

CHAPTER IX

WAGES, EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

This Chapter will deal with the relations of all kinds which exist between employers and employees. The following enumerated subjects are set out to call attention to the principal topics discussed in the chapter and to indicate summarily the comment I have to make upon them:—

1. The textile industry is a leading employer of female workers and young persons and consequently conditions of labour in the factories should be carefully supervised.

2. Textile operations do not generally require great muscular effort but do necessitate close attention which involves considerable nervous strain and constant standing or moving about the machines.

3. In cotton mills and some other branches of the textile industry dust is present in the work rooms. The mitigation of this condition should be guided by administrative action by departments of health or labour. The condition of humidity and heat in the workrooms should also be closely supervised and safeguards established against the danger of gases in the artificial silk industry.

4. Improvements should be made in the provision of adequate changing rooms, wash rooms, etc., in textile factories.

5. Hours of work in textile factories are generally in excess of 48 hours. In view of the trend toward a shorter working day and a shorter working week in other industries and in western countries generally, efforts should be made to shorten these hours. If the living standards of the worker are not to suffer, this change should take place without reducing weekly wages.

6. Careful attention should be given to systems of piece work payments. Regulations should be adopted which will ensure that all workers are fully informed of the basis of their earnings.

7. The textile industry as a whole is a low-wage industry in comparison with other industries, particularly with respect to wages of male workers. Every effort should be made to bring mills with low wages at least up to the average for the various divisions of the textile industry.

8. In general, wage increases have taken place since the time this Commission began its sittings in March, 1936. Also manufacturers' profits have been larger.

9. The continued growth of large-scale business undertakings in the textile industry has greatly weakened the bargaining position of the individual worker. The time has come, therefore, when the natural right of employees to form themselves into associations should be recognized by all concerned. Their employers have done this in their own interests, and their associations pursue activities in many more directions than is to be found, for instance, in the case of British textile manufacturers. The denial of equal rights to the textile workers is indefensible.

10. These workers' associations should be allowed to pursue the attainment of all lawful objects by lawful means. Among the principal of these objects will be the adoption and the development, in the textile industry, of the process of col-

lective bargaining. Since the Commission concluded its sittings, two of the larger companies, the Dominion Textile Company and Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd., previously opposed to collective agreements, have concluded such agreements with their employees.

11. Some companies have adopted pension schemes for the benefit of their retired employees.

WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT

The position of the workers in the textile industry has been a matter of prime concern during the entire course of the Commission's inquiry. A considerable part of the hearings of the Commission was devoted to the presentation of oral evidence by a large number of mill employees in the various textile centres which were visited during the course of the inquiry. In addition, an investigator for the Commission examined working conditions in cotton mills and a large amount of statistical information was secured from the questionnaires sent out by the Commission auditors, actual payrolls and from other sources relating to wage rates and earnings of textile workers. The oral and written evidence which was presented to the Commission related not only to conditions of work in textile factories and the earnings of employees but also to the standards of living in textile centres and the effects of changing technology in the industry on the lives of the workers and their dependants. The labour problems in the textile industry are thus both economic and social in character and their solution demands that full attention should be given to the human factors which are involved. In the report of the International Labour Office already referred to, intitled "The World Textile Industry," these two aspects of the labour problem are summed up, on page 218, in the following manner:—

"On the other hand, the effects which the economic conditions of the industry have upon labour raise important questions from the larger point of view of human relations and social justice. Who are the workers who carry on the industry and help to make it what it is? What place have they in the industry? What is their reward for their labour and how does it compare with that of workers in other industries? What have the structural changes in the industry meant to the lives of the men, women and young people who have entered the industry in order to secure a livelihood? How have competitive practices in the industry affected working conditions, hours of labour, employment and unemployment? What general problems—economic and social—have the varying fortunes of the industry raised for those who call themselves and want to be textile workers?"

The foregoing statement enunciates the factors in the wage-earner's problem as the International Labour Office views this problem. As this statement is of fundamental importance, and as the Office sets it out in its own carefully chosen words both in English and in French, I think it well to add here the Office's French version to the English one. This version is as follows:—

"Par ailleurs, les répercussions de la situation économique de l'industrie sur le statut des travailleurs soulèvent d'importantes questions du point de vue plus général des relations humaines et de la justice sociale. Quels sont les travailleurs qui assurent le fonctionnement de l'industrie textile et qui contribuent à faire de celle-ci ce qu'elle est? Quelle place occupent-ils dans l'industrie? Quelle rétribution reçoivent-ils pour leur labeur et quel est son niveau par rapport à la rémunération que touchent les travailleurs d'autres branches industrielles? Quels effets les changements de structure de l'industrie ont-ils eus sur les conditions de vie des hommes, femmes et jeunes gens qui sont entrés dans l'industrie textile pour y gagner leur vie? Quelles ont été les répercussions des méthodes de concurrence pratiquées dans cette industrie sur les conditions et la durée du travail, l'emploi et le chômage? Quels problèmes généraux—économiques et sociaux—les vicissitudes de l'industrie ont-elles fait surgir pour ceux qui s'intitulent, et qui veulent être, les travailleurs du textile?"

The examination of these questions requires a study of the character of the labour force, the conditions of employment, wages and earnings in relation to the effort required and the cost of living, the hours of work and stability of employment. These and related matters will be dealt with in the sections which follow.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE LABOUR FORCE

The employment of women in the textile industry has been a characteristic feature since the beginning of the factory period. In 1934, female wage-earners formed 23·9 per cent of the total number of wage-earners in the manufacturing industries in Canada, but in the principal branches of the textile industry the proportions were much higher.

37. PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE WORKERS TO TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS IN THE PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY, 1934

	Percentage of Female Wage-earners
Cotton yarn cloth	35·7
Woollen cloth	40·9
Woollen yarn	51·3
Silk and artificial silk	40·9
Hosiery and knit goods	64·7
Carpets	36·1

While the proportions of female workers are high for the textile industry in Canada compared with all manufacturing industries, a comparison with other countries shows that Canada occupies an intermediate position. According to data assembled by the International Labour Office female workers formed 41·6 per cent of the gainfully occupied textile workers in the United States, 59·1 per cent in Great Britain, 63·5 per cent in Japan and 43·9 per cent in Canada.

38. PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES AMONG PERSONS GAINFULLY OCCUPIED IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY, IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

Country	Date	Gainfully Occupied in the Textile Industry	Females	Per Cent
Germany	1933	1, 117, 582	584, 944	52·3
Austria	1934	83, 743	48, 875	58·4
Belgium	1930	256, 705	124, 519	48·5
Brazil	1920	88, 369	57, 548	65·1
Canada	1931	54, 710	24, 005	43·9
Spain	1920	207, 152	123, 680	59·7
United States	1930	1, 217, 411	508, 716	41·6
France	1931	920, 460	550, 041	59·8
Great Britain and Northern Ireland—				
Great Britain	1931	1, 338, 152	791, 130	59·1
Northern Ireland	1926	104, 706	69, 959	66·8
Hungary	1930	53, 242	29, 077	54·6
India	1931	3, 844, 931	1, 509, 486	39·3
Italy	1931	731, 363	568, 224	77·7
Japan	1930	1, 488, 941	945, 019	63·5
Mexico	1930	87, 758	19, 819	22·6
Netherlands	1930	88, 295	30, 194	34·2
Poland	1934	136, 876	74, 122	54·2
Portugal	1930	56, 432	38, 271	67·8
Sweden	1930	62, 752	40, 435	64·4
Switzerland	1930	109, 718	65, 320	59·5
Czechoslovakia	1930	367, 686	215, 132	58·5
U.S.S.R.	1935	805, 600	518, 000	64·3
Total		13, 223, 000	6, 935, 000	52·4

There has been a tendency in Canada in recent years for the proportion of female workers to decline in the principal sections of the textile industry. This trend was particularly noticeable during the depression period when many employers gave preference to male employees and particularly those with dependents. To what extent the movement was accelerated by the fact that there were legal minimum wages for women in most provinces cannot be determined.

It may be noted that the Quebec Minimum Wage Act was amended in 1934 to prevent the replacement of female workers by males at a lesser wage. It would also appear that the rationalization which is proceeding in the industry together with increasing emphasis on finishing processes, such as dyeing and printing, may be factors in the increasing proportion of male workers.

39. PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES AMONG ALL WAGE-EARNERS IN PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY, 1920 TO 1935

Year	Cotton Yarn and Cloth	Woollen Cloth	Woollen Yarn	Silk and Art. Silk	Hosiery and Knit Goods	Carpets
1920.....	45.7	47.0	51.9	70.7	70.3	34.0
1925.....	43.8	48.8	47.5	64.4	69.8	31.6
1929.....	41.8	44.6	57.8	58.8	67.8	35.5
1930.....	42.5	43.6	55.1	51.8	67.6	37.9
1931.....	41.0	44.4	56.8	46.4	68.0	38.5
1932.....	40.6	41.1	52.5	44.2	67.1	33.5
1933.....	38.3	43.6	51.7	43.5	67.6	28.7
1934.....	35.7	40.9	51.3	40.9	64.7	36.1
1935.....	35.7	40.2	51.5	39.6	64.5	35.2

The employment of female workers in the textile industry should be considered in relation to the ages of the workers. Not only does the industry provide employment for more than the average percentage of females, it also employs a larger proportion of youths and girls than other manufacturing industries.

