20.

Sault Ste. Marie.—Rents up to 1905 were about the same as in 1900, but a boom in real estate in 1911, 1912 and 1913 caused advances all round. Conditions are stationary at present.

St. Catharines.—Population increased by 8,000 during the past ten years, but the supply of houses has latterly kept pace with the demand. Rents, however, increased by at least 20 per cent. Many new streets have been opened.

Stratford.—A considerable increase in rents has occurred since 1900; houses formerly $8 are now $12, formerly $14 now $20. The last three years has seen a growing scarcity, met to a certain extent by the erection of workingmen's houses to sell at $1,500 to $2,000 in easy instalments. The supply of houses at $10 to $15 is below the demand. Manufacturers have gone into house building to keep labour convenient to factory, and there is a noticeable movement of population towards such districts. The general tendency is towards the improvement of houses, but considerable crowding (former lawns used as building sites) is noticed owing to the increased local improvement taxes. A new regulation requires a uniform distance from street lines and 35 feet minimum frontage. Real estate agents say business rentals tend to increase.

St. Thomas.—Rents increased 30 per cent on the average, but 40 per cent in some cases. Houses with modern conveniences have been scarce the past three years. There is a steady demand for this class. Supply and demand have been about equal 1906 to 1910 Previous to that houses were plentiful, but the demand then was not so insistent for modern conveniences. Business and industrial expansion has encroached upon residential sections. Development in the south has been due to industries established there during recent years, viz., Pere Marquette shops, Brush and Broom Factory,

Packing Company, Dehydrating Company and Stave Company. A section formerly owned by the Michigan Central Railway Company has been sub-divided and is selling to railway employees. Homes are chiefly of pressed brick, costing $1,800 to $4,000. Real estate is gradually increasing in value.

Toronto.—The advance in rents has been rapid for the last five or six years. Houses eight or nine years ago renting at $12 to $15 now command $20 to $22, seven or eight-roomed houses with modern conveniences bring $26 to $30. Housing for some time past has been a serious problem. The Medical Health Officer estimates a shortage of 10,000 houses. In the city hall district, 1,275 families live in four rooms, 348 in three rooms, 227 in two rooms, 139 in one room, and 61 in basements. The scarcity most pressingly affects the working classes, inducing "doubling up" to save rent and resulting lodging house and tenement house problems. Districts formerly residential are now manufacturing, and many fine houses have become lodging houses. A large number of apartment houses of modern type have been built of late. Annexation of new territory to the city has furnished an outlet from older parts. The extension of transportation facilities (strongly opposed by apartment house owners and builders) has materially helped to relieve down-town congestion.

Windsor.—A great increase in rents since 1900 is reported. Houses formerly $5 are now $15 to $20; formerly $10 to $12 now $20 to $30. No house to-day is obtainable at less than $15. Scarcity has prevailed for three years. Most of the houses being erected are put up by real estate dealers for sale (only about one per cent for renting). The quality, therefore, is only fair—principally frame with cement block foundation—profit being the chief consideration.

Woodstock.—The increase in rents amounts to about 20 per cent. The growth of the town has been so gradual that no housing problem exists, notwithstanding a considerable demand for the past two or three years. There has been some improvement in the quality of houses, the average being very good.

MANITOBA.

Brandon.—Houses were uniformly plentiful except in the years 1906 and 1912. Many apartment blocks have been built recently. Most business men and workmen are owners of their homes—even 90 per cent of foreigners own their home, a shanty or cottage with 100 to 200 feet of garden. Speculative building all is in the direction of smaller houses; five to six-roomed bungalows or cottages, costing less for upkeep, heating, etc., rent for the same as a larger house ($20, $25 a month) and are in greater demand.

Winnipeg.—Rents are up 75 per cent in some localities. The erection of 70 apartment blocks in 1912 abated the scarcity existing throughout the previous decade, but rentals have not come down. In 1905, when the scarcity caused by the increase in population was acute, rents advanced rapidly. A social survey in 1912 showed the average rent in the "foreign district" as $3.71 per room per house. Overcrowding was found prevalent, many families living and sleeping in one room. The high cost of building and of lots make it almost impossible for workingmen to own their homes. The City Planning Commission has exhibited plans of four semi-detached model houses, and has drawn up comprehensive plans for extensions in order to avoid the mistakes of older cities. Real estate agents say it is difficult on account of the change in business locations to give fair comparisons; for instance, Portage Avenue was a third-class business section in 1900, but is now the best in the city. From 1900-13, Winnipeg's population almost quadrupled—1900, 50,000; 1905, 78,300; 1913, 184,700, and great changes have occurred in the character of building and of civic services.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Moosejaw.—In 1900 the population was 1,500, the people living in houses grouped around the Canadian Pacific railway depot. In 1904, population was 3,500; water, electric light and sewerage systems were installed, and rents advanced $5 to $10 a month. After 1906 a steady growth set in with fairly sufficient building. In 1908 new residential sections were opened up and building became very active, continuing so in 1911, 1912 and the early part of 1913. The class of houses improved. Up to 1912 the rise in rents continued. $30 per month being the present fair rate of a six-roomed modern house. Rents are now steady and the supply of houses sufficient. The present population is 27,000, with about 6,000 houses.

Prince Albert.—In 1911 and 1912 the abnormal increase in population forced the housing problem upon municipal consideration. Prior to this there had been sufficient accommodation, and the houses generally were owned by their occupants. Rents were very low compared with the present. With the increased demand in 1911, rents advanced greatly. Apartment blocks, terraces, etc., were rushed up and speedily occupied. High land values have compelled owners to maintain high rents, though there has been a downward tendency of late. People of small means have been forced out to cheaper sites.

Regina.—Rents have about doubled in ten years, but the class of house is now better. Local improvements, such as water, light, paved roads and sidewalks, have become available during the past five years. A scarcity of houses was noticeable the last six years. The growth of the city has caused the business section to encroach on the residential. Rents have not increased during the past year and are expected to remain stationary.

Saskatoon.—A heavy influx of people in 1909 to 1911 caused the demand for houses to exceed the supply, and the land values to rise sharply. Since then increasing taxation and financial stress have sent rents down more quickly than property values, though the latter have fallen considerably. Owing to excessive rents during the period mentioned the number of boarding houses increased very rapidly. The marketing of 25-foot lots tended towards congestion, and slum conditions developed amongst the foreigners. Conditions are better now.

ALBERTA.

Calgary.—From 1900 to 1905, six-roomed houses rented at $20 to $25, and cottages of 4 and 5 rooms at from $15 to $20. After 1905 population increased very rapidly and the demand for workingmen's houses sent rents up 35 to 40 per cent. Central two-roomed flats rented for $25; in suburbs for $15 to $20. Rents reached the top in 1911 and 1912. 1913 showed a slight decrease and less demand. In 1914 six-roomed modern houses ranged from $20 to $35 according to location. There is a large number of empty houses and little building in progress. The growth of the city has compelled workingmen to move out to unimproved districts where taxes are less and rents cheaper.

Edmonton.—The rapid growth of the city has been a factor in increasing rents, which are 75 per cent higher than ten years ago. Comparison of rents at present time and ten years ago is difficult. In ten years, population increased from 7,000 to 72,000 and the demand for medium-sized modern houses has been greater than the supply. In 1911 houses became very scarce; this was relieved in 1912 by the erection of some 1,400 houses. The residential districts have been constantly changing and business blocks are now to be found on lots formerly considered desirable residential property.

Lethbridge.—The demand for good houses has fallen off and there are many empty. The progress of the town was slow up to five years ago, when a sewerage system was

installed. The people then left their old houses and occupied new ones which commanded $5 to $7 per month more in the case of a six to eight-roomed house. The settlement of farmers in the district helped somewhat to build up the town. At present the chief building going on is in North Lethbridge near the coal mines. Reductions in rents have occurred during the past six months.

Medicine Hat.—Medicine Hat was a village in 1900, with 1,100 population, and the houses were without sanitary conveniences. A five-roomed cottage then rented for $10; now with sanitary conveniences it commands $25 per month. The sewerage system was installed five or six years ago.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nanaimo.—Rents are up 50 per cent in the last ten years. Up to 1908, houses were plentiful and cheap, but an inflow of population filled all available houses and rents increased. In 1910 and 1911 houses were scarce. Workingmen, however, began to buy lots and build, bringing demand and supply closer. At present there is no scarcity of houses to let. There has been a marked change for the better in the style of houses. Rents are somewhat lower now than in 1913. Most of the business men are the owners of their premises. The sewerage system is not yet complete and sanitary conveniences in houses are only in course of installation.

Prince Rupert.—Good houses are always difficult to obtain and are readily rented. The only empties are small houses put up in the pioneer stage and without modern conveniences. Accommodation is being provided by the erection of apartment and rooming houses. Cottages or houses have practically all been built for owners, few for speculation.

Vancouver.—Rents have risen 40 per cent in the last ten years. During that time there have beeen two depressions; the first dating from the end of 1907 and continuing for two years with gradual improvement; the second commencing, so far as rents are concerned, in 1912, and now serious. During the first depression rents dropped 10 to 15 per cent with much house and business property to let. During last 18 months, the decrease has been 20 per cent on office, business and house property vacant. During the period between these two depressions house and business property was in demand and building was insufficient to meet requirements. The growth of the city and the rise in land values has pushed the residential section further out. Only rooming and apartment houses are now within walking distance of business centres. The latter class of house has increased last five years very rapidly owing to the large numbers of young unmarried people and the growth of the hotel habit.

Victoria.—During 1905 to 1913, house rents increased 30 per cent. In 1908 to 1912 great scarcity of houses prevailed. Real estate boomed, houses changing ownership in some cases two or three times in a month at increasing prices. Tenants were obliged to pay $30 to $35 for houses formerly $18 to $20. They then sub-let rooms, etc., to make up their increased rent. During the latter half of 1913 financial depression caused a marked decline in the demand for houses, rents declining $5 or more on $30 houses. At the end of the year 200 to 300 houses were vacant, chiefly in the older part of the town or on the outskirts. Six or seven years ago there were no apartment houses; there are now about 30 in the best sections of the city, with rents $40 to $60 for four to five-roomed suites. Two or three years ago these apartment buildings were fully occupied; now nearly all have vacancies. Growth of city advanced price of central lots. Most houses built during the last five years are within a two to four-mile radius of the business section, all being of the better class, detached on a lot of 30 to 60 feet frontage. Mechanics own their own homes to a considerable extent in Victoria.

CHAPTER II.

RENTS IN OTHER COUNTRIES., 1900-1913.

Official statistics of rents in other countries are limited. Some notes on recent conditions in the United Kingdom, the United States, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and, in a briefer way, in France, Germany, Belgium and Norway, follow.

Historically, the notes show that Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have experienced more or less rapid advances, the rise since 1900 being set down at 40 per cent in the first-mentioned and at 20 per cent in the second—both considerably less than the Canadian advance. The United States has also seen a rise in rents, but a generalization is impossible. In Great Britain, on the other hand, conditions have been stationary, and in France only a slight rise has apparently taken place.

As to the relative present level of rents, the comparative studies of the United Kingdom Board of Trade in 1905-1909 showed that, taking the United Kingdom as 100, the other countries stood as follows: France, 98; Germany, 123; Belgium, 74; and the United States, 209. More recently the South African Economic Commission published the following tables of comparison in this respect:—

Index Numbers of Working Class Rents.

Johannesburg	100
South Africa	80
United States of America	47
Australia	46
New Zealand	46
Canada	45
Germany	28
England	23
France	22
Belgium	17

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The special investigation of the United Kingdom Board of Trade in 1912,[1] which covered 88 important localities, shows that between 1905 and 1912 rents were on the whole practically stationary. The simple average of per cent changes in the eighty-eight towns shows an increase of 1·8 per cent. If, instead of taking the simple mean of all the changes, due regard is had to the population of the towns, a decrease of 0·3 per cent is shown. An increase was recorded in forty-five towns, a decrease in twenty-six towns and no change in seventeen towns. The extreme changes were an advance of 18 per cent at Coventry and a decline of 10 per cent at Burton-on-Trent.

In London rents fell by about 4 per cent. London, however, is still much higher than any town in the United Kingdom as the following table shows:—

MEAN OF PREDOMINANT WEEKLY RENTALS, UNITED KINGDOM, 1912.

Number of Rooms.	87 Provincial Towns.		London.		Excess of London Rents.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	p. c.
Three rooms	4	4½	7	3	66
Four rooms	5	1½	8	9	71
Five rooms	6	0	10	9	79
Six rooms	7	4½	12	6	69

[1] Cost of Living of the Working Classes (Cd. 6955). The records of rentals were obtained from house agents. The change in each case is in the rent charged for the house.

Outside of London, "of the dwellings most commonly occupied by the working classes one type is prevalent, with few exceptions, in all the towns of England and Wales. This is a small self-contained four or five-roomed cottage containing a front parlour, a kitchen, a scullery, and two or three bedrooms." In Scotland, the typical residence of the working class family is "a flat of two or three rooms in a stone-built tenement-block, two, three or four stories high." Ireland is in general similar to England, "the self-contained cottage, containing two, three four or five rooms, being the rule."

An analysis of changes in the average assessment of London houses assessed at less than £40 per annum, by Mrs. Frances Wood, B.Sc.[1] shows a slight upward movement. A most pronounced rise is shown in rates. The opinion is expressed that with a falling demand for houses of late, landlords have probably had to bear the increase in rates themselves without making any corresponding increase in rents. On the whole, rentals in London, according to Mrs. Wood's investigation, would appear to be firm or possibly slightly upward in tendency since 1900—a conclusion, it will be noted, which is at variance with that of the Board of Trade.

THE UNITED STATES.

Statistics for the whole of the United States over a period of years are not available. At least two States, however, Massachusetts and Minnesota, have instituted inquiries. The following is from the report of the Massachusetts Commission on The Cost of Living, 1910:

"The general fact that rents have increased in the last ten or fifteen years is readily determined. The average percentage of increase cannot be stated definitely. In the light of the information gathered in this investigation, the approximate extent of the increase in the case of working people's dwellings and tenements might perhaps be indicated as about 12 per cent. Opinions obtained from a large number of competent observers of real estate conditions may be classified as follows:—

Rent.

	Per cent.
Higher, no per cent stated	53.23
5 to 10 per cent higher	3.23
10 to 15 per cent higher	4.83
20 to 25 per cent higher	8.06
33 per cent higher	3.23
About the same	24.19
Lower	3.23

"While it is unquestionably true that in some cases rents are practically the same as they were fifteen years ago, or even lower, the great preponderance of evidence shows that throughout the State there has, on the average, been a decided increase. A distinction must be made, however, between new buildings and those built before the rise in prices. The rents in new buildings seem to a large degree to be based on the increased cost of construction. Rents in old buildings have increased somewhat, but not to the extent of those in more recent structures."

The following is from the Biennial Report, 1909-10, of the Minnesota Bureau of Labour:—

"The United Kingdom Board of Trade Investigation in the United States in 1909 contains the following:

"'Although the predominant type of working-class dwelling in both the United States and England and Wales is that accommodating the single family, the exceptions to this prevailing rule are far more numerous in the former country, and the

[1] "The Course of Wages, 1900-1912." Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, December, 1913.

scale upon which the tenement house provision in the greater part of the City of New York departs from the more common practice is without counterpart in England and Wales.....

"'While the classes of dwellings in the occupation of the working classes in the United States are thus considerably more composite than in England and Wales, the difference in the material of which they are constructed is still greater, frame or timber houses being the more usual type in the former country.....

"'As regards the size of rooms, comparison has been found to be impossible, though the measurements ascertained by the investigators seemed to indicate that except in New York, where rooms are apt to be exceptionally small, the more general dimensions of rooms in American towns were somewhat greater than those usual in English towns.....

"'In the following table the predominant rents for dwellings of three, four, five and six rooms in the United States are set out in comparison with those for England and Wales:—

PREDOMINANT RENTS OF WORKING-CLASS DWELLINGS IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND IN THE UNITED STATES.

Number of Rooms per Dwelling.	Predominant Range of Weekly Rents.		Ratio of Mean Predominant Rent in the U. S. to that in England and Wales taken as 100.
	England and Wales.	United States.	
Three rooms	3s. 9d. to 4s. 6d.	6s. 9d. to 9s. 7d.	198
Four rooms	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	8s. 6d. to 12s.	207
Five rooms	5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.	11s. 6d. to 14s. 11d.	220
Six rooms	6s. 6d. to 7s. 9d.	13s ... to 17s. 4d.	213
Arithmetic Mean			209

"'A further basis of comparison of rents as between the two countries is afforded by taking the mean of the various predominant ranges and comparing the average rent per room for the whole series. By this method the weekly rent per room in the United States is found to be 2s. 7½d., as compared with 1s. 3d. in England and Wales, equivalent to a ratio of 210:100.

"'An alternative comparison may be made by re-working all the index numbers for the rents of the American towns to the basis used for the towns of England and Wales, viz., rents in the Middle Zone of London, that is, a very extended area, the inner boundaries of which are about two miles from the centre of London and the outer limits about four miles from that centre. This has been done in the following table:—

RENTS INDEX NUMBERS IN DESCENDING ORDER.
London (Middle Zone)=100.

Town.	Index Number.	Town.	Index Number.	Town.	Index Number.
New York	160	Philadelphia	127	Cleveland	102
St. Louis	159	Minneapolis-St. Paul	123	Paterson	99
Pittsburg	151	Atlanta	122	Providence	96
Memphis	150	New Orleans	115	Detroit	94
Cincinnati	145	Savannah	114	Augusta	93
Brockton	136	Chicago	114	Fall River	90
Boston	132	Louisville	113	Baltimore	85
Birmingham	130	Milwaukee	108	Lowell	84
Newark	128	Lawrence	106	Muncie	71

"'The mean index number on the above basis (of the rents of the Middle Zone of London) for all the towns investigated in England and Wales is 56·2; for the above American towns 116·6. The ratio of the American to the English mean is thus 207:100, about the same as the mean ratio of the predominant rents for each class of dwelling and as that obtained by comparing the general average per room as given above.

"'The explanation of the higher rentals in the American towns investigated must be looked for in various directions, but principally in the higher cost of building as expressed by labour and materials, in the more generous allowance of ground space per dwelling, except in congested areas, in the more modern character of a greater proportion of the fittings and conveniences of the dwelling, as illustrated by the more frequent provision of bathrooms, in a higher general level of material prosperity that is able effectively to demand such increasing variety and completeness of accommodation, and in the shorter life that is expected from the individual dwellings.'"

AUSTRALIA.

Rents have advanced rapidly in Australia, where the disproportion between urban and rural population is marked. The following table shows the extent of the rise in the capital cities of each state since 1901.[1]

COURSE OF HOUSE RENTS IN METROPOLITAN TOWNS, AUSTRALIA.
(Rents 1901 equal 100.)

Year.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average. (6 cities.)
1901	100·0	100·0	100·0	100 0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1902	100·0	101·4	100·6	100·0	99·3	100·2	100·5
1903	100·3	101·9	103·6	100·0	100·1	100·8	101·0
1904	100·6	104·2	103·9	100·0	99·6	101·0	101·9
1905	103·3	105·1	106·1	111·5	92·3	101·8	103·8
1906	103·8	106·6	107·2	120·8	89·3	102·7	105·1
1907	106·0	109·6	117·7	128·9	85·5	106·1	108·3
1908	107·5	112·9	126·0	138·5	84·7	109·0	111·3
1909	111·1	114·8	135·3	149·3	83·3	112·3	114·9
1910	114·9	125·0	143·2	161·8	86·9	116 2	121·9
1911	126·2	132·2	156·6	176·6	101·2	120·6	132·4
1912	136·7	138·5	164·5	184·2	109·4	124·2	140·8

Supplementary statistics for 1913 based on returns from thirty cities show that there has been a further advance amounting to about 4 per cent, being greatest at Victoria (over 5 per cent), while in South Australia a decline of 4½ per cent has taken place.[2]

[1] Six classes of houses are represented in these statistics, namely, houses having under four rooms, four rooms, five rooms, six rooms, seven rooms and over seven rooms. The index numbers are based on the "average" house rent in each of the cities, the average being obtained by multiplying the average predominant rent for each class of house by a number ("weight") representing the relative number of houses of that class in the particular town as shown by the 1911 Australian census. The sum of the products thus obtained divided by the sum of the weights gives the weighted average for all houses. The result is a generalization which, of course, does not reveal the fact that the increase for some classes of houses has been greater than for others.—See Report No. 2 Labour and Industrial Branch, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Trade Unionism, Unemployment, Wages, Prices and Cost of Living in Australia, 1891 to 1912, pages 51 and 52.

[2] See Labour Bulletin, Labour and Industrial Branch, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, February, 1914, page 253.

A table of predominate house rents in Australia follows:—

CURRENT WEEKLY HOUSE RENTS IN METROPOLITAN CITIES, AUSTRALIA, 1912.

Town.	Average Predominant Weekly Rents for Houses having.										Weighted Average for all Houses.	
	Under 4 Rooms.		4 Rooms.		5 Rooms.		6 Rooms.		7 Rooms.		Over 7 Rooms.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Sydney	11	7	15	2	18	0	21	9	26	2	31	11	19	7
Melbourne	8	11	11	8	14	7	18	2	21	6	25	8	15	10
Brisbane	6	1	8	1	10	4	13	9	16	10	22	10	12	7
Adelaide	9	7	14	0	18	6	22	1	25	8	29	5	18	1
Perth	8	9	11	7	14	5	17	4	21	3	27	4	13	9
Hobart	7	4	9	10	12	0	14	5	17	6	20	8	12	11
Weighted Average of above and 24 other cities	7	2	9	6	12	1	14	10	18	3	23	8	12	5

NEW ZEALAND.

The commission of 1912 on the Cost of Living estimated that there has been an advance of 20 per cent in working class rents during the past fifteen years.[1] In Auckland, where the most rapid increase in population has taken place, rents have increased 45 per cent. Increased ground values are held responsible for 25 per cent of the advance, and for the rest, the increased cost of building, the more exacting requirements of local authorities, increased rates, increased cost of new roads, and the general demand for more conveniences. An important witness before the Commission said that at Auckland in 1902 workmen's cottages of four rooms were let at 9s. per week, of six rooms at 14s. or 15s. per week, but that such houses are scarce now and about 20 to 25 per cent dearer than ten years ago.

A table of predominant rentals from the New Zealand Official Year Book for 1913[2] follows:

PREDOMINANT WEEKLY RENTALS, NEW ZEALAND, 1912.

City.	Pop.	Four Rooms.			Six Rooms.			Eight Rooms.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Auckland	47,783	0	10	9·94	0	16	2·80	1	2	4·08
Christchurch	55,098	0	10	5·97	0	15	5·22	1	0	8·82
Dunedin	48,988	0	10	6·01	0	15	11·21	1	4	0·22
Wellington	66,338	0	14	4.26	1	0	11·58	1	9	3·96

SOUTH AFRICA.

From the Report of the Economic Commission, January, 1914, the following table of average monthly rents of different working class dwellings in South Africa is taken, no historical data being available:

[1] Report of Commission on the Cost of Living in New Zealand, p. XX.
[2] Page 761.

AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTS OF WORKING-CLASS HOUSES IN FOUR TOWNS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

—	Cape Town.			Kimberley.			Durban.			Johannesburg.		
Index No.	43			92			60			100		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Three Roomed House:—												
Average per House	1	17	6	3	0	0	2	15	0	4	10	0
Average per Room	0	12	6	1	0	0	0	18	4	1	10	0
Four Roomed House:—												
Average per House	2	7	6	4	10	0	3	15	0	6	0	0
Average per Room	0	11	10½	1	2	6	0	18	9	1	10	0
Five Roomed House:—												
Average per House	3	10	0	5	10	0	4	5	0	7	10	0
Average per Room	0	14	0	1	2	0	0	17	0	1	10	0
Additions for rates when not included in rent per room per month				0	6	0						
Average per room with rates added	0	12	9½	1	7	6	0	18	0¼	1	10	0

The Report of the Commission contains the following interesting notes on rentals:

"The predominant cost of working-class housing in England is about 5s. 6d. per room per month, including the kitchen, which is there used as a living room. The cost in Johannesburg, including the cost of the same local services and including the kitchen which is seldom so suitable for a living room as in England, is about 24s. per room per month. Consequently, if the cost in Johannesburg is put at 100, that in England becomes 23. It is estimated that a reasonable mean figure for South African towns is 80.....

"Rough calculations based on the Australian report of 1913 show that rent in Australia per room would come out at about 46, which is also the figure for New Zealand calculated from the New Zealand Year Book. On the average, Canadian working-class rents come to about 10s. 10d. a room per month according to the figures given in the Canadian *Labour Gazette* for July, 1913. Consequently the index number for Canada would be about 45. . . . .

"The ratio of expenditure on food to expenditure on rent varies greatly from place to place. In Johannesburg it is roughly 2 to 1, but in some places in South Africa it seems to be somewhat more. According to the reports of the English Board of Trade already referred to, in America it is 3 to 1, in England and Germany about 4 to 1, and in France and Belgium about 5 to 1. In Australia, New Zealand and Canada it is estimated as 3 to 1. Habits and customs, wages and the cost of housing, all play their part in determining the proportion. . . . .

"Rent is the chief factor in the high cost of living in South Africa. Rents for white working-class dwellings are high throughout the country, and correspond to about half of the family expenditure on food. The evidence laid before Your Commissioners is also to the effect that in no town of the Union is house property a good investment, and this was emphasized by the statement that at the present time it is advisable to buy rather than to build; for the original cost of erection is seldom reached when the property is sold.

"It is therefore clear that high rents are the result of some cause which prevails throughout South Africa, and that while local causes, such as uncertainty about the future, heavy municipal rates or high cost of land, may locally have some effect, they

cannot be the main cause of this exceptional state of things. Railway rates on building material, though also entering into the question, have only a limited effect, for it is clear that the position exists at the coast as well as inland. . . . In the opinion of Your Commissioners a leading cause of high rents is the division of the South African community into two distinct racial strata with widely differing standards of living and purchasing power. The class of house considered is provided only for the whites, and, as the latter are comparatively limited in number, the supply is subject to all the uncertainty of a small market, and the cost of building for this reason is also high. This, together with the high rate of interest prevailing, largely determines rents, cost of importing material being of course another item. . . . .

"This condition of things is not confined to the Union of South Africa. From the recent report from Southern Rhodesia on the cost of living, Your Commissioners make the following extract: 'Complaint against the rent charge is universal. On the subject of rents generally there is the strongest feeling, the average rent paid in Rhodesia being rather more than £6 a month for a three-roomed cottage'."

FRANCE.

Working-class rentals in Paris went up about 8 per cent between 1900 and 1910. The estimate is based in part on value of house property for revenue purposes and in part on records of rents actually paid by the occupiers of a selected number of identical dwellings (in number 2,526).

The following table of predominant rents in France is from the United Kingdom Report of 1909:—

PREDOMINANT RANGE OF WEEKLY RENTS FOR FRANCE.

	Two Rooms.	Three Rooms.	Four Rooms.
Paris	3s. 1d. to 6s. 2d.	4s. 7d. to 7s. 5d.	6s. 2d. to 7s. 8d.
Rest of France	2s. 4d. to 2s. 10d.	2s. 11d. to 4s. 2d.	3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.

The report states:

"There are two types of working-class housing which appear to be prevalent. The first of these, which is predominant in about one-half of the towns, is a flat in a house let out in several separate dwellings. Thus in Paris the working classes are housed chiefly in tenement houses of five, six or seven stories in height; in Marseilles houses of the modern type have five stories, with two to six tenements on each floor; in Brest the predominant type of house has four or five stories, with an average of 5·4 dwellings; and in St. Etienne there is an average of 5·5 tenements to each house. Other towns in which large tenement houses of various sizes predominate are Lyons, Grenoble, Limoges, Nantes, Havre, Rouen and Rennes. The second type, found in about one-third of the towns, is a small house or cottage, standing generally in rows but often detached, consisting of one or two stories and of one to four rooms; these are sometimes two-tenement houses and sometimes one-family houses."

GERMANY.

In 1908 predominant rents in Germany were as follows:—

PREDOMINANT RANGE OF RENTS, GERMANY.