40. GAINFULLY EMPLOYED IN CERTAIN TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, 1931

Industry	Total	Number	Ages				
			10-15	16-17	18-19	20-24	25 years and over
	%		%	%	%	%	%
All Manufacturing Industries..... M	100.0		3	2.4	4.5	13.7	79.1
F	100.0		1.7	10.1	15.7	30.7	41.8
Textiles (not clothing)..... M	100.0		1.5	6.8	8.9	19.0	63.8
F	100.0		2.5	13.6	18.8	32.6	32.5
DIVISIONS							
Cotton Goods..... M	100.0	11,187	2.7	9.0	9.8	18.7	59.8
F	100.0	7,240	3.4	14.9	18.9	32.6	30.2
Hosiery and Knitted Goods..... M	100.0	3,970	.7	7.2	10.3	23.7	58.1
F	100.0	5,862	1.2	11.5	18.4	34.2	34.7
Silk and Artificial Silk..... M	100.0	4,789	1.2	6.2	10.8	25.9	56.0
F	100.0	4,101	3.8	16.2	22.0	34.2	23.8
Woollens and Worsteds..... M	100.0	4,631	1.1	5.1	7.2	14.4	72.1
F	100.0	3,596	2.7	14.0	17.1	28.9	37.3

The relatively large proportions of young persons employed in the textile industry compared with all manufacturing industries are clearly indicated in the table above. Males under 18 years of age constitute only 2.7 per cent of all workers in manufacturing industries, whereas the proportions are 11.7 for cotton goods, 7.9 for hosiery and knitted goods, 7.4 for silk and silk goods and 6.3 for woollens and worsted goods. For females the percentages are 11.8 for all manu-

facturing industries, 18.2 for cotton goods, 12.7 for hosiery and knitted goods, 20.0 for silk and silk goods and 16.7 for woollens and worsteds.

The significance of these percentages becomes clearer when the actual number of workers is given. In the cotton industry in 1931 there were 300 males and 244 females from 10 to 15 years of age, and 1,003 males and 1,076 females, 16 to 17 years old. For the primary textile industry as a whole, there were 471 males and 609 females under 16 years, and 2,081 males and 3,268 females from 16 to 17 years of age. Of the 6,429 young persons under 18 years of age employed in the primary textile industry 2,623 were working in the cotton goods division and 1,173 in the silk division.

This employment of large numbers of young persons in the textile industry is a characteristic feature in textile manufacturing countries. The following table from "The World Textile Industry" shows the situation in some important countries. The percentages for Canada have been inserted for purposes of comparison.

41. PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER SPECIFIED AGES AMONG PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY. FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS.

Country	Under 16	Under 20 or 21		
		Total	Male	Female
Germany.....	6.1	23.8	17.8	27.3 (a)
Belgium.....	5.3	26.6	20.3	32.3 (b)
Brazil.....		35.5	35.5	35.5 (b)
Spain.....		20.5	21.6	19.8 (b)
United States.....	2.1	18.8	13.3	26.6 (a)
France.....		21.5	16.1	24.9 (a)
Great Britain and Northern Ireland—				
Great Britain.....	4.7	24.1	17.7	28.3 (b)
Northern Ireland.....		23.8	20.5	25.5 (a)
Hungary.....	2.4			
Italy.....		31.1	15.8	35.5 (a)
Japan.....	19.5	47.8	23.6	59.1 (a)
Switzerland.....		16.5	10.4	20.6 (a)
Canada.....	2.0	25.0	17.2	34.9 (a)

(a) Under 20.

(b) Under 21.

The employment of women and children in large numbers in the textile industry requires that every effort should be made to protect the physical well-being of the workers. The medical examination of workers before employment and periodic examination thereafter are necessary steps in this direction. Continued improvement in facilities for the comfort and cleanliness of the operatives would appear to be necessary in view of the lack of modern equipment in the older mills.

WORKING CONDITIONS AND HOURS OF LABOUR

Mechanization in the textile industry had been carried to an advanced stage in the pre-war period. In recent years progress in labour-saving methods has been made largely through the re-organization of work, particularly in the weaving sections of the industry. The effect of these changes on the worker will be discussed in more detail later.

Although machines have replaced human labour in practically all processes in the textile industry the proportion of labour costs remains relatively high. The reasons for continued dependence upon human labour have been described as follows in a report by the International Labour Office on "Reduction of Hours of Work in the Textile Industry."

"In the first place, the machines are delicate and complex; they work at a high speed and require constant watching. Secondly, the thread is easily broken and irregularities in

the working of the machines are a frequent occurrence. These irregularities (breaking of the thread in spinning frames, warping frames and weaving looms) can only be repaired by hand. Lastly, the processes of cleaning, refining, bleaching, dyeing and finishing involve a number of operations which cannot always be performed mechanically."

The workers employed on the principal manufacturing machines are not required to furnish any considerable muscular effort, which explains, in part, the employment of large numbers of young persons and women in the factories. "On the other hand, both in spinning and weaving the work involves a constant effort of attention and considerable nervous strain, as well as requiring great dexterity, since it consists mainly in minding a large number of looms and joining up broken threads," to quote further from the report already referred to.

The physical working conditions in several sections of the textile industry appear very unpleasant to anyone visiting a plant for the first time. Some departments require the maintenance of a high degree of humidity for satisfactory operations. The presence of lint and dust in the air is noticeable in the early processes in the spinning and weaving of fibres, while in practically all departments the machine operations create a tremendous amount of noise. The phrase, "noisy and humid" with "dusty" often added is used to describe the working conditions of many occupations in cotton mills in a recent report by the United States Department of Labor. Even if, in any given case, it has not been possible to trace serious physical injury directly to the working conditions in the textile mills, there is no doubt that whatever steps might be taken to render the operative's surroundings more pleasant would be conducive to healthier and happier living.

The most serious causes of discomfort evident in the visits made by the Commission to various textile factories were the large amount of dust present in the opening, carding and spinning rooms of the cotton mills, and the high degree of heat and humidity in the weaving rooms. In addition to these conditions, workers testified to the excessive heat which was sometimes encountered when working around some of the textile finishing machines and the presence of deleterious fumes or gases in some of the operations in the manufacture of viscose yarns. The amelioration of excessive heat and humidity and the safeguarding against injurious fumes or dust depend upon adequate systems of mechanical ventilation. Improvements are constantly being made in ventilating systems and what is particularly needed in the textile industry is the progressive adoption of better methods of ventilation. Many of the factory buildings, particularly in the cotton and woollen branches of the industry, were constructed toward the close of the last century or early in the present century, and while improvements are made from time to time—some of which were brought to the attention of the Commission during its hearings—the conditions in many mills are still below modern factory standards.

In the provision of adequate changing rooms, wash rooms and eating places, many mills leave much to be desired. In many cases workers change from street to work clothes at their machines and must hang their garments on nails on the wall where they collect dust and moisture. It would seem essential that sanitary lockers and separate rooms for changing clothes should be provided in those mills which do not now possess such facilities. Industry needs workers who are healthy and efficient. The lack of comfort, the absence of hygienic facilities and the necessity of entering into the factory room directly from the outside temperature all tend to impair that efficiency and predispose the workers to colds, rheumatism and bronchitis.

HOURS OF WORK

Hours of labour in the textile industry in Canada have not been greatly modified since the 10-hour day became general after the adoption of factory legislation in several provinces about 1884.

In the minutes of the Montmorency Cotton Mills Ltd. in 1901 the following reference was found to the introduction of the 55-hour week:—

"Mr. Whitehead then raised the question of the hours of labour. He explained the arrangements with regard to the hours during which we could use the electrical power contracted for, and pointed out the inadvisability of operating part of the mill under one schedule and the remainder under another. He advised the adoption of a 55-hour week, as follows: During the winter months the hours would be from 6 a.m. to 11 a.m. and from 2 noon to 4 p.m.; during six days per week with one extra hour, 4 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Friday, for cleaning. During summer months the hours would be from 7 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 p.m. to 6 during 5 days per week, and Saturdays from 7 a.m. to 12 noon. From experience Mr. Whitehead stated that he had not found the production had suffered from the reduction of hours as the help were able to do more work under the above schedule than under the 60-hour schedule."

The cotton industry in Quebec was not inspired by this innovation to attempt the progressive reduction in the hours of labour and in fact, it was found from the minutes of the Montreal Cotton Co. Ltd. that this Company did not introduce the 55-hour week until 1913.

It may be said that, in general, the textile industry in Quebec operates on the 55-hour week, while the industry in Ontario and the Maritimes operates on a 50-hour week. Exceptions will, however, be found as one large cotton mill in Quebec adopted in 1935 the three-shift system with 7½ or 8-hour shift while mills in Ontario will be found operating 55 hours per week. No severe statutory limitations have, as yet, been placed on hours of work in factories in those provinces in which the textile industry is chiefly conducted. A report of the Department of Labour for the year 1936 gives the following summary of legislation:—

"Factory laws in the Canadian provinces limit the hours of work for women and young persons except in Alberta and British Columbia, where the Hours of Work Acts apply to all employees. Exemptions may be made, in all provinces, either by permit from the factory inspector, or, in the case of the two western provinces, by the Board of Industrial Relations or by regulation.

"In New Brunswick, for females, and in Ontario, for females and boys under 16, the maximum hours are 10 in a day with 60-hour week; in Quebec for females and boys under 18, the maximum is 10 hours daily with a 55-hour week; and in Saskatchewan for females and boys under 16 a 48-hour week.

"The Nova Scotia Act imposes no limitation on hours of work under normal conditions, but in all these provinces, New Brunswick, Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia, provision is made for emergencies. With a permit, an extension of hours may be made in Ontario, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan up to 12½ hours in a day and 72½ hours in a week on not more than 36 days in the year; in New Brunswick to 13½ hours in a day and 81 hours in a week, for a maximum of 36 days and in Quebec to 12 hours in a day and 65 hours in a week for six weeks in the year.

"In addition to these maximum hours provisions, the working period in factories is fixed for the same classes of workers. In New Brunswick the employment of women and young persons is prohibited between 10.30 p.m. and 6 a.m.; in Nova Scotia, between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m.; in Ontario, between 6.30 p.m. and 7 a.m.; in Quebec, between 6 p.m. and 7 a.m.; in Saskatchewan, between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. In Ontario and Quebec in emergencies the factory inspector may permit work up to 9 p.m. In these two provinces, however, women and young persons may be employed in two shifts of eight hours each, both shifts to fall between the hours of 6 a.m. and 11 p.m."

The New Brunswick Factory Act, 1937, which is to come into force on proclamation, limits hours for females and for boys under 18 to 10 hours a day and 50 hours a week, or, in emergencies, with permit from the factory inspector on not more than 36 days in the year, to 12 hours a day and 68 hours a week. No woman or girl or boy under 18 may be employed after 9 p.m. or before 7 a.m.

The fact that the Canadian textile industry as a whole has not yet adopted the 48-hour week places this country among the least advanced group of countries, according to the report of the International Labour Office:—

"On the basis of existing regulations, the main textile producing countries may be divided into three groups, according to whether the regulation normal hours of work are

above, equal to or lower than 48 in the week. The first group of countries in which regulation normal hours exceed 48 in the week includes China, India and Japan. The second group of countries in which the regulation normal hours are 48 in the week includes Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Germany, Great Britain, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. The third group includes countries in which the regulation normal hours are less than 48 in the week, such as Australia (44 hours), France (40 hours), Italy (40 hours), New Zealand (40 hours), the United States (40 hours), and the U.S.S.R. (7 hours a day)."

At the time of the inclusion of Canada in this second group, the International Labour Bureau evidently had in mind the Limitation of Hours of Work Act recently declared by the Privy Council to be *ultra vires* the Parliament of Canada. As the situation now is, Canada is still in the first group with China, India and Japan.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics secures annually in connection with the Census of Industry a statement from each mill giving the regular hours of work of wage-earners. A compilation of these returns for the year 1935 gives the following distribution of wage-earners according to regular hours of work in the principal divisions of the textile industry.

42. PERCENTAGE OF WAGE EARNERS IN PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS OF THE
TEXTILE INDUSTRY ACCORDING TO REGULAR HOURS OF WORK
IN MONTH OF HIGHEST EMPLOYMENT, 1935

	Cotton Yarn and Cloth	Woollen- Yarn and Cloth	Silk and Artificial Silk	Knit Goods and Hosiery
44 hours and less.....	1-1	3-0	2-6	9-5
45 to 47 hours.....	1-8	1-8	1-2	14-4
48 hours.....	13-5	5-3	14-2	15-0
49-50 hours.....	18-5	37-0	20-0	32-0
51 to 54 hours.....	4-0	13-3	18-9	7-2
55 hours.....	55-1	27-9	23-4	20-0
56 to 59 hours.....	0-8	5-0	11-7	0-8
60 hours or more.....	5-2	6-7	3-0	1-1
	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0

The knit goods division is the only branch of the textile industry in which more than one-quarter of the workers have a normal work-week of 48 hours or less. The majority of workers in cotton mills work 55 hours or more per week. It will be seen that 6 per cent of the cotton workers and 11-7 per cent of the workers in the woollen branch have regular hours exceeding 55 hours in the week. As 10 hours constitute the common length of the day shift in many textile mills, with 5 hours on Saturday, operatives working more than 55 hours in the week are generally male employees on the night shift or in the dyeing and finishing departments. It is not unusual, however, to find in the textile industry female operatives working more than 50 or 55 hours in the week. Some instances were brought to the attention of the Commission during its hearings and the analysis of payrolls of the cotton and silk branches for February, 1936, also revealed that weekly hours of work for females sometimes exceed 55 or even 60 hours.

Actual daily or weekly hours of work of textile operatives depend upon the level of mill activity and hours are longer or shorter than the regular work-period as the mills become busy or slack. The general practice in the textile industry has been to make no distinction in rates of wages between regular and over-time work and as permits may be secured to work females and children beyond the legal limits the tendency is to work the employees long hours during a rush of orders or when the production in one department fails to keep pace with that in others. If the well-established principle that over-

time work should be paid at higher rates were adopted in the industry there would be a strong incentive toward the maintenance of the regular work week which, it is indicated elsewhere, should be shorter than it is now in the textile industry. Recent orders of the Quebec Fair Wage Board provide, in some cases, for the payment of over-time.

EARNINGS OF TEXTILE WORKERS

One of the tasks assigned to me by the Order in Council was that of determining the trend of wages over a period of years for workers in the textile industry. Information was secured on wages from many sources including—

- (a) Evidence of mill workers appearing as witnesses.
- (b) Evidence of company officials.
- (c) Analysis of payrolls made under the direction of the Commission.
- (d) Questionnaires sent to textile firms by Commission auditors.
- (e) Reports of the Federal Department of Labour, Dominion Bureau of Statistics and provincial minimum wage boards.
- (f) Evidence of Mr. C. V. Fessenden.

The piece-work system of wage payment has been largely adopted in the textile industry for operatives employed on machine work, while those workers whose labour is not related directly to machine operations are paid at hourly rates. The payroll of a large textile mill thus becomes rather a complex record with details of type of product, piece rate, machines operated, output and earnings. As piece rates vary in some cases not only with the type or style of product, but also with number of machines the operator is required to tend, it is extremely difficult for the individual worker himself to keep an accurate record of his own earnings. This is particularly true when the management fails to keep the workers fully informed as to the piece-work rates in effect. The system of determining wage rates in the cotton branch of the textile industry was described by Mr. G. B. Gordon in the following words:—

"It is evident that, before establishing either an hour-rate or a piece-work rate for a job, the first point to be fixed is the basic wage to be earned in a standard week of operation. This figure is based mainly on the type of operative required and the value of such labour in the general labour field."

The basic wage thus becomes the standard for a good operative working with a full complement of machines producing as much as can be reasonably expected. Under such circumstances only the exceptional operative working under the best conditions would earn in excess of the basic wage. This is borne out by the experience of the Dominion Textile Company with a bonus system for workers producing more than the standard established. In Mr. Gordon's words "not many of them got it." In reply to a question as to the basic rate being a maximum this witness stated:—

"It is not an absolute maximum. It is the figure which we think a good worker should earn. Some of them earn more and a good many of them earn less."

The setting of basic wages in such a manner that the amounts are, for practical purposes, the maximum earnings under conditions of efficient machine operation undoubtedly has a tendency to lead the worker's supervisors to see that actual earnings approximate the amounts set out in the wage list. The expert investigator for the Commission describes in his detailed record some irregularities which he found in wage payments at one mill. In one department the wage list provided for the payment of certain employees on day rates as spare operatives. In actual practice, however, spare operatives were indistinguishable from the regular machine tenders so that piece rate and day rate earnings were calculated as follows:—

"Actually the total production is worked out at the regular piece rates, regardless of which operatives work on the different lots of roving. On the basis that each piece worker

should earn 25½ cents per hour (\$13.98 per 55-hour week) it is then calculated in the pay office how many piece-work hours can be accounted for by this total production. Total production is then arbitrarily credited to operatives so that they will earn 25½ cents per hour, until all the production is distributed. The operatives who are left over are then shown as spare tenders, and paid at 21 cents per hour."

While such instances may be the exception one can find a good deal of justification for the complaint of workers that they cannot determine how their earnings are calculated or at what rates they are being paid.

In another case, the investigator reported:—

"This indicates that the day work pay from this group of operatives is regulated in such a way as to keep the earnings of this group uniform, regardless of whether they are working harder or easier."

The inability of the worker to figure out how much he is earning leaves him defenceless when mistakes in the calculation of his earnings are made, as shown by the record of the department already referred to.

"Incidentally, this record of piece work earnings shows these operatives as earning under the base rate by from 39 cents to 85 cents in 55 hours, because the chief mill office clerk made a mistake, and was using \$13.89 as a basic wage, when the average for this group had been figured at \$14.60 in the analysis of piece work earnings book."

Such errors would be detected if legislation governing particulars of work and wages as provided in the Factory and Work-Shop Act, 1901, of the United Kingdom was adopted by those provinces in which textile factories are located. The British Act contains in Section 116 a "Particulars Section," as it is called, which provides:—

"In every textile factory the occupier shall, for the purpose of enabling each worker who is paid by the piece, to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect to his work, cause to be published particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done, and also particulars of the work to which that rate is to be applied as follows: . . ."

The section then goes on to provide for the furnishing of particulars in writing to each worker in the various sections of the industry.

The system of piece-work rates, which has been described, differs markedly from the premium system, which, according to the investigator's evidence, is to be found, for instance, in the York Knitting Mills Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Under this system, workers are encouraged to earn more than the basic wage, which is set so that it may easily be attained by the normally skilled operative. In the case of the York Knitting Mills Ltd., the following system of wage payment has been established, according to the report of the investigator:—

"The operator is paid a guaranteed base rate regardless of output. This is an hourly rate and is paid to the operator for all time spent in the plant. If the operator turns in a production in excess of the standard requirements he is paid a premium in direct proportion. Thus he is paid a guaranteed wage, is protected fully for any time losses not due to his own fault and is bonused for extra effort should he care to exert it."