	For Two Rooms.	For Three Rooms.
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Berlin	5 0 to 6 0	7 0 to 9 3
Other German Towns	2 8 to 3 6	3 6 to 4 9

As to the character of housing in Germany, the United Kingdom Board of Trade states:—

"The prevalent type of working-class dwelling in Germany is a flat in a large house containing a minimum of six or seven tenements. This may fairly be described as the common type of housing accommodation for *all* classes in Germany, and it is a characteristic feature of German towns that, whilst there are purely working-class districts, yet the working classes are generally scattered throughout the whole of a town, occupying either the upper floors of houses whose lower floors may be occupied by middle-class tenants, or else housed in buildings which lie concealed behind the better-class houses visible from the street. There are some exceptions, but as a general rule the large house with a considerable number of tenements is becoming more and more predominant."

BELGIUM.

From the United Kingdom Board of Trade investigation published in 1910 are taken the following:—

PREDOMINANT RENTS OF WORKING-CLASS DWELLING IN BELGIUM.

Number of Rooms per Dwelling.	Number of Towns to which the figures relate.	Predominant Range of Weekly Rents.
Two Rooms	12	1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d.
Three Rooms	11	2s. 2d. to 2s. 10d.
Four Rooms	12	2s. 8d. to 3s. 6d.

"The types of housing found in the Belgian towns investigated present on the whole great uniformity and approximate somewhat closely to those which prevail in English industrial towns; that is to say, the small house occupied by one or two families is the predominant type, whilst tenement houses play only a very small part, and even where they exist are rarely of large size. Tenement houses appear to be of importance only in Antwerp, where there are a number which are considerable in size, in some parts of Greater Brussels, in the centre of Liége, to a small extent at Charleroi, at Tournai, and particularly at Verviers."

NORWAY.

Statistics relating to Christiania show a rise of five per cent in rentals between 1901 and 1912. The house rent paid annually by a typical working-class family in 1912 is placed at $75.00.

APPENDIX No. 7.

Exhibit contributed by Department of Labour, Canada, through Mr. R. H. Coats.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, CANADA, 1900-1913.

Recent tendencies in wages and hours of labour require careful examination in an inquiry into the cost of living. If wages and prices advance or recede *pari passu*, the situation is fundamentally unchanged. Again, during the past decade, the rise in wages which labour has been able to obtain, accompanied in many instances by decreases in working hours, has been cited as a primary cause of the general enhancement of commodity prices, labour costs being an omnipresent and most important element *in expenses of production.*[1]

I.—RATES OF WAGES—"NOMINAL" WAGES.

Since 1900, publication has been regularly made in the *Labour Gazette* of various wages statistics, including large numbers of fair wages schedules currently prepared for insertion in government contracts (relating almost wholly to the building trades), as well as the results of more extended investigations into current rates in the more important industries and trades. For the present purposes the most useful data are contained in (1) a quarterly record of changes in wages and hours maintained by the department, and (2) the results, as yet unpublished, of a comprehensive investigation into tendencies in wages and hours in representative occupations throughout Canada since 1900.

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[1] On wages statistics in general, Scott Nearing,—(Wages in the United States, p. 5) says: "There are at least three directions in which a study (into rates of wages) if carefully made would be of supreme importance,—first, in the discussion of wage theories; second, in the discussion of the cost of living; and, finally, in the problems arising out of the standard of living. The aggregate necessity of the three problems makes the presentation of statistics of wages ultimately imperative."

Sir Louis Mallet before the Gold and Silver Commission of 1888 (Third Report, p. 420) discusses the significance of wages changes in relation to prices: "It is a question of great importance, whether low prices are caused by an increased production of commodities relatively to the standard of value, or by a decreased supply of the standard of value relatively to commodities...

"Fortunetely there is a test, by the application of which we may be enabled to decide as to which of these two causes, a fall of prices is attributable.

"In both cases the quantity of labour may be assumed to be the same, for we have assumed that there has been no sudden addition to the supply of labour corresponding with the increased supply of commodities. If then the fall in prices has been due to what is commonly, but loosely, called over-production of commodities, and not to a scarcity of the standard metal, it cannot affect wages. These will remain the same, and the working or wage earning class will have its full share in the increased abundance.

But if, on the other hand, a fall of prices is due to a diminished supply of the standard metal the price of labour will be affected, as the price of everything else is affected, and wages will inevitably fall. The condition of the working classes will not be worse, for all that they consume will be proportionately cheaper, but it wil be in no way improved. Cheapness in money value and cheapness in labour value may coincide, but they have no necessary connexion. Things may be cheap merely because gold is dear, not because there is an abundant supply of them, but in this case labour will be cheap too. If the price of labour falls at a time when general prices are falling, it may be inferred that the cause is an appreciated currency. If low prices are the result of an increased return to labour owing to improvements in production, or increased facilities of communication and exchange, the value of labour and the wages of labour (its quantity remaining the same) will relatively rise.

"The truth seems to be this: when prices are rising there is a constant effort on the part of the producing classes to increase production and reap the gain to create a new supply to meet the new demand. When prices are falling there is a constant tendency on the part of the same classes to diminish their production, so as to avoid the risk of loss, to diminish the supply in order to meet the diminished demand."

(1) DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR RECORD OF CHANGES IN WAGES.

The record of current changes in wages and hours of labour is published quarterly in the *Labour Gazette*. The record was begun in 1902 but was not finally systematized until January, 1903, since when it has aimed to include detailed statistics with regard to every change in wages and hours affecting work-people throughout Canada.[1] The accompanying series of tables gives the facts of the record in condensed form. It shows for each year the total number of workpeople affected by changes in wages and hours and the estimated total increase or decrease in the weekly wages bill and working time resulting, the figures being classified according to industries and groups of trades. At the close of the series two summary tables will be found, the first reassembling the aggregate annual results of the preceding, and the second showing the numbers of changes affecting in each case a specific group of workpeople which occurred in each year of the period.

A general summary of the information contained in the series of articles upon which the tables are based is as follows:—

1902.—The upward movement was noted as an important feature early in 1902. Even at that date the advancing cost of living was to some extent made the basis of demands, though the prosperity of trade and industry, and the increasing competition among employers for labour were factors more frequently cited. The advance was particularly pronounced in building trades, but by the close of the year there were few localities or classes of labour which had not felt its influence.

1903.—These conditions were continued and intensified in 1903. A new feature was the increasing friction between employers and employed. Especially was this the case in the building trades, where strikes to enforce higher wages retarded operations both east and west. Difficulties also occurred among transportation employees. Increases to both skilled and unskilled factory labour were on the whole easily obtained on account of the pronounced shortage of hands, which finally became the cause of Government consideration in Ontario. The feature of the year was the widespread, almost omnipresent, nature of the upward movement, especially during the summer months.

1904.—The winter began with serious interruption of transportation, through abnormal weather conditions affecting all classes of trade and industry, particularly in Eastern Canada. Later on, however, there was a continuance of the wages advance in the building trades, but the mining and lumbering industries saw reductions for comparatively large bodies of less skilled men. In the final summing up the increases of the year did not greatly overlap the decreases. A widespread movement for earlier closing and a weekly half-holiday began to appear, many factories and large departmental stores making concessions, whilst the trades generally secured permanent gains in the way of reduction of working hours. In the paper and pulp-making industries, however, hours were increased.

1905.—The predominating tendency was upward, though not so generally as in 1902 and 1903. Advances to the building groups were again conspicuous, but only to about one-third the extent of 1903, both as regards number of workmen and amount of increase. The most important change of the year, so far as numbers were concerned, was probably in farm labourers wages, both in Ontario and in the wheat growing provinces of the West, where harvesting was delayed by lack of labour. With regard to hours, Provincial Legislation (as in the British Columbia enactment *re* hours of underground miners), and civic by-laws (as in Montreal and other cities, limiting hours of retail clerks) brought about material reductions to large bodies of employees.

[1] Doubtless there are changes which escape notice, and the record does not include those far-reaching movements affecting individuals, which are frequently in the aggregate an important consideration ,i.e., only such changes as involve a group of employees are taken. The record, however, enables a fairly definite idea to be obtained of the current wages movement among the larger aggregations of workpeople.

1906.—In this year the upward movement in wages was again in full progress, having regained the widespread range and buoyancy characteristic of 1902 and 1903. Even the high record of the latter year was exceeded, the amount of the increases recorded being double, with two and one-half times the number of work-people participating, amongst them being large bodies of employees in the railway service, the mining industry, textile manufacturing, and unskilled labour engaged in railway construction and harvesting.

1907.—Wages continued to rise throughout the first half of 1907 which was a period of great activity for all classes of labour. The increases (nearly all of which occurred during the earlier months of the year) affected fully 100,000 men, of whom the transportation service contributed a large proportion, with lumbering and mining employees coming next in order. The building trades, though out-classed in numbers and amount of increase, profited to more than double the extent of the previous good year, with one-third more men participating. A sharp recession in the autumn, however, which reflected the financial crisis and the short crop, wiped out by about one-third the advance made during the earlier portion of the year, the wages of unskilled labour, more particularly in the lumbering industry being immediately affected. This class, together with the less skilled and imperfectly organized trades suffered the most heavily during the winter of 1907-8; those working under agreement being for a time able to hold their gains.

1908.—As the effects of the depression were more fully felt, decreases in wages were made in factories, and in the building and other trades, and at the close of 1908, every trade and industry of which the department had information, except the printing trade, showed a more or less heavy preponderance of decreases, the final results giving an adverse balance—the only year in which this occurred during the decade under consideration.

1909.—Although some signs of strength in the situation were discernible towards the close of 1908, wages did not again tend upward until well towards the summer of 1909, except in the West where the recovery was more rapid, owing to the strong upward movement of real estate and the large amount of railway construction under way. With returning confidence came a better demand for labour, and at the time, owing to the increasing cost of living a general and vigorous movement for higher wages, which met with sufficient response to show a net increase in the annual summing up. A feature was the suddenness with which the upward movement, once begun again, attained large proportions.

1910-1913.—During 1910 the upward tendency increased, a condition which became more accentuated during 1911 and 1912, and reached its culmination in the early summer of 1913, making a third period of great general prosperity and advancement, in which all classes of labour, but particularly the printing, building, transportation, and unskilled classes, shared very largely. The cessation of the advance in the latter part of 1913, resulting from the check to business administered by the increasing tightness of money, affected the final results for the year to an appreciable extent, the situation being in some degree parallel to that of 1907, though the reaction was much less sudden. On the other hand, the advance movement during the later period did not reach the rapidity of 1906-7. The depression was felt earlier and with greater severity in the West than elsewhere, thus in another aspect reversing the conditions of 1907-8. The increasing cost of living, both East and West, all through the quadrennium 1910-13, formed the prevailing plea for advancement in salaries and wages.

The records of changes in hours show that the movement for shorter hours kept pace on the whole fairly equally with that for increases in wages, being perhaps more pronounced in the last three years, the aggregate reduction for 1911-12 and 1913 being far in excess of any similar period during the decade. No single year, however, came up to the record of 1903, although 1913 came very close. Altogether, of 1670 changes

in wages and hours recorded since January 1st, 1903, some 320 were of the nature of decreases in hours, while thirteen only involved increases. Increases in hours were, therefore, practically a negligible quantity, 1904 being the only year in which any appreciable lengthening of hours occurred, (apart from seasonal changes in certain trades) and the largest portion of this was a temporary requirement in railway and other machine shops, caused by the abnormal demand for repairs, etc., owing to damage and destruction of rolling stock.

A brief recapitulation of the above by industries and trades follows:—

Building trade.—The very material gains of 1903 were not again approached until 1911, and were only surpassed in 1912, the highest year in the third cycle of advances.

The Metal and Engineering trades, show about the same records in amount of increase and number participating in 1903, 1907, and 1910 with advanced aggregates in 1911 and 1912, the latter being their highest year in the decade.

The Woodworking trades reached their highest aggregate increase in 1913. The records show that the advances of 1903-1907 were practically wiped out by the adverse balance in 1908. A considerable recovery occurred during 1910, followed by a stationary period until 1913. Returns for these trades are meagre.

In the *Printing trades,* while the numbers benefited did not bulk largely against the trades with more numerous followings, progress during the decade has been remarkably steady, not having been interrupted even in the year 1908.

In the *Clothing trades,* the outstanding years are 1903 and 1913. In the former, the number benefited was the greater, but the amount gained was larger in the latter. Statistics in this trade in the intervening years are not satisfactory, and the same may be said of the *Food and Tobacco Preparation Classes* where the years 1903, 1907, 1912 and to a less extent 1910 and 1913 are the only periods in which returns of any importance were received. The high years were 1907 and 1912.

The year of most rapid advance for *Municipal* and other *public employees* was 1911.

In *Lumbering* the year of highest increase was 1907, but against this the decreases of 1908 were almost as great. Statistics for this class are approximatious.

In the *Transportation service,* 1907 showed 40,000 employees participating in an advance estimated at $50,000 per week, the record being more than double that of any other year, with 1906, 1910, 1911 and 1913 approaching each other very closely in amount of weekly increase ($22,000—$25,000).

In the *Textile industry* the first statistics relate to 1906. Apart from that year the only records of note are those of 1907 and 1908, where an increase of $68,000 in the former year, affecting 95,000 work people (many of whom were women and children) was practically all lost during the reverse of 1908. 1912 saw an advance to some 6,000 workers. This class has profited permanently through the reduction of working time by legislation.

The advance movement in the *Mining industry* apparently began in 1905, showing a decided improvement in the next year, both as regards men and amount, and a very marked upward trend in 1907, when advances affecting 13,000 miners, both coal and metalliferous, were recorded. These gains did not succumb to the drop of 1908, though there was little movement in 1909 and 1910. 1911 and 1912 were more active.

Unskilled Labour.—The difficulty of obtaining anything like accurate or continuous statistics has been very great. The statistics in 1903 took cognizance only of comparatively small bodies of men, but undoubtedly large numbers received a permanent addition to scale. After that year it may be said in a general way that unskilled labour lost some ground during 1905, profited largely during 1906, but lost again during the 1907-8 period of depression. The years 1909 and 1910 saw a recovery and 1912 a decidedly upward tendency. A recession has since occurred.