WAGES IN TEXTILE AND OTHER INDUSTRIES

Before examining in detail the earnings of textile workers some attempt may be made to discover how wages in the textile industry in Canada compare with those prevailing in other manufacturing industries. It has already been shown that the labour force in the textile industry contains a much higher proportion of female workers than does manufacturing industry as a whole. The relatively large percentage of young persons which it employs has also been mentioned. The average earnings in an industry are also affected by the degree of skill required of its operatives. In this connection we may quote the conclusions of Dr. Lewis L. Lorwin, Economic Advisor to the International Labour Office, as given in a book entitled "The World Textile Conference."

"The textile industry is further characterized by a high percentage of unskilled and semi-skilled workers. With many important exceptions, of course, textile manufacturing

processes require of the labour force chiefly deftness, speed and attention, rather than the exercise of muscular strength or the possession of high-grade craftsmanship.

"Partly because of this composition of its labour force, partly for other reasons..... the textile industry may be characterized on the whole as a low-wage industry."

Unfortunately, it is not possible to compare hourly earnings in the textile industry with earnings in other Canadian manufacturing industries as no comprehensive hourly wage data are compiled by any governmental bureau. For recent years, however, it is possible to compare weekly earnings in Canadian industries as the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has instituted a survey of this character beginning with the year 1934. A comparison of weekly earnings in the textile industry with the average for all other principal industries is given in the following table:—

43. COMPARISON OF WEEKLY EARNINGS IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY WITH EARNINGS IN OTHER PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1934

Division	Canada		Quebec		Ontario	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cotton.....	16.15	12.21	15.61	11.80	17.26	13.13
Woollen.....	17.29	12.30	14.23	11.23	19.58	12.55
Broad Silk.....	15.02	10.93	14.30	10.24	18.40	12.72
Artificial Silk.....	20.32	12.67	18.62	12.75	23.24	12.60
Hosiery and Knit Goods.....	19.67	12.86	18.10	12.00	20.85	12.21
Average.....	17.32	12.41	15.95	11.62	19.62	13.06
Average, Principal Manufacturing Industries, other than Textiles.....	21.28	11.82	20.16	10.66	22.60	12.69

The above table shows that the earnings of male workers are lower in the textile industry than for all manufacturing industries, but that female textile workers on the whole have slightly higher weekly earnings than females in other manufacturing industries. There are probably a number of factors which account for the higher wages of women in the textile industry, among which are the preponderance of piece rates in this industry and the relatively longer hours which employees work in textile factories than in other manufacturing industries. In 1934, the minimum wage rates for female workers in the province of Quebec were higher for the textile industry than for other manufacturing industries, particularly boots and shoes and the tobacco industry, which employ relatively large numbers of female workers. Since 1934, however, the minimum wage rates in Quebec have been revised so that there is not now as much difference between the various manufacturing industries in this regard. It may also be that female workers remain longer in the textile industry than in other manufacturing industries and thus generally become more experienced than do female workers in other industries.

It was suggested to the Commission by representatives of the textile industry that in a comparison of earnings allowance should be made for the relatively large proportion of young textile workers. While it is true that youths earn less than older workers, it is not believed that this factor tends to influence greatly the average earnings of workers, as shown in Table 43. This conclusion is borne out by a calculation of the earnings of adult male workers in the principal divisions of the textile industry. From data contained in the report of the Royal Commission on Price Spreads, weekly earnings of adult male workers in the principal divisions of the textile industry have been calculated and are shown in Table 44.

44. COMPARISON OF WEEKLY EARNINGS OF ADULT MALE WORKERS WITH EARNINGS OF ALL MALE WORKERS, 1934

Division	Adult Males 21 Years and Over			Census of Industry Report All Males
	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked	Average Weekly Earnings	
	cents		\$	\$
Cotton.....	31.0	53.0	16.23	16.15
Woollen.....	35.0	53.5	18.72	17.20
Broad Silk.....	29.4	54.0	15.66	15.02
Artificial Silk.....	39.0	51.7	20.16	20.32
Hosiery.....	40.6	51.0	20.71	19.67
Knit Goods.....	36.6	43.0	17.57	

It will be noted that only in the case of the woollen branch is there any considerable difference between the weekly earnings of adult male workers and the wage of all male workers as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1934. It appears, therefore, that, so far as males are concerned, textile manufacturing in Canada, compared with other manufacturing industries is a relatively low-wage industry. It has been a common feature in all industrial countries that those industries with a large proportion of female workers tend to have lower wages than those in which the preponderant proportion of workers are males. In fact, one may say that the higher the proportion of women in an industry the lower will be the level of the earnings of males compared with other industries. The textile industry in some respects has been a "family" industry in that often the children and sometimes the wife, in addition to the family-head, find employment in the one mill. There has thus been a tendency on the part of employers to consider the wages which they pay not solely in relation to the requirements of a worker with dependents, but on the basis of the joint income which may be secured by a family if several of its members are employed. The level of wages thus tends to fall to the cost of living for a family of several wage-earners. This outcome fails, however, to make provision for the inevitable circumstances where the wife is required at home to take care of a growing family, no members of which, other than the family-head, are at an age when they might be employed in the mill. The result is that either the wife or child seeks employment sooner than is socially desirable.

TREND OF WAGES SINCE 1926

The average hourly earnings of workers in the principal divisions of the textile industry are given for Quebec and Ontario in Table 45.

45. AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS OF THE
TEXTILE INDUSTRY, 1926 TO 1936

QUEBEC

Division	1926	1930	1934	1936	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	
Cotton.....	Total	25.1	25.2	23.9	25.5
	M.	28.7	29.0	25.7	26.7
	F.	22.5	22.8	21.9	24.0
Silk.....	Total	23.6	26.8	22.5	23.9
	M.	29.3	29.4	24.8	25.6
	F.	20.4	23.9	19.2	21.1
Artificial Silk.....	Total		32.8	31.8	33.4
	M.		37.2	34.1	34.8
	F.		21.7	24.6	27.0
Woollen.....	Total	26.7	27.7	26.6	27.8
	M.	31.6	32.3	31.1	31.4
	F.	20.8	20.9	20.5	22.5
Knit Goods.....	Total	22.8	25.3	24.0	25.8
	M.	26.4	28.0	27.3	28.5
	F.	19.5	22.4	21.0	23.1
Hosiery.....	Total		29.9	27.7	30.9
	M.		36.0	33.1	36.4
	F.		24.9	23.2	25.7
Thread.....	Total	35.2	38.0	32.7	31.9
	M.	49.9	47.0	43.1	40.8
	F.	30.5	34.0	28.1	28.0
Carpet.....	Total				
	M.				
	F.				

45. AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY, 1926 TO 1936—*Concluded*

ONTARIO

Division		1926	1930	1934	1936
		cents	cents	cents	cents
Cotton.....	Total	28.0	30.3	27.1	29.1
	M.	31.5	35.5	28.8	31.1
	F.	25.4	26.7	25.1	26.6
Silk.....	Total			28.8	31.0
	M.			33.9	35.3
	F.			25.5	27.4
Artificial Silk.....	Total	36.3	37.3	37.6	37.0
	M.	44.9	46.4	45.4	45.1
	F.	27.2	24.5	24.3	24.9
Woollen.....	Total	33.8	34.8	30.2	31.4
	M.	38.1	40.2	34.3	35.6
	F.	26.5	28.4	24.8	25.6
Knit Goods.....	Total	32.5	35.1	30.8	31.7
	M.	39.4	42.9	37.5	38.6
	F.	28.0	30.6	26.7	27.7
Hosiery.....	Total	30.8	32.7	31.9	33.2
	M.	42.0	44.1	41.2	40.3
	F.	28.2	27.1	26.1	27.8
Thread.....	Total		33.6	36.4	33.4
	M.		42.3	45.1	43.6
	F.		27.6	27.5	26.6
Carpets.....	Total	46.5	44.7	36.5	37.1
	M.	51.8	50.8	40.9	41.4
	F.	35.0	32.8	28.3	29.2

Hourly earnings for males in Quebec in 1930 ranged from 28.0 cents in the Knit Goods division to 47.0 cents in the Thread division. In Ontario in the same year, the earnings of males ranged from 35.5 cents in the Cotton division to 50.8 cents in the Carpet mills. For females in 1930, hourly earnings in Quebec were lowest in the Woollen division, 20.9 cents, and highest in the Thread division, 34.0 cents. In Ontario, hourly earnings of females ranged from 24.5 cents in the Artificial Silk division to 32.8 cents in the Carpet division.

Hourly earnings of textile workers tended to rise in the period prior to 1930 but the increases were not very marked. The average earnings of workers in the Cotton division in Quebec, however, showed practically no change between 1926 and 1930. Between 1930 and 1934, average hourly earnings declined for both sexes in practically all branches of the industry, notwithstanding that some firms, according to the evidence presented to the Commission, did not alter wage rates in the first years of the depression. Reduction in wages are achieved by textile executives in many ways without formal reduction of wage rates. The following excerpt from a letter dated November 4th, 1932, from Mr. H. Barrett, Dominion Woollens and Worsteds Ltd. to Mr. A. O. Dawson, illustrates the process of "whittling down" wages:—

"While there (at the mill) the writer went into the question of a further reduction in wages and salaries, which reduction will be effected on Monday morning next. The total of these reductions the writer is not sure of just at the moment but whenever reductions can be made they will be put into effect. During this year at the Auburn mill a considerable number of additional hands have been employed and wherever new hands have been taken on, they have been taken on at a very much reduced wage. Mr. Bell pointed out instances when the

employment of young men to handle work formerly done by older men had been going on and the wage which was being paid to these young men was 14 cents per hour or \$7.00 a week for a fifty-hour week. At Hespeler male mule-spinners who were earning from \$18.00 to \$22.00 per week for a fifty-hour week have been replaced by girls at half the wage."