TABLE Showing Results of Changes in Wages and Hours by Industries and Groups of Trades.

Trade or Industry.	Wages.				Hours.			
	Increases.		Decreases.		Decreases.		Increases.	
	Number of work-people affected.	Total increase in weekly earnings.	Number of work-people affected.	Total decrease in weekly earnings.	Number of work-people affected.	Total decrease in hours of employment	Number of work-people affected.	Total increase in hours of employment
1903.		$ cts.		$ cts.				
Building	11,689	24,307 65	400	160 00	4,364	23,960		
Metal and engineering	1,882	2,302 55	27	23 85	809	4,215		
Woodworking	542	588 75	19	28 50	1,581	7,430		
Printing	357	966 50			253	1,411		
Clothing	4,277	2,880 50			780	3,240		
Food, drink and tobacco preparation	644	599 50			150	750		
Leather	453	440 00						
Miscellaneous	355	318 00	15	22 50	616	3,605		
Municipal employees	2,025	1,926 65			115	645		
Mining								
Lumbering	280	474 00						
Transportation—Steam railway	9,860	14,644 00	27	17 85	358	693		
" Street or electric	387	661 00						
" General	1,202	1,907 00						
Textile								
Unskilled labour	4,118	7,278 20	975	1,462 50	2,225	13,225		
	38,071	59,294 30	1,463	1,715 20	11,251	59,204		

TABLE of results of changes in Wages and Hours by Industries and Groups of Trades.

Trade or Industry.	Wages.				Hours.			
	Number affected.	Weekly increase.	Number affected.	Weekly decrease.	Number affected.	Weekly decrease.	Number affected.	Weekly increase.
1904.		$		$		$		$
Building	1,841	3,766 50	4	12 00	792	3,020 00	100	600 00
Metal and Engineering	645	796 55	82	146 90	750	1,600 00	250	750 00
Woodworking	475	527 50			352	352 00		
Printing	3,455	3,236 25			15	30 00		
Clothing	211	323 35	6	6 00	17	102 00		
Food, Drink and Tobacco Preparation	12	20 00						
Leather	12	20 00			25	100 00		
Miscellaneous	220	567 00			5,200 425	31,200 00 2,011 00	277	1,685 00
Municipal Employees	1,373	1,489 00			36	216 00		
Mining							500	500 00
Lumbering			11,331	11,472 00	200	1,800 00		
Transportation—Steam	1,981	2,745 25			476	1,174 00	720	3,120 00
" Street	1,068	905 90						
" General	249	526 50						
Textile								
Unskilled Labour	1,325	1,641 00						
	12,855	16,544 80	11,423	11,636 90	8,288	41,605 00	1,847	6,655 00
1905.								
Building	3,783	8,504 55	90	54 00	354	1,956 00	4	4 00
Metal and Engineering	393	868 30			175	775 00		
Woodworking	9	9 00	19	19 00			54	54 00
Printing	73	101 00			332	1,896 00		
Clothing	279	669 00						
Food, Drink and Tobacco Preparation	10	12 00			36	216 00		
Leather	76	53 00						
Miscellaneous	690	1,058 50	25	50 00	92	1,010 00		
Municipal Employees	1,584	1,444 66	12	33 70				
Mining	391	666 90			421	8,864 00		
Lumbering	5,000	5,000 00						
Transportation—Steam Railway	742	574 55						
" Street	517	312 60						
" General	1,045	2,790 00						
Textile								
Unskilled Labour	990	792 00	6,080	9,120 00			60	360 00
	15,562	22,856 00	6,226	9,276 70	1,410	14,717 00	118	418 00

TABLE of Results of changes in Wages and Hours by Industries and Groups of Trades—*Continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Wages				Hours.			
	Number Affected.	Weekly Increase.	Number Affected.	Weekly Increase.	Number Affected.	Weekly Increase.	Number Affected.	Weekly Increase.
1906.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
Building	5,630	8,334 30	60	54 00	754	4,432 00		
Metal and Engineering	817	1,212 00	119	164 50	200	1,130 00		
Woodworking	149	150 30			360	3,240 00		
Printing	432	567 50			674	3,614 00		
Clothing	220	165 00			2,650	7,950 00		
Food, Drink and Tobacco preparation	130	280 00			25	275 00		
Leather	175	131 25						
Miscellaneous	92	188 50	16	72 00	331	1,171 00		
Municipal	1,282	1,836 15	5	4 90				
Mining	1,190	1,448 30	43	136 50	305	5,156 00	5	6 00
Lumbering	6,130	6,019 50						
Transportation—Steam	18,394	19,320 95						
Street	1,150	763 10	72	104 40	72	432 00		
General	1,397	2,298 50						
Textile	2,609	2,340 00						
Unskilled Labour	50,100	75,300 00						
	89,888	120,355 35	315	536 30	5,371	27,400 00	5	6 00
1907.								
Building	7,488	17,278 60	735	1,322 50	1,790	8,795 00		
Metal and Engineering	1,801	2,333 45			370	1,850 00		
Woodworking	135	113 75			351	1,825 00		
Printing	171	248 00			2,543	14,853 00		
Clothing	312	610 10						
Food, Drink and Tobacco preparation	1,430	1,430 00			300	750 00		
Leather	370	270 50			15	90 00		
Miscellaneous	1,038	1,038 00			435	2,912 00		
Municipal Employees	2,329	4,111 15			182	844 00		
Mining	13,098	24,896 90	2,200	8,220 00	410	2,470 00		
Lumbering	21,000	24,375 00	5,100	6,460 00				
Transportation—Steam	32,333	42,317 20			1,955	11,730 00		
Street	4,286	4,114 40						
General	2,867	5,474 00						
Textile	9,678	6,865 00			1,000	3,000 00		
Unskilled Labour	353	219 00	11,000	26,500 00				
	98,689	135,695 05	19,035	42,502 50	9,351	40,119 00		

TABLE of Results of changes in Wages and Hours by Industries and Groups of Trades—*Continued.*

Trade or industry.	Wages.				Hours.			
	Number affected.	Weekly Increase.	Number affected.	Weekly Decrease.	Number affected.	Weekly Decrease.	Number affected.	Weekly Increase.
1908.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
Building	1,012	2,115 50	1,645	4,698 00	182	962 00		
Metal and Engineering			1,612	2,415 50				
Woodworking			920	1,380 00				
Printing								
Clothing	130	290 00			11	66 00		
Food Drink and Tobacco preparation	90	90 00	55	66 00	90	540 00		
Leather								
Miscellaneous								
Municipal								
Mining	315	650 85	3	4 50				
Lumbering	2,020	435 00	120	180 00				
Transportation—Steam			11,472	31,684 40				
Street	1,774	1,817 00	255	255 90				
General	600	380 00						
Textile	186	563 50	400	1,200 00				
Unskilled Labour			8,000	6,400 00				
			10,300	25,180 00				
	6,127	6,341 85	34,782	73,464 30	283	1,568 00		
1909.								
Building	1,927	6,041 05	70	75 60	70	420 00		
Metal and Engineering	184	183 50	285	1,196 25	159	806 00		
Woodworking	70	131 60						
Printing	1,706	2,075 50						
Clothing	31	62 00			208	1,768 00		
Food, Drink and Tobacco preparation	60	120 00						
Leather								
Miscellaneous								
Municipal Employees								
Mining	1,717	4,169 30			124	744 00		
Lumbering	800	384 00						
Transportation—Steam	8,500	10,025 00						
Street	1,524	1,392 95						
General	298	373 20						
Textile	700	1,050 00						
Unskilled Labour								
	12,150	25,243 00						
	29,667	51,251 10	355	1,271 85	561	3,738 00		

TABLE of Results of changes in Wages and Hours by Industries and Groups of Trades—*Continued.*

Trade or industry.	Wages.				Hours.			
	Number affected.	Weekly Increase.	Number affected.	Weekly Decrease.	Number affected.	Weekly Decrease.	Number affected.	Weekly Increase.
1910.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
Building	8,799	15,107 90	360	108 00	360	2,160 00		
Metal and Engineering	2,323	2,011 90						
Woodworking	650	750 00						
Printing	695	1,437 00			182	1,000 00		
Clothing	2 0	332 50						
Food, Drink and Tobacco Preparation	329	493 50			800	4,125 00		
Leather	450	540 00			40	240 00		
Miscellaneous	3,131	10,260 00						
Municipal	438	587 60						
Mining								
Lumbering	950	912 00						
Transportation—Steam	9,529	18,535 15						
Street	3,373	3,703 80	100	120 00	250	1,050 00		
General								
Textile								
Unskilled Labour	2,000	2,605 00						
	32,867	57,276 35	460	228 00	1,632	8,575 00		
1911.								
Building	14,556	23,829 25	775	996 50	1,689	7,770 00		
Metal and Engineering	2,367	4,981 40			53	278 00		
Woodworking	42	37 80						
Printing	210	880 00			60	180 00		
Clothing								
Food, Drink and Tobacco Preparation	189	189 00			155	870 00		
Leather								
Miscellaneous	118 435	177 00 576 15	9	13 50	170	1,390 00		
Municipal and Govt. Employees	5,032	8,845 35			35	210 00		
Mining	7,000	10,000 00						
Lumbering	140	330 00						
Transportation—Steam	11,705	16,955 00						
Street	2,575	1,792 00						
General	785	1,630 00						
Textile					9,000	18,000 00		
Unskilled Labour								
	45,184	70,222 95	784	1,010 00	11,162	28,698 00		

TABLE of Results of changes in Wages and Hours by Industries and Groups of Trades—*Continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Wages.				Hours.			
	Number Affected.	Weekly Increase.	Number Affected.	Weekly Decrease.	Number Affected.	Weekly Decrease.	Number Affected.	Weekly Increase.
1912.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
Building	15,178	35,354 20	137	199 00	1,468	7,589 00		
Metal and Engineering	1,535	3,003 80	32	163 20	402	2,182 00		
Woodworking								
Printing	1,068	2,533 00			20	120 00		
Clothing	179	227 00						
F., D. and T. Preprn	1,141	1,901 30			545	4,820 00		
Leather								
Miscellaneous	696	632 00						
Municipal	1,038	2,490 85						
Mining	2,845	4,429 50						
Lumbering	2,395	2,014 00						
Transportation—Steam	1,743	1,952 00						
" Street	5,644	7,319 00	180	158 40	180	1,980 00		
" General	2,820	6,015 00					200	1,200 00
Textile	6,300	3,000 00			6,300	12,600 00		
Unskilled Labour	10,415	12,334 50			520	2,120 00		
	52,997	83,206 15	359	520 60	9,430	31,290 00	200	1,200 00
1913.								
Building	13,177	27,897 20	79	49 30	966	4,208 00	160	960 00
Metal and Engineering	4,879	7,471 05	1,118	295 35	2,060	8,050 00		
Woodworking	920	3,142 00			330	1,840 00		
Printing	750	1,386 00			157	702 00		
Clothing	2,695	3,325 00						
F., D. and T. Preprn	440	604 00						
Leather	80	100 00						
Miscellaneous	2,069	3,581 00			1,485	8,855 00		
Municipal	1,907	2,541 80						
Mining	750	775 00			1,200	7,200 00		
Lumbering	450	1,050 00						
Transportation—Steam	13,855	18,506 70			25	150 00		
" Street	4,122	3,568 05						
" General	1,193	1,863 00			200	1,200 00	36	216 00
Textile					6,000	18,000 00		
Unskilled Labour	4,091	4,168 20	70	105 00			361	2,166 00
	51,378	79,979 00	1,267	449 65	12,423	50,205 00	557	3,342 00

SUMMARY of table showing results of changes in wages and hours by industries and trades.

Year.	Wages.				Hours.			
	Number affected.	Weekly Increase.	Number affected.	Weekly Decrease.	Number affected.	Weekly Decrease.	Number affected.	Weekly Increase.
		$ cts.		$ cts.		$		$
1903	38,071	59,294 30	1,463	1,715 20	11,251	59.204		
1904	12,856	16,544 80	11,423	11,636 90	8,288	41,605	1,847	6,655
1905	15,562	22,856 00	6,226	9,276 70	1,410	14,717	118	418
1906	89,888	120,355 35	315	536 30	5,371	27,400	5	6
1907	98,689	135,695 05	19,035	42,502 50	9,351	49,119		
1908	6,127	6,341 85	34,782	73,464 30	283	1,568		
1909	29,667	51,251 10	355	1,271 85	561	3,738		
1910	32,867	57,276 35	460	228 00	1,632	8,575		
1911	45,184	70,222 95	784	1,010 00	11,162	28,698		
1912	52,997	83,206 15	359	520 60	9,430	31,290	200	1,200
1913	51,378	79,979 00	1,267	449 65	12,423	50,205	557	3,342

NUMBER of changes in rates of wages and hours of labour, 1903–1913.

Year.	Increase in wages.	Decrease in wages.	Increase in hours.	Decrease in hours.	Increase in wages and decrease in hours.	Increase in wages and increase in hours.
1903	140	3		26	51	
1904	92	9	7	21	10	1
1905	122	8	2	20	8	
1906	123	3	2	20	6	
1907	180	19		20	20	
1908	35	30		2	2	
1909	46	4		2	2	
1910	95			10	5	
1911	119	1		7	13	
1912	172	1		8	25	1
1913	134	1	3	13	20	

(2) SPECIAL INVESTIGATION OF WAGES TENDENCIES, 1900-1913.

The above gives only partial information as to the wages movement. More valuable data for the present purpose may be gathered from an investigation begun by the department in 1912 into rates of wages in the leading industries and trades since 1900. The collection of materials in this connection (including the collating of all previously gathered data) is not yet completed, but several thousands of authentic records of representative classes in the chief centres have been assembled and are available for reference. The large table published at the end of the chapter is made up of selections from these records, and a word of explanation as to the method in which it has been prepared, as well as its purpose and significance is called for.

The aim of the table is to present a series of continuous statistics of actual wages and hours which may be regarded as fairly typical of the wages situation since 1900. The departmental investigation covers the leading occupations in each of the chief industries and groups of trades in the larger towns and cities. From each of these groups a limited number of returns were for the present purpose taken, the classes and localities being selected with the object of making the table representative of such features as geographical distribution, sex of employees, proportion of highly skilled to low-grade workers, proportion as between large and small centres of population, etc., etc. For example, the department's investigation in the building trades embraces fourteen classes of labour in the ninety-two localities throughout Canada having a population of 5,000 or over (about thirteen hundred series in all), whereas the table herewith quotes six classes in thirteen scattered localities (i.e., seventy-eight series of quotations). Inevitably certain features are more satisfactorily covered in a limited survey like this than others.