In the Cotton division the larger companies made a general reduction in hourly earnings averaging from 10 to 12 per cent in April 1933, but made a partial restoration of 5 per cent in April, 1934, followed by further increases in the latter part of 1936. The increases in the wage rates of cotton workers in 1936 are not reflected in the statements of earnings prepared for the Commission as payrolls for February, 1936, were the latest analysed. From information currently available it is clear that further increases in wages were made by some cotton companies during 1937 and that firms in other sections of the textile industry have also made wage increases in a number of instances, since February, 1936, particularly for male employees. In general the advances run from 5 to 10 per cent over the rates prevailing in the early months of 1936.

Without attempting to deal in detail with the changes in rates of wages during the past two years, I may mention the increases which have been made by some of the larger companies. The Dominion Textile Company in December, 1936, restored the wages of mill workers generally to the level prevailing in 1930. Two bonuses were granted during 1937, one of 5 per cent covering wages in the first quarter of the year and one of 3 per cent in the second quarter. In December, 1937, collective agreements were concluded between the Dominion Textile Company, Ltd., the Drummondville Cotton Co. Ltd. and the Montreal Cottons Ltd., and their mill employees, which provide for increases of 4 per cent in piece work rates and of 7 per cent in rates for hourly-paid workers earning less than 30 cents per hour over the wage levels previously prevailing. The Canadian Cottons Ltd. have stated that wages rates were restored to the pre-depression level in December, 1936, and that on May 1, 1937, a further advance of 6 per cent was made.

The Renfrew Woollen Mills Ltd. made increases averaging 10 per cent in June, 1937, and a similar increase was made by the Renfrew Textiles Ltd. The Dominion Woollens and Worsteds Ltd. increased wages at the Hespeler and Auburn mills, generally, by 11 per cent.

Under the collective agreement concluded between Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd. and its employees, in September, 1937, the average hourly earnings of male workers are 6 cents and those of females 5 cents higher than in February, 1936, according to information furnished by the Company.

In each division of the industry it will be found that the hourly earnings of the employees in some of the mills vary considerably from the averages shown for the section as a whole. The situation in this regard is not so striking in the Cotton division as it is in some of the other sections in which there are a large number of firms. According to the analysis of the payrolls for February, 1936, the average hourly earnings of mill workers ranged from 25.3 cents at the Drummondville plant of the Dominion Textile Company to 42.1 cents in the Hamilton plant of the Cosmos Imperial Limited. In the case of female workers, average hourly earnings were 21.9 cents in the Montmorency branch of the Dominion Textile Company and 21.2 cents in the plant of the Trent Cotton Co. Ltd., in Ontario. The highest average earnings were shown for the Cosmos Imperial Limited, Hamilton Mill, where they were 30.9 cents.

While the average hourly earnings of the adult male employees in the Woollen division of the industry were 36.9 cents for the Ontario mills, a number of companies showed average hourly earnings of less than 30 cents. Returns of the Renfrew Textiles Limited show that male employees 21 years and over were receiving, in February, 1936, only 24.5 cents per hour, while in the Renfrew Woollen Mills, the average was only slightly higher, at 25.9 cents. In the case of female employees, 18 years and over, where the average earnings of

all mills were 26.4 cents per hour, the Glen Woollen Mills Ltd., Maitland Spinning Mills Ltd., Northern Textiles Ltd. and Renfrew Woollen Mills had average hourly earnings of less than 21 cents. In the province of Quebec, there was a very marked contrast between the level of wages in the large mills and in the smaller ones. The average hourly earnings in all woollen mills in Quebec were 31.4 cents per hour, but adult male employees in the Saguenay Spinners Ltd. received only 21.5 cents and at the Warwick Woollen Mills Ltd., 22.9 cents. Female employees 18 years and over, in the same two mills, received 17.8 cents in the Saguenay Spinners Ltd., and 19.1 cents in the Warwick Woollen Mills Ltd.

Although adult males in the hosiery division were on the average among the highest paid in the textile industry with an average of 44.8 cents per hour in February, 1936, some mills showed averages considerably below this figure, one mill having an average of less than 25 cents per hour. Again in the province of Quebec, where the average hourly earnings for adult males were 41.2 cents per hour, it was found that one mill had an average of only 20.8 cents.

Adult male employees in the Knit Goods division received an average of 39.7 cents per hour in February, 1936. Three companies, the Albion Knitting Co. Ltd., The British Knitwear Limited and Dods Knitting Co. Ltd., had an average of less than 30 cents per hour. In Quebec, where the average for adult males in this division of the industry was 29.5 cents it was found that average hourly earnings ranged from 22 cents an hour for one mill to 44.3 cents for the highest.

Figures for average hourly earnings by divisions or by individual mills, while indicating the general level of earnings, do not reveal the extent to which extremely low-paid workers may be present in an industry. The classification of workers according to actual hourly earnings show that a considerable part of the textile workers receive relatively low hourly earnings and in only a few of the divisions does any large proportion receive as much as 40 cents per hour. The following tables based on the combined returns for February, 1936, present a most revealing picture of earnings in the textile industry. They serve to show the differences in wage levels between Quebec and Ontario and the differences in earnings by sex.

Of the male workers in the Cotton division only 11.6 per cent in Quebec and 18.1 per cent in Ontario received 40 or more cents per hour. About the same proportion of male workers was in this wage class in the Silk division in Quebec, but 27.2 per cent of the Ontario male silk workers received 40 or more cents per hour. The Hosiery division in both Quebec and Ontario had the highest proportion of the male workers receiving 40 or more cents per hour, with 42.7 per cent and 50.8 per cent respectively. The Carpet division and Knit Goods division in Ontario had more than 40 per cent of the workers in this wage class.

Few female workers in either Ontario or Quebec receive as much as 40 cents per hour. In Quebec, with the exception of the Knit Goods and Hosiery divisions, the large proportion of female workers receive less than 25 cents per hour, while in Ontario, except for Knit Goods, Hosiery and Carpets, the upper limit for most female workers is 30 cents per hour.

46. CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES IN TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, ACCORDING TO HOURLY EARNINGS, FEBRUARY 1936

MALES

Hourly earnings	Cotton		Silk	
	Quebec	Ontario	Quebec	Ontario
Less than 12½ cents.....	0.3	.....	9.1	0.5
“ 17 “	8.9	1.7	24.4	4.8
“ 21 “	25.0	6.1	39.3	11.2
“ 25 “	43.1	18.1	52.4	18.6
“ 30 “	68.1	45.9	72.0	34.9
“ 35 “	80.2	72.2	82.7	52.7
“ 40 “	88.4	81.9	88.6	72.8
40 cents and over.....	11.6	18.1	11.4	27.2
	Woollen (a)		Knit Goods (a)	
	Quebec	Ontario	Quebec	Ontario
Less than 12½ cents.....	0.3	.....	2.6	0.2
“ 17 “	11.2	1.5	10.4	1.8
“ 21 “	18.3	7.7	18.9	5.3
“ 25 “	39.3	12.6	30.4	9.2
“ 30 “	58.8	26.2	52.1	18.9
“ 35 “	75.9	52.3	67.9	38.2
“ 40 “	84.5	71.3	79.5	58.0
40 cents and over.....	15.5	28.7	20.5	42.0
	Hosiery (a)		Carpets (a)	
	Quebec	Ontario	Quebec	Ontario
Less than 12½ cents.....	3.5	3.9	.....	.....
“ 17 “	13.3	10.9	.....	1.7
“ 21 “	20.5	11.4	.....	8.6
“ 25 “	25.9	19.2	.....	13.3
“ 30 “	35.0	29.9	.....	27.1
“ 35 “	43.5	42.2	.....	43.4
“ 40 “	57.3	49.2	.....	57.0
40 cents and over.....	42.7	50.8	.....	43.0

(a) The distribution of employees according to hourly earnings is based on the reports of those firms which furnished such information.

46. CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES IN TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, ACCORDING TO HOURLY EARNINGS, FEBRUARY 1936—*Cont.*

FEMALES

Hourly earnings	Cotton		Silk	
	Quebec	Ontario	Quebec	Ontario
Less than 12½ cents.....	0.1		2.7	
“ 17 “.....	9.3	0.9	20.0	1.5
“ 21 “.....	29.0	6.5	45.3	7.4
“ 25 “.....	61.0	36.5	77.1	21.4
“ 30 “.....	88.1	80.7	93.3	78.9
“ 35 “.....	96.8	94.3	98.6	93.9
“ 40 “.....	99.0	98.9	99.4	97.2
40 cents and over.....	1.0	1.1	0.6	2.8
	Woollen (a)		Knit Goods (a)	
	Quebec	Ontario	Quebec	Ontario
Less than 12½ cents.....		0.2	0.9	0.1
“ 17 “.....	14.8	2.5	9.3	1.4
“ 21 “.....	34.0	20.8	19.9	5.8
“ 25 “.....	75.7	46.0	46.6	20.9
“ 30 “.....	87.5	70.5	86.9	60.2
“ 35 “.....	97.0	86.5	98.0	86.6
“ 40 “.....	98.1	94.6	98.1	95.9
40 cents and over.....	1.9	5.4	1.9	4.1
	Hosiery (a)		Carpets (a)	
	Quebec	Ontario	Quebec	Ontario
Less than 12½ cents.....		1.7		
“ 17 “.....	9.3	3.0		3.4
“ 21 “.....	23.3	11.4		10.5
“ 25 “.....	45.5	30.0		31.2
“ 30 “.....	74.0	59.8		51.2
“ 35 “.....	91.0	85.4		74.2
“ 40 “.....	96.7	94.6		91.2
40 cents and over.....	3.3	5.4		8.8

(a) The distribution of employees according to hourly earnings is based on the reports of those firms which furnished such information.

The relative movements in hourly earnings by sex and divisions are shown by the index numbers in Table 47.

47. INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

(February, 1930=100)

MALES

Year	Cotton		Silk		Woollen	
	Quebec	Ontario	Quebec	Ontario	Quebec	Ontario
1926.....	99.0	88.7	99.7		97.8	94.8
1930.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	(a)	100.0	100.0
1934.....	88.6	81.1	84.4	(a)	96.3	85.3
1936.....	92.0	87.6	87.0	(a)	97.2	88.6
	Knit Goods		Hosiery		Carpets	
	Quebec	Ontario	Quebec	Ontario	Quebec	Ontario
1926.....	94.3	91.8		95.2		102.0
1930.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0
1934.....	97.5	87.4	91.9	93.4		80.5
1936.....	101.8	90.0	101.1	91.4		81.5

47. INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY—*Concluded*

FEMALES

Year	Cotton		Silk		Woollen	
	Quebec	Ontario	Quebec	Ontario	Quebec	Ontario
1926.....	98.7	99.1	85.4	.....	99.5	93.3
1930.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	(a)	100.0	100.0
1934.....	96.1	94.0	80.3	(a)	98.1	87.3
1936.....	105.2	98.6	88.3	(a)	107.5	90.8
	Knit Goods		Hosiery		Carpets	
	Quebec	Ontario	Quebec	Ontario	Quebec	Ontario
1926.....	87.1	91.5	.....	104.0	.....	106.7
1930.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....	100.0
1934.....	93.7	87.3	93.2	96.3	.....	86.3
1936.....	103.1	90.5	103.2	102.6	.....	89.0

(a) Hourly earnings for 1930 were not available.

WEEKLY WAGES

Weekly wages are dependent upon the level of hourly earnings and the hours worked per week. Weekly earnings tend to reflect seasonal fluctuations in manufacturing activity as well as changes in rates of wages. Average weekly wages in 1930, 1934 and 1936 are shown in Table 48 for the principal divisions of the textile industry.

48. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY, FEBRUARY 1930, 1934 AND 1936

MALES

Division	Quebec			Ontario		
	1930	1934	1936	1930	1934	1936
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Cotton.....	11 70	10 97	11 57	16 33	14 11	14 69
Silk.....	18 55	13 85	12 60	22 85	17 13	16 65
Artificial silk.....	20 92	19 42	19 56	23 41	25 09	24 97
Woollen.....	16 90	16 19	16 45	19 27	17 65	18 04
Knit goods.....	14 71	13 65	13 96	20 14	18 33	18 68
Hosiery.....	19 18	19 07	19 13	22 97	21 38	20 29
Thread.....	23 07	19 43	19 22	22 54	26 94	24 29
Carpets.....	.....	.....	.....	25 98	18 02	19 53

FEMALES

Division	Quebec			Ontario		
	1930	1934	1936	1930	1934	1936
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Cotton.....	8 92	8 33	9 57	12 73	11 79	12 13
Silk.....	12 68	9 31	9 34	17 33	13 32	11 20
Artificial silk.....	11 74	13 48	13 65	10 76	10 22	11 23
Woollen.....	9 50	9 71	10 36	11 37	11 72	12 17
Knit goods.....	8 99	9 55	9 45	12 46	11 14	11 62
Hosiery.....	12 03	10 92	11 49	12 14	11 89	12 05
Thread.....	14 86	12 79	12 37	13 13	13 81	13 94
Carpets.....	.....	.....	.....	15 77	12 32	13 33

The relative movements in weekly earnings are shown in the following table.

49. INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

(February, 1930 = 100)

MALES

Year	Cotton		Silk		Woollen	
	Quebec	Ontario	Quebec	Ontario	Quebec	Ontario
1930.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1934.....	93.8	86.4	74.7	75.0	95.3	91.6
1936.....	98.9	90.0	67.9	72.9	97.3	93.6
	Knit Goods		Hosiery		Carpets	
	Quebec	Ontario	Quebec	Ontario	Quebec	Ontario
1930.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....	100.0
1934.....	92.8	91.0	99.4	93.1	.....	69.4
1936.....	94.9	92.7	99.7	88.3	.....	75.2

FEMALES

Year	Cotton		Silk		Woollen	
	Quebec	Ontario	Quebec	Ontario	Quebec	Ontario
1930.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1934.....	99.0	92.6	73.4	76.9	102.2	103.1
1936.....	107.3	95.3	73.7	64.6	109.1	107.0
	Knit Goods		Hosiery		Carpets	
	Quebec	Ontario	Quebec	Ontario	Quebec	Ontario
1930.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....	100.0
1934.....	106.2	89.4	90.8	97.9	.....	78.1
1936.....	105.1	93.3	95.5	99.2	.....	84.5

MINIMUM WAGES

Minimum wages for female employees in the textile industry have been established in all manufacturing provinces with the exception of New Brunswick. In the latter province a Fair Wage Board has been established under legislation passed in 1937, but so far no orders have been issued with respect to minimum wages in the textile industry.

Legislation passed in 1937 in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec make provision for the application of minimum wage orders covering male employees. In Ontario the Minimum Wage Act, 1937, provides as follows in Section 4:—

“The Board shall have authority to establish minimum rates of wages for all employees and generally to enact such provisions with respect to conditions of employment as may be deemed necessary for the betterment of the physical, moral and intellectual well-being of the employees. . . .”

In Quebec, an Act Respecting Fair Wages (Loi des Salaires Raisonables) provides, among other things, in Section 9, that the Fair Wage Board may by ordinance

“(a) determine, for the periods of time fixed by it, for the territories it may designate and for any category of employees it may indicate, fair wages and working hours;”

At the present time in Ontario no orders have been issued by the Industry and Labour Board with respect to minimum wages of male employees in the textile industry under the provisions of the Minimum Wage Act, 1937.*

In the Province of Quebec two ordinances have been promulgated by the Fair Wage Board to establish minimum wages for workers in the textile industry. The first is Ordinance No. 4, which is to come into effect on February 15, 1938.† This provides for all employees in industrial and commercial establishments, with certain exceptions, the following minimum rates of wages:—

	Zone 1 Montreal and District	Zone 2 Cities 5000 and over	Zone 3 Remainder of Province
	cents	cents	cents
60% of the employees to receive not less than.....	26	24	22
25% of the employees to receive not less than.....	22	20	18
15% of the employees to receive not less than.....	17	15	13

This ordinance also makes provision for the hours of work to which the minimum rates shall apply and the payment to be made for hours above or below the regular hours established.

The Ordinance No. 4, mentioned above, is of general application to all industrial workers. Ordinance No. 5, which was passed by the Fair Wage Board on December 30, 1937, and which came into effect as soon as it was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, provides for minimum wages for workers in the silk textile industry. This ordinance, among other things, establishes a minimum hourly rate of 18 cents for all workers in the industry, based on a regular working week of 50 hours. In addition, the ordinance provides that all workers engaged on piece work shall have their previous rates increased by 10 per cent and for employees working and paid by the hour, increases of 8 per cent to 20 per cent over the scale previously prevailing, the higher percentage increases to apply to the lower paid workers.

The minimum wage regulations for female workers provide generally for differential minimum rates based on age and experience of the worker, and for different sections of the province. A departure from the general practice was made in Quebec in 1935 when minimum and maximum percentages of the number of workers were set for the different rates of wages for the textile industry instead of the classification by age and experience. This change, in the opinion of the minimum wage officials, greatly facilitated the checking of evasions of the regulations and permitted employers to retain workers at the beginner's rates of wages after a time when they would previously have been entitled to the rates for experienced workers.

It was not the duty of the Commission to examine in any detail the enforcement of the minimum wage regulations in the various provinces, but the statistical data presented to the Commission on earnings of textile employees may well be viewed in relation to existing regulations on minimum wages.

The Quebec regulations, as we have stated, are the only ones which provide for the percentage classification of employees according to wages. The effective minimum rates in this province in 1936, for female textile workers, were:—

* On January 28th, 1938, while this report was in the course of printing, the newspapers announced the issuing of an order by the Ontario Industry and Labour Board fixing its first wage scale, under the Ontario Minimum Wage Act, 1937, for the cotton and woollen divisions of the textile industry. The order is to become effective on March 1, 1938.

† Since postponed to a later date.

	Montreal and District	Remainder of Province
	cents per hour	cents per hour
10% of the employees to receive not less than.....	14.5	12.5
25% of the employees to receive not less than.....	19.0	17.0
65% of the employees to receive not less than.....	25.0	21.0

The payrolls of the cotton and silk divisions of the textile industry, for February, 1936, have been analysed in such a way that the actual earnings of employees may be compared with the minimum rates established for women workers in Quebec. In order to facilitate the comparison we may use the lower of the two Quebec schedules as a standard, bearing in mind that these are the minimum rates for both experienced and inexperienced female workers.