In order to show the general significance of the table, index numbers have been worked out for each group of trades and for the entire list with the year 1900 as a basis. This will be found in the table beginning on the following page. In constructing these numbers the statistics of wages have been reduced to a weekly basis so as to make allowance for current change in hours and thus to reflect net earning capacity.

Extent of the rise in wages, 1900-1913.—It would appear from this estimate that wages in Canada since 1900 have shown a continuous and at times (as in the past three years) rapid advance.

The following table of aggregate index numbers with the chart on the following page will show how this has proceeded from year to year:—

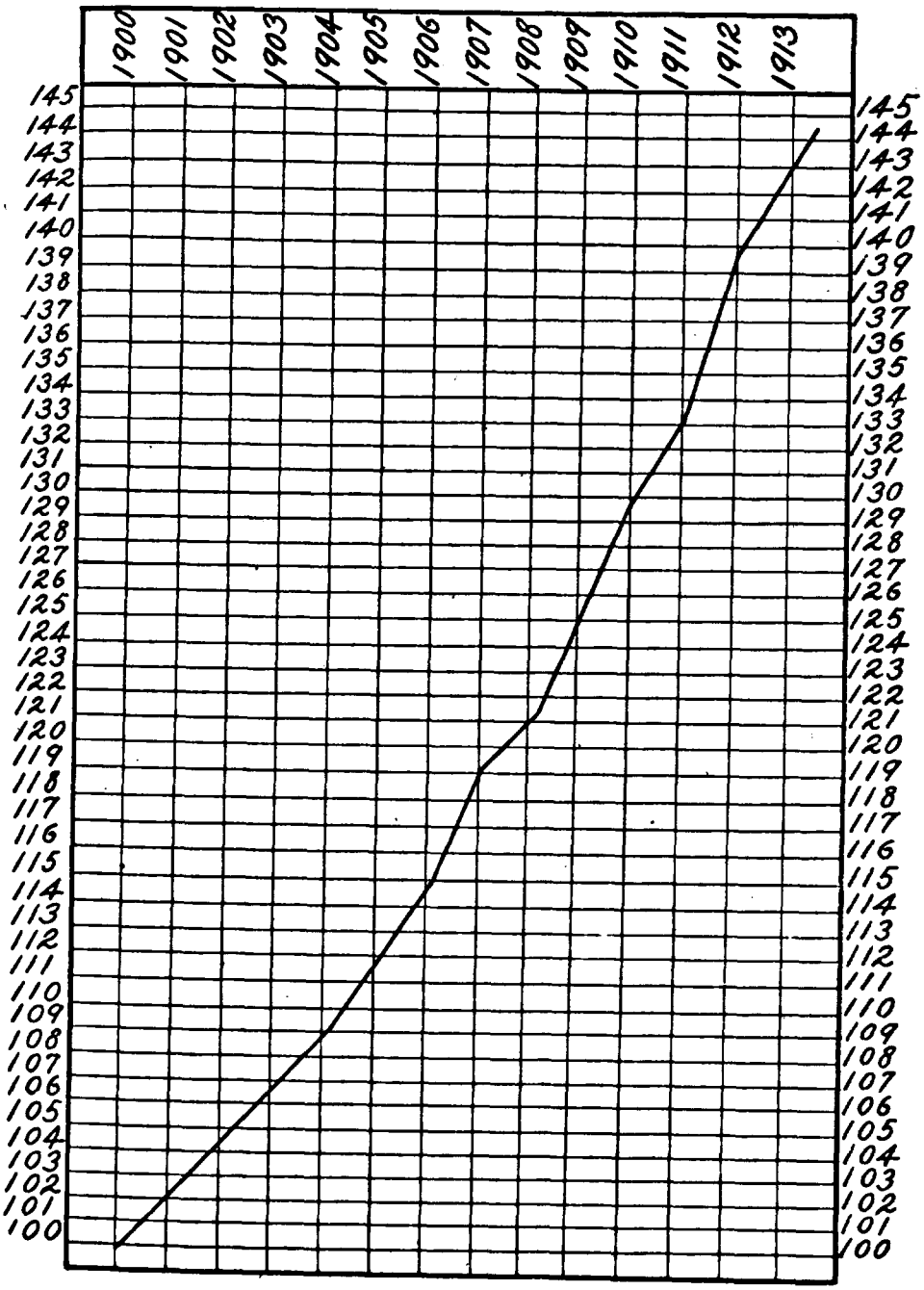
1900	100.0
1901	102.0
1902	104.3
1903	106.1
1904	108.8
1905	111.6
1906	114.5
1907	119.2
1908	121.1
1909	125.4
1910	129.7
1911	133.1
1912	139.3
1913	142.9

Altogether the rise between 1900 and 1913 is shown at approximately 43 per cent. By occupations, the chief rise would appear to have been in domestic service, namely, over 70 per cent. In agriculture, the rise is 50 per cent. Skilled and well organized trades (printing, clothing and building) are about the same. Electric railway employees have gone up even faster, this being a reaction from a low rate ten years ago. In most of the other branches the advances lie between 30 and 40 per cent.

In presenting these results it must be remembered that the scope of the return is restricted, considering the vastness of the field, and that it includes a liberal representa-

WAGES, CANADA, 1900-1913.

(Wages 1900=100).



tion of the more skilled and highly organized branches in the larger centres, and of branches, like agriculture and domestic service, in which conditions as between supply and demand have been abnormal.[1] Needless to add, as will be pointed out in detail further on, the figures do not reflect such important factors as employment or the growth in the division of labour. It may be said for the return, however, that it exhibits a series of about 1,000 continuous and reliable records back to 1900 picked over the available field with the sole purpose of rendering the final result as representative as possible. It will enable certain salient features of the wages movement by branches of trade to be seen in outline, and it permits the generalization that rates of wages have advanced by anything from 25 to 50 per cent, according to class, between 1900 and 1913.

A system of "weighting" the averages would partly meet the objection arising out of the paucity of returns, but as alreay pointed out satisfactory statistics for this purpose are lacking. From Census Bulletin No. 1, of the Census of 1911, "Wage Earners by Occupations," corrected by Bulletin No. 1, of the Census of 1911, "Manufactures of Canada," a series of groups weights were devised and, the following aggregate index numbers obtained: 1900, 100; 1901, 101·6; 1902, 103·8; 1903, 106·5; 1904, 109·3; 1905, 113·1; 1906, 116·5; 1907, 122·6; 1908, 124·8; 1909, 129·0; 1910, 134·0; 1911, 137·9; 1912, 145·0; 1913, 148·9. This shows a higher rise than the unweighted average; the weights, however, are so arbitrary, that it is doubtful if importance is to be attached to the result. The weights follow: Agriculture, 20; Fishing, 2; Lumbering, 5; Mining, 5; Building, 14; Metal, 8; Woodworking, 4; Printing, 2; Clothing, 7; Textile, 3; Leather, 1; Brewing and Distilling, ½; Transportation, 8; Municipal, ½; Domestic Service, 20.

[1] One indication of this lies in the fact that the numbers shew little effect of the reduction which, as hewn by the record of changes above, took place in 1908 and 1913, but which were largely confined to unskilled and "floating" workmen.

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Index Numbers of Rates of Wages, Canada, 1900-1913.

—	Number of Returns.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
I. *Agriculture*—															
(a) Grain, stock, dairy and mixed farming	103	100·0	101·6	102 0	105·0	106·4	111 2	115·7	118·0	122·7	127·5	133·1	138·5	148·0	152·5
(b) Fruit Farming	30	100 0	103·3	103·3	104·8	109·7	113·8	114·8	118·7	123·8	127·2	134·0	138·9	141·0	144·8
All	133	100·0	102·0	102 6	105·0	107 1	111·8	115·5	118·2	122·9	127 4	133·3	138·6	146·4	150·7
II. *Fishing and Fish Canning*	23	100·0	100·7	101·5	101·5	104·8	108·3	108·3	109·5	112·6	115·7	124·0	126·0	131·6	136·0
III. *Lumbering and Sawmilling*—															
(a) Camps	34	100·0	100·6	101·7	104·0	104·5	106·9	107·3	111·5	115·6	120·3	123·2	125·5	132·8	132·2
(b) Drives	6	100·0	101·0	101·3	102·2	104·7	108·2	109·3	115 5	135·6	122·4	128·6	132 1	132·1	132·1
(c) Sawmills	14	100·0	100·0	100·0	102·0	98·8	100·3	107·6	109·3	111·5	114·9	120·0	120·1	119·5	119·6
(d) Shingle mills	4	100·0	100·0	104·5	106·1	106·1	106·1	107·1	113·2	113·2	115·2	115·2	115·2	115 2	132·2
All	58	100·0	100·4	101·6	103·6	103·4	105·3	107·6	111·5	114·8	118·9	122·5	124·2	128·3	129·2
IV. *Mines, Quarries and Smelters*—															
(a) Coal mines (underground and overground)	70	100·0	108·7	109·3	109·1	109·8	110·8	107.3	117·0	117·4	118·0	122·6	124·3	126·5	127·0
(b) Metal " " "	39	100·0	100·0	100·0	103·9	105·7	105·7	109·0	118·2	118·5	118·9	118·4	119·2	121 2	123·6
(c) Quarries	15	100·0	100·0	103·9	110·2	111·6	113·1	119 1	120·8	125·3	126·4	127·7	130·2	133·3	137·7
(d) Smelters	6	.....	.....	100·0	100 0	100·0	100·0	100·0	104·0	106·0	106·0	110·8	113·9	117·6	117·6
All	130	100·0	105·2	106·2	107·2	108·2	109·0	108·5	117·2	117·8	118·1	121·0	122·6	125·0	123 8
V. *Building*	74	100·0	103·5	108·0	109·0	113·9	117 8	123·5	128·7	131·6	134·7	136·8	137·9	145·4	150·0
VI. *Metal*	115	100·0	101·6	103·7	104·9	108·5	110·1	112·6	115·8	118·4	121·8	123·3	128·0	131·9	135·3
VII. *Woodworking*—															
(a) Planing, sash and door	15	100·0	101·8	103·1	104·6	106·6	110·1	111·6	112·5	117·8	118·2	121 6	125·4	131·8	131·1
(b) Furniture	16	100·0	102·2	106·2	110·9	113·8	115·3	116·9	126·1	126·1	126.3	129·2	133·9	140 0	148·4
(c) Carriage and wagon	18	100·0	100·0	102·8	106·8	109·4	111·4	113·4	119·2	122·1	122 5	124·2	126·9	133·2	137 8
All	49	100·0	101·3	104·1	107·4	110·0	112·3	114·0	119·4	122·1	122·6	125·0	128·7	135·0	139·2
VIII. *Printing*—															
(a) Compositors	34	100·0	104·7	105·4	108·3	112·4	114·6	119·3	123·9	126·8	134·0	137·6	143·7	152·3	158·9
(b) Pressmen and stereotypers	31	100·0	100·3	101·2	104·1	110 4	112·1	113·2	122·3	128·8	127·4	135·0	138·5	144·2	150·2
(c) Binderies	25	100·0	100·7	103·9	108·4	112·4	115·1	116·4	118·1	125·9	127·1	130·1	138·4	145·3	146·3
All	90	100·0	102·0	103 5	106·9	111·7	113·9	117·0	121·7	127.2	129·8	134·6	140·5	147·6	152·4
IX. *Clothing*—															
(a) Tailors	52	100·0	101·9	103·9	105·7	107·9	115·8	116·6	118·5	118·9	126·0	130·6	135·3	138·1	141·5
(b) Ready-made clothing	25	100·0	100·5	103·4	105·5	108·8	110·2	135·0	138 1	141·2	144·9	149·2	152·0	176 0	179 9
(c) Whitewear	9	100·0	112·2	112·2	112·2	112·2	112·2	121·6	121·6	121·6	121·6	128·7	129·9	129·9	129·9
(d) Shirts	9	100·0	101·9	101·9	101·9	101·9	103 1	103 1	104·3	109·0	114·2	120·5	125·9	132·9	134·4
(e) Furs	15	100·0	104·8	109·6	117·4	122·7	126·9	132·3	139·8	147·0	158·7	161·6	168·3	174·3	178·1
(f) Boots and shoes	14	100·0	102·4	105·5	109·2	110·3	113 0	109·9	114·9	117·6	119·2	121·3	121·7	131·9	134·5
All	124	100·0	102·8	105·1	107·6	110·0	114·6	120·7	127·7	126·1	131·8	136·2	140.0	148·5	151·5
X. *Textile*—															
(a) Cotton	10	100·0	98·8	98·7	109·1	112·9	108·1	111·8	121·2	106·7	114·8	112·8	115·9	124·3	130 2
(b) Woollen and knitting	22	100·0	100·0	101·6	102·3	109 3	110·2	110·2	111·0	111·7	115·1	116·3	119·7	130·6	132·5
All	32	100·0	99·4	100·3	105·4	110·9	109·2	110·9	115·6	114·0	115·0	114·7	118·0	127·7	131·5
XI. *Leather*, (tanneries, horse goods)	10	100·0	100 0	100·0	101 0	102·7	103·3	105·7	106·3	108·4	112·4	120·7	122·9	127·9	129·0

INDEX NUMBERS of Rates of Wages, Canada, 1900-1913—*Concluded.*

—	Number of Returns.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
XII. *Breweries and Distilleries*	26	100·0	100·4	100·9	103·7	104·4	108·8	109·5	111·4	111·8	116·2	120·6	122·6	126·8	132·2
XIII. *Transportation*—															
(a) Steam railways	27	100·0	100·2	102·9	107·3	107 6	110·5	112·4	118·4	119 4	119·4	134·6	135 6	140·8	146·6
(b) Electric railways	10	100·0	102·5	104·3	107 6	113·8	114·0	118·6	123·0	128·0	129·2	131·2	141·1	145·1	161·9
(c) Longshoremen	35	100·0	100·2	101·0	101·3	102·3	103·1	104·6	113·6	115·3	115·6	116·5	116·5	123·0	127·7
All	72	100·0	100·6	102·3	104·4	105 8	107·4	109·5	116·8	118·6	118·9	125·3	127·1	132·7	139·7
XIV. *Municipal Employees*—															
(a) Police	11	100·0	101·8	102·5	108·0	107·3	107·8	109·5	113·2	118·9	119·2	121·6	125·2	129·3	133·8
(b) Fire department	6	100·0	102·9	104·6	110·5	112·2	112·4	114·1	125·4	131·8	135·2	135·2	141·9	141·9	149·4
(c) General	25	100·0	100·0	103·1	104·6	108·7	110 9	113·4	118·3	119·2	121·4	124·9	130·6	134·7	142·3
All	42	100 0	100·9	103·2	104·6	108 8	110·4	112·6	118·0	121·0	122·7	125·6	130·8	134·4	141·1
XV. *Domestic Service*	66	100·0	100·0	104·3	108·3	111·4	117·6	122·4	127·3	134·1	142·4	149·9	155·8	166·4	171·9
All	1,034	100·0	102·0	104·3	106 1	108·8	111·6	114·5	119·2	121·1	125·4	129·7	133·1	139·3	142·9

Hours of Labour, 1900-1913.—On the kindred subject of hours of labour, some equally interesting results are shown. The large table of wages and hours contains altogether 712 series of returns showing hours of labour from 1900 to 1913. Of these 461 show no change, while 239 show a decreasing tendency and only two an increase. The most important changes in hours in the table include 55 changes from 60 to 54 hours per week, 52 from 54 to 48, 21 from 60 to 48, 17 from 60 to 55, 13 from 52 to 49, 9 from 52 to 49, and 19 involving the 44 hour week. The table would appear to bear out the Departmental record of changes in indicating that the tendency was strongest between 1903 nad 1907 and again during the past three years. While the statistics in this connection are subject to the limitations pointed out above in the case of wages they offer strong evidence of a considerable tendency towards a lessening of the duration of the working day.