COTTON DIVISION—DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO HOURLY EARNINGS, FEBRUARY, 1936

Hourly Earnings	1936 Quebec Minimum Wage Rates for Outside Montreal	Quebec		Ontario	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
Percentages of total employees receiving					
Less than 12½ cts.....	None	0.3	0.1	.....	.....
12.5 - 16.9 cts.....	10%	8.6	9.2	1.7	0.9
17.0 - 20.9 cts.....	25%	16.1	19.7	4.4	5.6
21.0 cts. and over.....	65%	75.0	71.0	93.9	93.5

The above table is not intended in any way to indicate the extent of conformity of actual wage rates to minimum wage regulations as higher rates are enforced in the Montreal District and the rates for women in Ontario are based on age and experience as well as locality. An examination of the figures for individual companies gives a clearer picture of actual earnings in relation to the minimum Quebec standard although the wage increases which have been given since February, 1936, may have served to obviate some of the extreme low wages which are indicated by the figures in the following table.

COTTON DIVISION—DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO HOURLY EARNINGS, FEBRUARY, 1936

Hourly Earnings	1936 Quebec Minimum Wage Rates for Outside Montreal	Montreal Cottons Ltd.		Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.		Trent Cotton Co.	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Percentages of total employees receiving							
Less than 12½ cts.....	None	0.7	.....	0.2	0.3	.....	.....
12.5 - 16.9 cents.....	10%	5.3	9.7	9.2	21.7	.....	3.9
17.0 - 20.9 cents.....	25%	18.3	27.7	22.1	12.3	13.4	49.0
21.0 cts. and over.....	65%	75.7	62.6	68.5	65.7	86.6	47.1

As earnings of many textile workers are dependent upon piecework rates there may be variations in their earnings between one pay period and another. In the case of the Montreal Cottons Limited it will be seen that the proportion of female employees receiving between 17 and 21 cents per hour was slightly greater than that set under the minimum wage regulations while in the case of the Wabasso Cotton Company Ltd. too large a proportion is found in the group from 12½ to 17 cents. While the situation may have been corrected in the next pay period, it is suggested that piece work rates should be set with ample allowance for possible reductions in earnings due to operating conditions so that wage payments should not fall below the very low minimum standards set by the wage boards.

The Quebec rates do not, of course, prevail in Ontario, where rates are set on the basis of age and experience of female operatives. However, the Trent Cotton Co. a subsidiary of the Hamilton Cotton Company had a much higher proportion of its female workers in the class earning from 17·0 cents to 20·9 cents than would be permissible under the Quebec standard. This is a small mill but, to the workers employed therein, the scale of wages is of vital importance. There seems to be no justification for maintaining a low wage rate even in small undertakings.

On the whole it may be said that the cotton companies have conformed to the minimum wage regulations. The silk industry in Quebec presents a far less favourable record. The combined returns from all mills revealed that the minimum standards were not being maintained in February, 1936.

SILK DIVISION—DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES, ACCORDING TO HOURLY EARNINGS, FEBRUARY 1936

Hourly Earnings	1936 Quebec Minimum Wage Rates for Outside Montreal	Quebec		Ontario	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
Percentages of total employees receiving					
Less than 12½ cts.....	none	9·1	2·7	0·5	.....
12·5-16·9 cents.....	10%	15·3	17·3	4·3	1·5
17·0-20·9 cents.....	25%	14·9	25·3	6·4	5·9
21·0 cts. and over.....	65%	60·7	54·7	88·8	92·6

Although the Quebec minimum wage regulations provided that no female operatives should be paid less than 12½ cents per hour it will be seen that 2·7 per cent of the total number of female workers were receiving less than this amount. The regulations also provided that not more than 10 per cent of the workers should receive less than 17 cents, but the proportion was twice this limit as 20 per cent of the female workers earned less than 17 cents. Instead of 65 per cent of the female workers receiving 21 cents or more, as provided by the regulations, only 54·7 per cent actually earned more than 20·9 cents. The failure to pay the minimum wages was even more serious than the above figures indicate as the returns for some Montreal mills are included in the combined figures and, as has already been mentioned, higher rates prevail in the Montreal area. The large proportions of low-paid male workers in Quebec should also be noted. Male workers in 1936 were not directly included under the minimum wage regulations. Recently this situation has been corrected. Under Ordinance No. 5 of the Quebec Fair Wage Board, already referred to, a minimum rate of 18 cents per hour has been set for both male and female workers in the silk industry. The proportion of males receiving less than 12·5 cents per hour was 9·1 per cent and only 60·7 per cent received 21 cents per hour or more. The

Royal Commission on Price Spreads and Mass Buying reported, at page 118, that "in some natural silk mills, wage conditions were deplorable" (in 1934), and in spite of some improvements, this finding was applicable to the conditions in certain mills in 1936. Two companies were specifically mentioned in the Price Spreads Commission as having particularly bad records and we are bound to state that in 1936 the same companies presented among the worst wage records. Employees of the M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., of Montmagny, and of the Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd., of Louiseville, when classified on the basis of hourly earnings, show the following distribution.

SILK DIVISION—DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO HOURLY EARNINGS, FEBRUARY 1936

Hourly Earnings	1936 Quebec Minimum Wage Rates for Outside Montreal	Associated Textiles Ltd.		M. E. Binz Co. Ltd.	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
Percentages of total employees receiving					
Less than 12½ cents.....	none	6.8	10.4	42.1	6.2
12.5-16.9 cents.....	10%	12.8	37.1	19.0	6.3
17.0-20.9 cents.....	25%	15.3	29.6	13.6	26.6
21 cents and over.....	65%	65.1	22.9	25.3	60.9

Although the average hourly earnings of the female workers in the M. E. Binz Co. Ltd. had advanced from 10.5 cents in 1934 to 19.0 cents in 1936, the wages had not been brought up to the minimum standard as 6.2 per cent were receiving less than 12½ cents per hour and only 60.9 per cent were earning 21 cents and over. In the case of male workers, average earnings had been increased from 13.2 cents per hour in 1934 to 16.6 cents in 1936, but only 22.9 per cent were then receiving 21 cents and over. In terms of weekly earnings, male employees got, on the average \$7.66 in February, 1936, and female workers, \$9.09. During the course of the hearings held by the Commission in Montmagny, it was intimated by company officials that further wage advances would be made as conditions warranted. According to information received from the Company in March, 1937, the wages of the female operatives then conformed to the minimum wage standards, but only 34 per cent of the male workers were receiving 21 cents and over, while 25 per cent were still getting less than 12½ cents per hour.

It might have been expected that the Associated Textiles of Canada, Ltd., a United States controlled company and the largest of the broad silk mills, which had been subject to censure in the report of the Price Spreads Commission, would have taken steps in the intervening period so to improve its wage payments as to prevent further criticism. The records show, however, that average hourly earnings of female workers in 1936, were a little more than a cent above the 1934 level, 18.8 cents compared with 17.6 cents in 1934, while, as the above table shows, 10.4 per cent received less than 12½ cents per hour in 1936 and only 22.9 per cent earned 21 cents or more. In the two week pay period in February, 1936, 27.7 per cent of the male workers averaged less than \$10 a week and 24.2 per cent of the female workers less than \$6 a week. The weekly earnings of all male workers in this pay period were \$13.75 and \$8.28 for the female operatives.

REAL WAGES

The discussion so far has been confined to changes in money wages. But money wages must be considered in relation to the purchasing power of the dollars contained in the pay envelope and their value varies with changes in the

prices of the goods and services which textile workers must purchase. The measurement of changes in the cost of living is extremely difficult and while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares and publishes a cost-of-living index, it is not certain how far changes in the cost of living of low-paid textile workers are accurately reflected in the composite cost-of-living index. For example, rent constitutes an important item in the cost of living for textile workers, yet the rent for cheaper dwellings has not been uniform in the various textile localities. The general cost-of-living index recorded a drop of approximately 25 per cent in rent charges between 1930 and 1934. In Quebec, however, the rent of cheaper dwellings as reported to the Department of Labour declined only 10 per cent, and in fact, in some localities, e.g. Sherbrooke and St. Hyacinthe, the rents reported were higher in 1934 than in 1930. The average rent charged by the Montreal Cottons Limited for its workmen's dwellings in Valleyfield was practically the same during the depression as in 1930. Figures for "real wages" which are secured by dividing money wages by the general cost-of-living index cannot be considered other than rough measures of the changes in the purchasing power of textile wages and although use is made of such figures the limitations mentioned above must not be overlooked.

While mention will be made of "real" hourly earnings, it must be borne in mind that so far as the individual worker is concerned, it is only the purchasing power of the dollars in the pay envelope which is affected by changing prices. If a worker's income is seriously reduced by short-time employment, his real income is not increased by the extent to which his hourly wage rate may be advanced by conversion into deflated dollars.

It is a well-established economic phenomenon that wages rates are not reduced concurrently with rapid declines in the cost of living. It is equally well established that wage rates do not move upward as rapidly as prices. So that, while the real wages of workmen *fully employed* advance in times of falling living costs, their wages lag behind when prices are rising. This latter phenomenon is illustrated in the history of wages in the Dominion Textile Company as given in Exhibit 1211.

	Real Hourly Earnings Dominion Textile Co. (Expressed as a percentage of 1914)
1914..	100.0
1915..	96.5
1916..	93.0
1917..	91.7
1918..	84.1
1919..	88.2

The relative changes in real hourly earnings in the principal branches of the textile industry are shown in Table 50.