This conclusion is in line with common knowledge. A prominent instance is the movement which the Typographical Union conducted in 1906 for an eight-hour day throughout the continent. In the building trades also the tendency has been strongly towards a shortening of hours, several classes having now obtained the eight-hour day over considerable areas, while several important localities have adopted either the nine-hour day or the eight-hour day in all branches of these trades. The movement has been especially pronounced in the western cities and in Toronto and a few other eastern centres. In Canada as a whole the instances in which more than ten hours a day constitute a day's work are exceptional.

The tendency illustrated by the above specific facts has been reflected in legislation, the provinces being the authority within whose jurisdiction the matter chiefly rests. Since 1900, four provinces have enacted factory legislation restricting the hours of employment for women, young girls and children. British Columbia has strengthened its legislation restricting hours in mines, and has enforced the eight-hour day in smelters. Alberta has adopted the eight-hour day in coal mines and Ontario in metal mines. Hours in bakery shops have been regulated in Ontario. Nova Scotia and Ontario have each legislated to regulate the hours of motormen and conductors, and in Quebec the hours of women and children in textile factories have been restricted. It is significant that within the decade a Royal Commission in Nova Scotia and a Select Committee of the Dominion House of Commons have taken evidence in connection with proposed enactments for an eight-hour day, though without legislative action following. "Fair Wage" policies have been adopted by the Dominion Government, by the Governments of eight provinces, and by over forty municipalities since 1900 in public works.

Analysis of Increases by Provinces.—The return is insufficiently broad to serve as the basis of an analysis of tendencies in each of the trades by provinces. The following, however, shows the number of series of quotations contained in the large table for each province and the average rate of increase shown in each in 1913 compared with 1900:—

	Number of series of quotations.	Index number 1913 (1900=100).
Nova Scotia	131	141·6
Prince Edward Island	42	158·7
New Brunswick	80	137·4
Quebec	202	148·3
Ontario	317	145.7
Manitoba	49	162·0
Saskatchewan	49	149·6
Alberta	51	139.0
British Columbia	104	127·6

Disregarding the high level shown for Prince Edward Island and Manitoba, (the result of a preponderance of agricultural and domestic labour in the returns) the rise has apparently been least in British Columbia, an indication of the fact that the "spread" between wages in British Columbia and Eastern Canada has tended to lessen during recent years.

Actual present wages statistics may be compared in the large table, where it will be seen that on the whole the level is lowest in rural Quebec and in the Maritime Provinces and highest west of the great lakes, culminating in British Columbia. Similarly in the matter of hours, the eight-hour day may be said to be the prevalent working day in British Columbia: outside of that province, however, it is restricted to localities or branches of trade: printers, for instance (members of typographical unions), have the eight-hour day throughout Canada, and the building trades have it throughout the West. In the East, however, only Toronto, Hamilton and a few other localities are prominent in this regard, the nine-hour and ten-hour day being commonly in force.

As in the case of Prices, it is important to note the level of the year (1900) since when the above advances have taken effect. No comprehensive data for earlier years exist, but there is reason to believe that wages did not decline as rapidly during the nineties as did prices.[1] Such, at any rate, was the experience in the United States where wages rates sagged only slightly between 1890 and 1900.[2] In Great Britain, wages fell in the seventies, rose in the eighties, remained steady until 1895, after which they rose.[3] In Germany, likewise, wages did not fall with the decline in prices of 1872-1888.[4] This, of course, makes the rapidity of the recent Canadian rise the more remarkable.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING—EARNINGS AND "REAL" WAGES.

Has there been a rise in "real" wages in Canada since 1900? In other words, have the earnings of the average workman increased in greater proportion than the cost of living?[5]

Unemployment.—On one point absolutely necessary, as already remarked, for an answer, namely, unemployment, statistics are lacking. In a general way it is known that, except during intervals in 1903-1904 and 1907-1908, and the past year, employment has been uniformly very active, and that unemployment long continued or on any

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[1] Records in the Department of Labour show several increases in skilled trades during the 'nineties.

[2] See p. 531.

[3] See p. 527.

[4] See Report of Royal Commission on Gold and Silver—evidence of Professors Nasse and Lexis.

[5] "When comparisons are made between the economic conditions of groups of different countries, districts, trades, or periods, it is useless to regard simply the *nominal* wages. This is most evident when a great interval of time is taken; thus a hind's annual (nominal) earnings in the 13th century were valued at 35s. 8d. (Thorold Rogers, *Six Centuries of Work and Wages*, p. 170); now those of an agricultural labourer may be taken as about £40; and it is difficult to suppose that this ratio, 1.22, in any way measures their relative well-being. Hence, comparison of nominal wages is, at any rate in extreme cases, futile." *Dictionary of Political Economy Art Wages.*

"According to Walker "real wages are the remuneration of the hired labourer as reduced to the necessaries, comforts, or luxuries of life," and they differ from nominal by reason of (I) variations in the purchase power of money; (II) variations in form of payment; (III) opportunities for extra earnings; (IV) greater or less regularity of employment; (V) longer or shorter duration of the labour power." On this definition see Marshall, *Principles of Economics*, ed. 1895, pp. 629-635.

extensive scale has been practically nonexistent. No statistical measurement, however, of these conditions from year to year is possible.[1]

Division of Labour.—Another factor is the tendency more or less constant to greater division of labour. In the larger manufacturing establishments (the growth in the number of which has been marked during the past decade)[2] a relatively greater proportion of low skilled or merely dexterous workmen is noticable. No accurate measurement of the drift in this direction is available.[3]

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[1] Except indirectly by means of the statistics of production, construction, etc., which appear in Volume II.

Discussing the question of unemployment as normally affecting wages in the United States, Scott Nearing (*Wages in the United States*, p. 199) says:

"For the unionized trades of New York State, for the coal industry of the United States, and by inference for the other industries of the United States, we may draw these conclusions,—

A. Unemployment is always a factor in modern industry.

B. The average miner can work, from year to year, about two-thirds of the time.

C. In other industries, the average unemployment from year to year is almost one-fifth.

D. In some years the unemployment is several times more severe than in others."

The causes of unemployment he classifies thus (Chap. X):—

"(1) Personal causes,—

"*a.* Malnutrition,

"*b.* Sickness,

"*c.* Accident,

"*d.* Inefficiency,

"(2) Industrial causes,—

"*a.* Seasonal trades,

"*b.* Industrial crises,

"*c.* Labour troubles,

"*d.* Lack of stock or transportation facilities,

"*e.* Casual trades."

The comparatively severe winter season in Canada increases to a considerable degree the amount of idleness in out-door occupations during four months of the year.

It may be interesting to add that a recent New York investigation (*Standard of Living among Workingmens' Families in New York City*, by Robert C. Chapin, 1909) concludes with the statement that a man, wife and three children under fourteen cannot live and maintain efficiency on Manhattan Island for less than nine hundred dollars per year. This is considered a fair average for the great cities east of the Mississippi and north of Virginia. With regard to Canada, note budgets, p. 9.

[2] In 1900 the number of manufacturing establishments in Canada was 14,650 and the number of employees 339,173, an average of 23; in 1910 the number of establishments was 19,218 and the number of employees 515,203, an average of 27.

[3] Scott Nearing (*Wages in the United States*, Chap. IX) has analyzed existing statistics in the United States in order to ascertain how far this "stratification" of labour has gone. He concludes that less than ten per cent of adult male wage earners in the United States receive over $1,000 annually, fory per cent from $600 to $1,000, and fifty per cent (unskilled) less than $600 a year.

After an exhaustive survey of the more recent wage statistics of the United States,—Frank Hatch Streightoff, M.A. (*The Distribution of Incomes in the United States*) concludes that "it is reasonable to believe that in 1904, something over sixty per cent of the males at least sixteen years of age, employed in manufacturing, mining, trade, transportation, and a few other occupations associated with industrial life, were earning less than $626 per annum, about thirty per cent were receiving $626 but under $1,044, and perhaps ten per cent enjoyed labour incomes of at least $1,000. If to these the agriculturists are added, sixty-five per cent fall in the lowest earnings group, twenty-seven in the medium, and eight in the high. Suppose all the men engaged in gainful occupations in 1904, but unaccounted for in this estimate, to have been paid $12 per week or more. This is manifestly impossible, yet, even upon such an assumption, fully one-half of the adult males engaged in remunerative labour were rewarded in that year with less than $626" (p. 139). Mr. Bowley commenting on this (Economic Journal, XXIII, 426) says: "Put otherwise, the median wage in 1904 in U.S.A. was less than $12 per week; against this we may say with more definite evidence that the median weekly wage at the same date in the United Kingdom was rather below $7."

Earnings.—On the subject of "earnings," comprehensive statistics which would sum up the effects of the above-mentioned and other factors are lacking.[1] The Census office issued in 1907 a bulletin on "Wage Earners by Occupation" which gave the average earnings of male and female wage earners by occupations as disclosed by the Census of 1901. As the similar compilation based on the 1911 Census is not yet available no light is thrown from this source on conditions in recent years.

The census of manufacturers for 1900 set down the total number of employees at 339,173 and their total wages at $113,249,350. The similar census for 1910 gave the number of employees at 515,203 and their wages as $241,008,467. This represents a growth in average earnings from $333 to $420 during the decade or 40 per cent.

The annual reports of the Comptroller of Railway Statistics give since 1907 the "average daily compensation" of employees, the figures to date being as follows:—

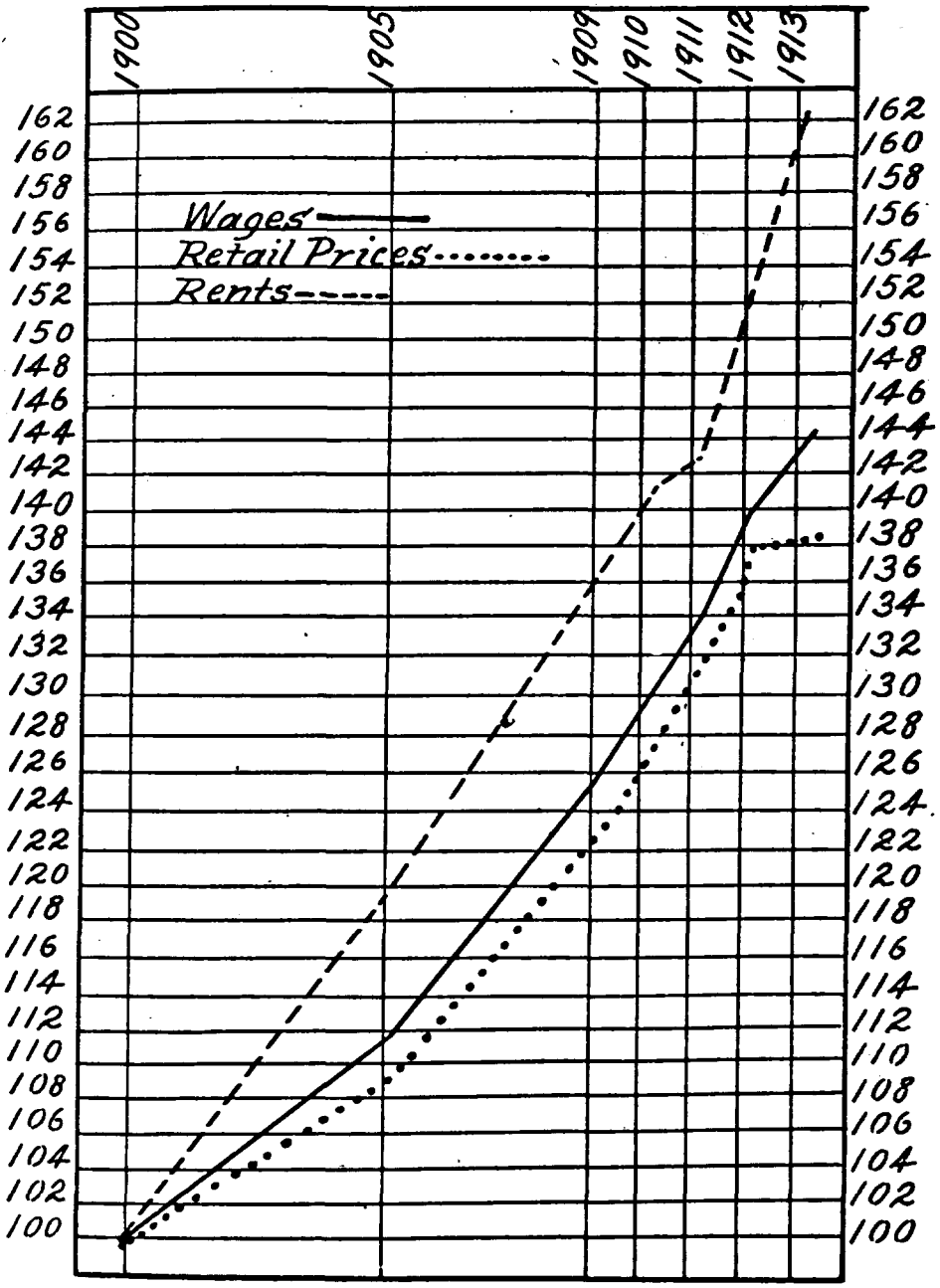
Employees.	1907.	1908.	1909	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
General officers	11 74	11 59	11 73	10 72	11 72	12 17	12 96
Other officers	4 11	4 63	4 59	4 73	4 84	4 92	5 00
General office clerks	1 70	1 81	1 81	1 94	1 98	1 99	2 03
Station agents	1 91	2 04	2 09	2 16	2 28	2 39	2 60
Other stationmen	1 56	1 71	1 65	1 65	1 73	1 77	1 90
Enginemen	3 89	4 53	4 13	4 12	4 40	4 64	4 88
Firemen	2 42	2 50	2 52	2 53	2 78	2 84	3 02
Conductors	3 20	3 30	3 31	3 30	3 62	3 69	3 85
Other trainmen	1 92	2 06	2 13	2 12	2 44	2 54	2 66
Machinists	2 41	2 68	2 89	2 98	3 14	3 34	3 51
Carpenters	2 99	2 19	2 23	2 52	2 44	2 58	2 75
Other shopmen	1 99	2 16	2 33	2 19	2 22	2 33	2 42
Section foremen	2 06	2 25	2 15	2 18	2 32	2 38	2 50
Other trackmen	1 45	1 57	1 59	1 58	1 66	1 77	1 83
Telegraph operators	1 88	2 07	2 09	2 20	2 28	2 28	2 51
Employees-floating equipment	1 18	1 10	1 26	2 19	1 11	1 22	1 26
All other employees	1 81	1 87	1 95	1 95	1 87	1 84	1 82
Average	2 83	2 94	2 97	3 00	3 10	3 23	3 38
Index number (1907=100)	100·0	103·8	104 6	105·9	109·5	114·0	119·0

The best that is possible by way of illustrating the course of real wages, is to chart the lines of prices, rentals and rates of wages in juxtaposition, as in the accompanying diagram where the heavy line shows the course of wages, the light line that of retail prices and the dotted line that of rentals. As they stand, the wages of the classes covered in the present review—which it should again be pointed out are rather preponderatingly composed of skilled or abnormally affected classes—have gone up somewhat faster than retail prices of food and fuel, but not so fast as rentals of dwellings. The line of "real" wages would be on this showing practically horizontal;[2] if unem-

[1] Average earnings are, of course, of limited interest from the standpoint of the individual. As Sidgewick remarks (Principles Bk., II, Chap. IX): "In examining how the remuneration of labour taken in the aggregate tends to be determined, we have been inevitably let to take note of the differences which normally subsist, even where competition is legally quite open, between the wages of different branches of industry. As has already been observed, it is this latter question which is most interesting to any particular labourer: the variations in an average found by dividing the aggregate of workers' remuneration among the aggregate of workers do not practically concern him, except so far as he may infer from them the variations in the wages that he may himself expect. It might be added that even the average rate of earnings in his own industry only concerns him indirectly, unless he is conscious of being an average worker. There is hardly any branch of industry in which a labourer stronger, more industrious, more skilful, or more careful than his fellows is not likely in one way or another to obtain more than the average rate of remuneration.

[2] Regarding rent as constituting twenty per cent of the family budget, the index numbers for rent and prices combined would be: 1900, 100; 1905, 110.0; 1909, 125.0; 1910, 129.9; 1911, 133.8; 1912, 140.9; 1913, 142.9; which are almost identical with those of nominal wages.

WAGES, RETAIL PRICES AND RENTS, CANADA, 1900-1913.



ployment were reckoned in, however, there would be a sagging tendency in 1908 and a drop, just how pronounced it is impossible to say, in 1913-14. In certain instances, labour has clearly maintained its place in the prevailing rise; in others, including low-grade factory help, this is by no means certain.[1]

WAGES AND COST OF PRODUCTION—WAGES AND PRICES.

Associated with the question of real wages, or wages from the standpoint of labour, is the question of wages from the standpoint of capital as affecting cost of production, and from the standpoint of the general consumer as affecting prices through cost of production. As already remarked, the assertion is frequent that the rise in prices is largely to be accounted for by the rise in wages.

The manner in which wages affect prices is usually explained as follows: Labour, having by organization increased its strength, compels, by means of a strike or a threatened strike, an advance in wages. This enables the workingman to advance his standard of living and thus increase the general demand for goods. At the same time, the employer who conceded the demand recoups himself by a rise in the price of his product. If this has occurred on a general scale, labour as a consumer feels the effect on cost of living and the rise becomes the basis for a further demand for increased wages, and so on, wages and prices pursuing each other in an ascending spiral.

In examining this it will be of interest to present, first, the facts with regard to the growth of trades unionism in recent years and the prevalence of strikes in Canada:

Labour Organizations and Strikes.—The growth in trade unionism in Canada has been made the subject of statistical measurement only since 1911 when the first annual report of the Department of Labour on the question was issued. The record is as follows:—

Year.	Number of Unions.	Total members.
1911.	1,741	133,132
1912.	1,883	160,120
1913.	2,017	175,799

The earlier progress of the movement, however, may be illustrated by the record of the Trades and Labour Congress. Organized labour in Canada is for the most part affiliated with the similar movement in the United States, the "International" unions in Canada numbering 1,792 with a membership of 149,577, of a total of 2,017 with a membersship of 175,799. The "Trades and Labour Congress" is the chief central international labour body in Canada, and though its growth reflects an increase in its representative character within the international movement itself as well as the general progress, the following statistics since 1900 are noteworthy:—

[1] The subject of real wages is further dealt with below (pp. 520-526) and under the heading "Tendencies in Wages and Hours in Other Countries (pp. 527-544). Real wages would appear to have remained about the same in Australia, but to have declined in England.

PROGRESS OF THE TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS, 1901-1913.

Year.	Membership.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1901	8,381	1,009 88	908 00
1902	13,465	2,342 41	1,795 57
1903	16,108	3,858 34	3,363 38
1004	22,010	3,747 96	3,346 29
1905	22,004	4,700 29	4,001 36
1906	27,676	5,747 40	3,970 68
1907	32,395	7,474 79	6,570 26
1908	40,728	8,904 44	7,442 09
1909	36,071	7,899 47	6,667 74
1910	51,000	9,482 34	7,103 56
1911	57,259	12,454 33	9,139 64
1912	66,128	16,699 79	10,219 82
1913	80,801	19,871 49	10,475 44

The American Federation of Labour which is the supreme federal head of the international movement on the continent has shown the following growth:—

PROGRESS OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR.

Year.	Membership.	Year.	Membership.	Year.	Membership.
1901	787,537	1906	1,454,200	1910	1,562,112
1902	1,024,399	1907	1,538,970	1911	1,761,835
1903	1,365,800	1908	1,586,885	1912	1,841,268
1904	1,676,200	1909	1,482,872	1913	1,996,004
1995	1,494,300				

The record of strikes and lock-outs follows:

Year.	Disputes, Number.	Number Establishments concerned.	Number Employees Affected.	Approximate time Losses in working days.
1901	104	273	28,086	632,311
1902	121	420	12,264	120,940
1903	146	927	50,041	1,226,500
1904	99	575	16,482	265,004
1905	89	437	16,223	217,244
1906	141	1,015	26,050	359,797
1907	149	825	36,224	621,962
19 8	68	175	25,293	708,285
1909	69	397	17,332	871,845
1910	84	1,335	21,280	718,635
1911	99	475	30,094	2,046,650
1912	150	989	40,511	1,089,208
1913	113	1,015	39,536	1,287,678
Total	1,432	8,858	359,416	10,176,059

It will be seen that direct relationship between the strength of unionism, the prevalence of strikes and the general movement of wages is difficult to establish.

Wages and Cost of Production.—The only comprehensive data for Canada on the relation of wages to cost of production are those of the Census of Manufactures, showing capital invested in manufacturing plants, number of employees, their total wages, the value of raw and partly manufactured materials entering into production, and the value of the finished product:

Year.	Capital (value of plants).	Number of employees.	Wages.	Value of raw and partly manufactured articles.	Value of Products.
1900.....	446,916,487	339,173	113,249,350	266,527,858	481,053,375
1905.....	846,585,023	392,530	165,106,011	.....	718,352,603
1910.....	1,247,583,609	515,203	241,008,418	601,509,018	1,165,975,739

According to the above, average earnings in manufacturing establishments advanced from $333 in 1900 to $420 in 1905 and to $467 in 1910, a rise in the decade of forty per cent. Proportionately, however, to the value of the finished product, the wages bill has been decreasing. In 1900 it was 23·5 per cent; in 1905, 22·9 per cent; and in 1910 only 20·6 per cent. The similar ratio of raw materials to finished product also has declined, from 55·4 per cent in 1900 to 51·6 per cent in 1910. It would appear that, notwithstanding the higher wages paid to the average workman and the higher costs of raw material, the relative "spread" between total costs of production (wages and raw materials) and the value of the finished product has been increasing. In 1900 the "spread" was 21·1 per cent of the product; in 1910 it was 27·4 per cent. Confirmation of this is obtained by working out the relation of these margins to actual capital. In 1900 the margin was 22·8 per cent; this had grown to 25·9 per cent in 1910. These figures, of course, do not include such costs as rent of land, insurance, etc.

From the wages statistics of the present review it is impossible to trace the connection of the rise in wages and the rise in prices. Thus the wages of farm labour have gone up fifty per cent since 1900 but the prices of products of the farm are up considerably more. Lumbermen's wages have advnaced about 30 per cent while the price of lumber has gone up 56 per cent. On the other hand, furniture factory employees have secured raises amounting to 48 per cent while the price of furniture has advanced only about half that much. The entire rise in wages in the manufacturing industry, 40 per cent, compared with a rise of about 30 per cent in the prices of manufactured products. The insufficiency of such statements, however, is shown by the fact that in many cases the same labour produces commodities whose prices have fluctuated in an entirely different manner. Thus the recent great rise in meats has taken place concurrently with a drop in grains though both are the product of farm labour. Flour has advanced very moderately compared with bran and shorts, though both are made in the same establishment. The comparatively low rise of furniture prices possibly reflects improvement in manufacturing processes. The connection between labour organization and advancing wages does not account for the rise in domestic service and farm labour, the least organized and the least class-conscious groups of the list.

But the deductive refutation of the suggestion that wages are the cause of prices is perhaps more telling: First, it has been pointed out that the same argument can be made by starting at almost any point on the circle. This has been illustrated[1] by the example of a monopoly raising prices:

"Under the protection of a tariff a number of the trusts are formed which raise the price of their products above the level in the open market; the rise of prices raises the cost of living, produces unrest among the working classes, and eventually a rise of

[1] Layton, "Introduction to the Study of Prices," p. 129.

wages; the increase in the wages-bill cuts into anticipated profits of the trusts, which on the score of increased costs of production attempt to raise prices still further, and probably demand a higher tariff. If this is secured the whole process begins again, and, just as when the rise started in wages, seems to involve an indefinite upward movement of prices."

In general, it is the experience that wages follow rather than lead prices upward in times of buoyancy and expansion, and similarly that they tend to remain up in times of trade depression when prices are falling. The low curve of prices in 1896-7 was not paralleled by wages, and from observation of the general industrial situation in the opening years of the present century it would appear that the trade boom was well under way before labour was able materially to better its position. It is possible to trace in the *Labour Gazette* a gradual change from the plea of "good times" to one of "cost of living" as the basis of demands for higher wages, though the two were intermingled from the outset by the fact that the lead in the price rise was taken by the common foods. Thus, as pointed out above, the great rise of 1903 was a rise essentially among unorganized small groups, while the other great rise, that of 1907, was exactly the reverse. It is an assertion frequently made, in fact, that the large profits of good times depend on the assumption that wages move more slowly than prices and thus enable a profit to be reaped in the early stages and that it is the higher prices that enable the advance in wages to be granted.[1]

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[1] "That wages go up more slowly than prices is one of the best attested facts in economic history. It is mainly due to the force of custom.... Of the fact there can be no question; when prices rise, the wages of hired workers do not rise as fast.... It is familiar experience that those business men gain most in periods of rising prices whose operations involve in largest degree the payment of wages.... The manufacturer who buys few materials and whose expenses are chiefly in the direct purchase of labour, profits most of all"—(Taussig, "Principles of Economics," Vol. 1, p. 304).

"Wages rise less rapidly than prices of commodities. From this cause rising prices favour employers' profits. As employers, more generally than wage-earners, are accumulators, the growth of capital is thus favoured. The growth of capital in its turn favours extended trade, increases the demand for labour, and raises wages within profitable limits." (Prideaux Selby, Letter to Gold and Silver Commission, Third Report, p. 428). See also Tooke, "History of Prices," III, p. 52; Layton, "Introduction to the Study of Prices," pp. 10-12; etc.

Price, however, ("Money and its Relation to Prices," Chap. 11) points out one source of advantage to the labourer in rising prices: "It may be plausibly contended that in the case of a rise, although his wages may not respond at once to changes in prices, and for the time he may lose, yet the general air of prosperity, which accompanies the rise, and the encouragement, which it affords to the employer, are not unlikely to enable the workman to insist more easily on better terms, and to make the employer more ready to respond to a demand for an advance in wages; and that with more rapidity than in the opposite case of a fall of prices the readjustment will be effected. In short, the accompanying friction and irritation are likely, it may be argued, to be less protracted and extensive in the case of a rise than in that of a fall of prices." But see Cairnes, "Essays," p. 6 and pp. 147-9.

Professor Mitchell may be quoted ("Business Cycles," p. 465-6) as an observer writing with the present situation immediately in view: "Both the American and the British statistics confirm the prevailing opinion that in times of business revival the prices of labour rise less than the prices of commodities at wholesale..... Less well known is the fact that the advance often begins sooner in the labour than in the commodity markets. Yet both in the United States and in Great Britain wages began to rise after the depression of the middle 'nineties before wholesale prices had touched their lowest point..... The crisis of 1903-04 was not sufficiently severe in America to cause a reduction of wages..... In England the crisis of 1900 was followed by wage-reductions, and in the later revival wholesale prices advanced not only farther but also earlier than the prices of labour.

"The reason why wages rise less than wholesale prices is found principally in the unlike organization of the labour and commodity markets. Where trade unions are non-existent or weak the individual labourers have neither the prompt knowledge of changes in business conditions necessary to determine what employers can afford to pay for labour, nor the power to enforce such demands as are not readily conceded..... But many unions seek to make wage-contracts running for a considerable time and binding the men not to ask for fresh advances until the contracts have expired. Most important of all, the individual working-man, the trade union and the employer are much more under the dominion of the idea of a just price than are the business men dealing in commodities. This survival from the relatively stable economic life of the middle ages has almost ceased to influence the prices men offer or accept for cotton, wheat, or iron;—such commodities 'are worth what they will bring.' But there still persists in the minds of all the parties in the labour market certain notions of what is a proper wage for a day's labour. When the employer offers much less than the customary price, he arouses stubborn resistance which is reinforced by the whole community's common sense that the work is

It is probably true that labour in many countries is, as a result of the rapid increase in wealth gradually obtaining a larger share of products not only absolutely but relatively.[1] Capital regards this tendency on the whole not so much as the sign of high cost of production as a sign of increased productive power.[2] In a rapidly expanding country like Canada, at a time when the demand for labour is very great, the accentuation of this process is to be expected, especially while the existence of free land enables the employee to force a minimum wage equal to what he can produce from the soil.

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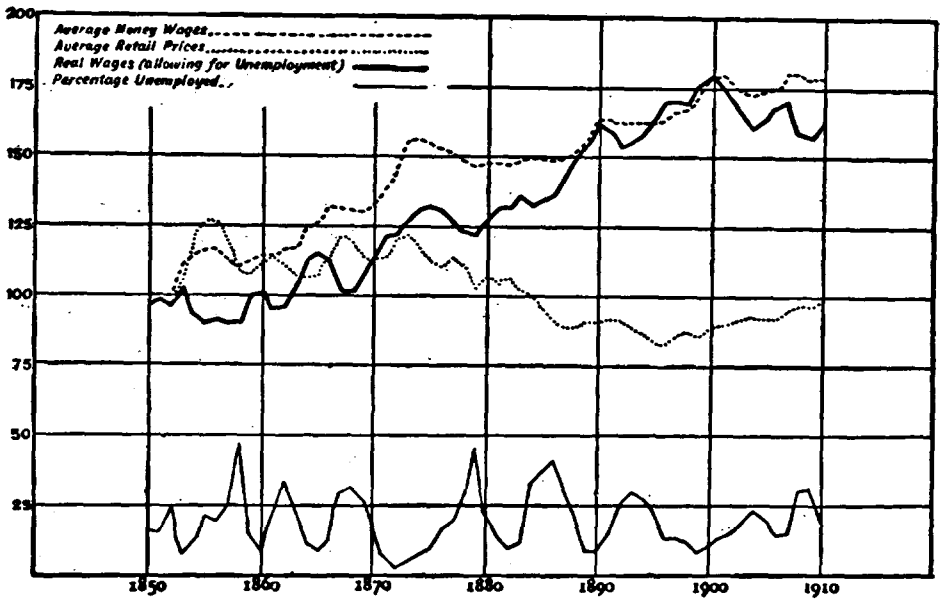
worth more, or that a man cannot support his family decently on such a sum. On the other hand, when working-men ask much more than the customary prices, their pretensions strike others as absurd. Of course, such feelings impede the free working of supply and demand in the labour market—or rather constitute an important feature of both supply-price and demand-price—and tend to keep wages more stable than are prices in markets where pecuniary motives have unrestricted sway..... It must also be said that the economic pressure which drives the great mass of wage-earners to sustain their arduous struggles for higher wages relaxes just at

MONEY WAGES, REAL WAGES, RETAIL PRICES, AND UNEMPLOYMENT (G. H. Wood)



the time when rapid increases might be wrung from employers. The relatively moderate rate at which retail prices rise in the earlier stages of revival prevents the cost of living from going up fast. On the other hand, the economic position of working-men is being improved by the greater regularity of employment and the abolition of "short time." Even without any increase in their rates of pay the wage-earning class is better off. They hesitate to demand an increase of their customary wages until the feeling of this relative prosperity is dulled by familiarity, until the cost of living has advanced seriously, and until personal savings or trade-union accumulations have put them in position to fight with vigour."

[1] "The broad tendency or progress in the modern world inclines to an alteration in the distribution of wealth in favour of the workmen, and to an advance of wages." (L. Price, "Money in Relation to Prices," Chap. VI.) Sir Robert Giffen in 1883 estimated the progress of the working-class as fifty per cent in the preceding fifty years. ("Essays in Finance," Second Series, p. 365.) Giffen's investigations have been superseded by Mr. Bowley's in 1904 and Mr. G. H. Wood's in 1909. Mr. Wood's chart (Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, March, 1909) is reproduced on the following page.

NOTE ON THE THEORY OF WAGES.

The bearing of particular phases of the wages and hours problem is more easily grasped with the general theory of wages and its development in view.

Before Adam Smith the subject of wages was hardly touched: as a rule wages were held to depend on the price of food. Adam Smith, noticing that with the division of labour the relations of productive effort and its reward had become indirect and prolonged in time, laid it down that wages are paid out of capital and tend to a minimum. Malthus

added little to this doctrine, but by fastening attention on the standard of living as determined by population, emphasized the dependence of wages on capital. After passing through the hands of Ricardo and James Mill, the so-called "wage fund" theory became for fifty years the accepted doctrine of economists, receiving its final and orthodox form from John Stuart Mill. Wages according to Mill were a matter of the division among the existing number of labourers of a certain fund whose magnitude is fixed. In other words, they depended on the ratio between population and capital. The most extreme statement of this theory is, perhaps, that of Lasalle that "by an iron and inexorable law,..... under the domination of supply and demand, the average wages of labour remain always reduced to the bare subsistence which according to the standard of living of a nation is necessary for maintenance and reproduction." To the prevalence of this doctrine may be attributed the unpopularity of political economy with the working classes of 1820-70. For, as was pointed out (Dic. Polit. Econ. art. Wages), "if the teaching of political economy on the subject of wages were true, any attempt that the working class might make to gain better terms was foredoomed to failure, or if successful would but benefit one particular section at the expense of the rest." In point of fact, however, the final promulgation of the theory by Mill was the precursor of its overthrow. The rigidity of the wages fund was almost immediately assailed by Longe and Thornton, to whom Mill himself surrendered, and later by Sidgewick and Walker, who denied that wages bear any relationship to capital, but are paid out of current production. Walker added the theory that of the four main destinations for the products of industry—namely, rent, profits, interest and wages—the first three are fixed by economic considerations independent of production, while labour is "the residual claimant to the products of industry."

At the present time it may be said that the untenableness of the wage-fund theory is admitted, but that no equally clear-cut doctrine has taken its place. The relation of population to capital is regarded as only one factor in the fixing of wages. Walker's "residuum" theory has been challenged, and instead wages are held to be "a varying proportion of a varying product of industry,' as,' in fact, are rent, interest and profits. That wages are *entirely* dependent on the productivity of labour is questioned, though a very close relationship has been proved to exist. The Austrian school has in this, as in so many branches of economics, coloured thought of the day with the view that wages, or the price of labour, depend on the "final utility" of labour, i.e., the part that can be most easily dispensed with.

Marshall's summing up ("Economics of Industry," Book VI, Chap. XIII) may be paraphrased: Labour and capital together produce the "national dividend." It is evident that unless this dividend is increased neither capital nor labour can get more except at the expense of each other. There is a fixed limit to the latter process in the vanishing of profits (the employer not being able to dictate prices beyond a certain limit) or the starving of the labourer. It follows therefore that unless higher wages spell increased efficiency there will be ultimately a drain upon industry and the labouring classes as a whole. Similarly the lowering of wages will not permanently benefit the employer if it results in the deterioriation of labour. In the case of reductions in hours, if the process goes beyond the point of providing needed rest and leisure it is not in the interest of *all* labour. The theory that the lessening of hours raises wages is a fallacy, (based on the mistaken assumptions,—1, that there is a permanent work fund, and, 2, that all trades can benefit by a procedure which may benefit one trade at the expense of others,) though it may be that the wider interest of society calls for the change at the expense of production. The point between the above limits of high and low can be decided only by niggling and bargaining.

Some years ago Mr. Keir Hardy, in giving evidence before the British Labour Commission, quoted three pounds a week as a proper labour wage for miners and added, "I believe wages should be determined by the standard of living. If you improve the conditions of the man you make a higher wage necessary." To this William Smart ("Studies in Economics") replies that to the extent that the standard of comfort is a factor and a powerful one in affecting the supply of labour the above doctrine is true. It is not true, however, he contends, that the labourer may demand any standard and by holding out receive it, wages being fixed by negotiations and what the traffic will bear.

On the difficulty of tracing connection between changes in wages and hours and cost of production Marshall says: "We must distrust all attempts to solve the question, whether a reduction of the hours of labour reduces production and wages, by a simple appeal to facts. For whether we watch the statistics of wages and production immediately after the change or for a long period following it, the facts which we observe are likely to be due chiefly to causes other than that which we are wishing to study. Firstly, the effects which immediately follow are likely to be misleading for many reasons. If the reduction was made as a result of a successful strike, the chances are that the occasion chosen for the strike was one when the strategical position of the workmen was good, and when the general conditions of trade would have enabled them to obtain a rise of wages if there had been no change in the hours of labour; and therefore the immediate effects of the change on wages are likely to appear more favourable than they really were. And again many employers, having entered into contracts which they are bound to fulfil, may for the time offer higher wages for a short day than before for a long day: but this is a result of the suddenness of the change, and is a mere flash in the pan. On the other hand, if men have been overworked, the shortening of the hours of labour will not at once make them strong: the physical and moral improvement of the condition of the workers, with its consequent increase of efficiency and therefore of wages, cannot show itself at once. And secondly, the statistics of production and wages several years after the reduction of hours are likely to reflect changes in the prosperity of the country,

or of the trade in question, or of the methods of production, or lastly of the purchasing power of money; and it may be as difficult to isolate the effects of reduction of the hours of labour as it is to isolate the effects on the waves of a noisy sea caused by throwing a stone among them. For instance, when we look at the history of the introduction of the eight-hours day in Australia we find great fluctuations in the prosperity of the mines and the supply of gold, in the prosperity of the sheep farms and the price of wool, in the borrowing from old countries capital with which to employ Australian labour to build railways, etc., in immigration, and in commercial credit. And all these have been such powerful causes of change in the condition of the Australian working-man as to completely overlay and hide from view the effects of a reduction of the hours of labour from ten gross to eight net."

On the effect of the gold supply on Wages, see Newmarch, VI, pp. 204-13.

[2] Cairnes ("Essays") on this point is classic: "The rate of wages, whether measured in money or in the real remuneration of the labourer, affords an approximate criterion of the cost of production,.....but in a sense the inverse of that in which it is understood..... In other words, a high rate of wages indicates not a high, but a low cost of production, for all commodities measured in which the rate of wages is high; as on the other hand a low rate of wages indicates a high cost for all commodities measured in which the rate is low..... Capitalists and labourers receive large remuneration in America because their industry produces largely.... That is the simple and patent fact which all must acknowledge..... the high scale of industrial remuneration of America, instead of being evidence of a high cost of production in that country is distinctly evidence of a low cost of production; that is to say, in the first place of gold, and, in the next, of commodities which mainly constitute the real wages of labour—a description which embraces at once the most important raw materials of industry and the most important articles of general consumption. As regards commodities not included in this description, the criterion of wages stands in no constant relation of any kind to their cost..... Perhaps I shall here be asked how, if the case be so, the fact is to be explained..... that the people of the United States are unable to compete in neutral markets, in the scale of certain important wares, with England and other European countries..... How happens it, that, enjoying industrial advantages superior to other countries, they are yet unable to hold their own against them in the general markets of commerce? I shall endeavour to meet this objection fairly, and in the first place let me state what my contention is with regard to the cost of production in America. I do not contend that it is low in the case of all commodities capable of being produced in the country, but only in that of a large, very important, but still limited group. With regard to commodities lying outside this group, I hold that the rate of wages is simply no evidence as to the cost of their production, one way or the other."

See also "The Economy of High Wages" by J. Schoenhof, 1893.

The diverse effects of increased remuneration on the labourers' efficiency are well illustrated by the following passages from Lord Brassey's "Work and Wages," c. III:—

"At the commencement of the construction of the North Devon Railway, the wages of the labourers were 2s. a day. During the progress of the work their wages were raised to 2s. 6d. and 3s. a day. Nevertheless, it was found that the work was executed more cheaply when the men were earning the higher rate of wage than when they were paid at the lower rate. Again, in London, in carrying out a part of the Metropolitan Drainage Works in Oxford Stret, the wages of the bricklayers were gradually raised from 6s. to 10s. a day; yet it was found that the brickwork was constructed at a cheaper rate per cubic yard, after the wages of the workmen had been raised to 10s., than when they were paid at the rate of 6s. a day.

"On the railways of India it has been found that the great increase of pay which has taken place has neither augmented the rapidity of execution, nor added to the comfort of the labourer. The Hindoo workman knows no other want than his daily portion of rice, and the torrid climate renders watertight habitations and ample clothing alike unnecessary. The labourer, therefore, desists from work as soon as he has provided for the necessities of the day. Higher pay adds nothing to his comforts; it serves but to diminish his ordinary industry."