50. INDEX NUMBERS OF REAL HOURLY EARNINGS IN PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

(1930=100)

QUEBEC

Division		1930	1934	1936
Cotton.....	M.	100.0	112.0	112.3
	F.	100.0	120.8	130.0
Woollen.....	M.	100.0	121.2	119.9
	F.	100.0	123.2	132.7
Broad Silk.....	M.	100.0	106.4	107.4
	F.	100.0	101.2	108.7
Knit Goods.....	M.	100.0	123.0	125.5
	F.	100.0	118.1	127.0
Hosiery.....	M.	100.0	116.0	124.8
	F.	100.0	117.5	127.5

ONTARIO

Cotton.....	M.	100.0	102.2	108.1
	F.	100.0	118.6	123.0
Woollen.....	M.	100.0	107.7	109.4
	F.	100.0	110.1	112.2
Broad Silk.....	*M.	100.0	110.3	90.7
	*F.	100.0	119.1	98.0
Knit Goods.....	M.	100.0	110.1	111.1
	F.	100.0	110.0	112.0
Hosiery.....	M.	100.0	117.8	112.6
	F.	100.0	121.6	126.7

* As hourly earnings are not available for 1930, weekly earnings have been used to determine changes in real wages.

Counsel for the industry stressed the fact that real hourly earnings of textile workers increased during the depression, but consideration of wages must not be restricted to one phase of the business cycle. The following observation contained in a letter dated November 22, 1932, from Mr. H. Barrett, of Dominion Woollens and Worsteds, Ltd., to Mr. A. O. Dawson, might be applied equally well to other divisions:—

“In the woollen and worsted branch of the textile industry, wages never rose to a very high level, even in the most prosperous times, and consequently the economies which can be effected in other industries by wage reductions cannot be effected in our case.”

Changes in real wages in the textile industry must be viewed in relation to the changes in wages in Canadian manufacturing industries during the same period. The Federal Department of Labour prepares annually a report entitled “Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada,” from which it is possible to derive indices of real wages for certain classes of factory labour. The indices relate principally to changes in the wages of male factory workers.

ROYAL COMMISSION

CHANGES IN REAL WAGES
(Expressed as a percentage of 1930)

	Common Factory Labour	Miscellaneous Factory Trades
1930.....	100.0	100.0
1934.....	114.4	112.5
1936.....	117.3	114.7

A comparison of the changes in the real wages of common factory labour with those for male workers in the textile industry reveals that only three groups show a greater advance in real wages than common factory labour and these three groups are in Quebec. A reference to preceding tables shows that these three divisions in Quebec had considerably lower hourly earnings in 1930 than those which prevailed in Ontario.

Real wages of female workers in 1936 show a considerable advance over the 1930 level. The increases in Quebec are much higher than in Ontario. This is due, in part to the revision in 1935 of the Quebec minimum wage order governing textile manufacturing. The minimum scales were adjusted to a 48-hour week from the 55-hour basis established in 1928, and this resulted in an advance in hourly rates of approximately 12½ per cent. The greater part of the increase in real hourly wages of female employees in Quebec and Ontario is due to the regulations of the Minimum Wage Boards.

WAGES IN CANADA, UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

International comparisons of wages are extremely difficult to make, particularly if there are wide differences in mode of living, government regulations, provision of social insurance, etc. Even between Canada and the United States, countries with similar industrial structure, comparisons of wages cannot be made without bearing in mind such factors as the cost of living, the geographic situation and the conditions of employment. Between Quebec and the industrial Southern States there are wide climatic and cultural differences which directly affect the real income of textile workers in the two localities.

The following table shows the trend in hourly wages in Quebec and Ontario and the average for North and South in the United States. The reduction in hours in the United States following the establishment of the textile code in 1933, should be kept in mind.

51. AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE COTTON AND WOOLLEN DIVISIONS OF
THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY, QUEBEC, ONTARIO AND THE UNITED STATES,
FEBRUARY 1926 TO 1936

Year	Quebec		Ontario		United States	
	Cotton	Woollen	Cotton	Woollen	Cotton	Woollen
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
1926.....	26.5 (a)	26.7	29.4 (a)	33.8	32.6	47.9
1930.....	27.4 (a)	27.7	31.8 (a)	34.8	32.4	48.7
1932.....					26.3	42.2
1933.....	28.1 (b)	26.1 (b)	30.9 (b)	31.3 (b)	22.0	34.7
1933, August.....					35.8	43.3
1934.....	25.5 (b)	26.6	29.0 (b)	30.2	37.2	48.6
1936.....	26.6	27.8	30.4	31.4	26.7	49.4

(a) Partly estimated.

(b) Data from Price Spreads Commission.

Average hourly earnings of cotton operatives in both Quebec and Ontario were below the average for the United States, as a whole, from 1926 to 1930.

With the onset of the depression, hourly wages in the United States were greatly reduced and remained at a low level until the establishment of the Cotton Code under the N.R.A. in August, 1933, when hourly rates of wages were advanced sharply, the greatest increases being made in the Southern States. The figures in the foregoing table show that in the pre-code period the average hourly earnings for the United States as a whole were below the levels prevailing in Canada at that time. Hourly earnings of workers in the Southern States dropped considerably below the Quebec level in this period and hourly wages in northern mills were slightly lower than in Quebec for a time.

It has been a general contention of the Canadian cotton industry over a considerable period of years that while wages in the northern mills of the United States have been higher than in Canada, according to the following statement which appeared in a brief presented by the Canadian Cloth and Yarn Mills before the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation, 1927, "the most serious competition comes from the Southern States where it is known that wages and other manufacturing costs are substantially lower than in Canada." Since the adoption of the cotton code under the N.R.A. in 1933, hourly wages for both males and females in southern mills have been higher than the average in Canadian cotton factories. The following table comparing earnings in August, 1934, in the United States and February, 1936, for Ontario and Quebec gives some indication of the difference in wages between the two countries. In both Canada and the United States wages are now higher than for the periods mentioned:—

52. AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, UNITED STATES, AUGUST, 1934 AND ONTARIO AND QUEBEC, FEBRUARY, 1936

	United States		Ontario	Quebec
	North	South		
	cents	cents	cents	cents
Males.....	44.7	36.9	32.5	28.0
Females.....	38.5	33.1	26.5	23.5
Both sexes.....	42.2	35.6	30.4	26.6

Although low-paid southern labour has now been removed as a competitive factor in cotton imports from the United States by reason of the great increase in wage rates in the Southern States since 1933, it is of some interest to attempt to determine the extent to which this factor was significant in earlier years. The record of the Dominion Textile Company, as given in Exhibits 1211 and 1367, enables a comparison to be made of average earnings in the mills of this company with the average for the United States as a whole.

53. AVERAGE EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES IN THE MILLS OF THE DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY AND IN THE COTTON GOODS INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES

Date	Hourly Earnings		Weekly Earnings	
	Dominion Textile Company	United States	Dominion Textile Company	United States
	cents	cents	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1914.....	14.3	15.3		
1920.....	29.2	48.0		
1926.....	26.9	32.8	12.69	15.91
1930.....	28.4	31.9	12.63	14.51
1932.....	28.9	24.0	11.90	10.83
1935.....	27.4	37.7	11.69	13.04
January, 1937.....	29.3	39.0	14.72	15.43

In January, 1937, the employees of the Dominion Textile Company worked approximately 50 hours per week to earn an average of \$14.72, while mill hands in the United States worked slightly less than 40 hours to earn \$15.43. The average for the United States cover both northern and southern mills.

As the foregoing analysis relates only to one company in Canada and to both northern and southern mills in the United States it is of some value to attempt a comparison of average earnings between the several producing areas in both countries in the pre-depression period.⁽¹⁾

54. COMPARISON OF HOURLY EARNINGS OF COTTON OPERATIVES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, 1926 AND 1930

	UNITED STATES (a)		CANADA			
	1926	1930	All Employees (b)		Selected Occupations (c)	
			1926	1930	1926	1930
	North		Ontario			
Male.....	44.4	43.3	33.3	36.3	31.5	35.5
Female.....	37.0	35.6	25.4	26.7	25.4	26.7
Both Sexes.....	40.6	39.6	29.4	31.8	28.0	30.3
	South		Quebec			
Male.....	28.7	30.1	29.8	30.5	28.7	29.0
Female.....	23.1	24.2	22.5	22.8	22.5	22.8
Both Sexes.....	26.6	27.0	26.5	27.4	25.1	25.2
	All States		Canada (Including Maritime Provinces)			
Male.....	34.7	34.6	31.1	32.5	.....	.....
Female.....	30.1	29.3	23.5	24.3	.....	.....
Both Sexes.....	32.8	32.5	27.5	29.0	.....	.....

(a) Not including dyeing or finishing departments. Averages calculated from data in Bureau of Labor Statistics Reports Nos. 446 and 539.

(b) Including dyeing and finishing departments. Estimated in part.

(c) In grey mills.

A study of the above table leads to the following conclusions:—

(a) Hourly earnings for males and females in northern mills were considerably higher than in the Southern States and in Canada.

(b) Hourly earnings in Ontario for both males and females were lower than in the Northern States by considerably more than they exceeded average earnings in southern mills.

(c) Hourly earnings of male employees in Quebec were considerably lower than in the northern mills in the United States and were approximately the same as in the southern mills. Hourly earnings of females, on the other hand, were lower in Quebec than in the southern mills.

(d) Average hourly earnings for Canada were lower than for the United States, the difference being greater for females than for males.

The woollen industry in the United States is located almost entirely in the Northern States. The hourly earnings of woollen employees have been consistently higher in the United States than in Canada, but during the depression, weekly earnings, on account of short time, were lower in the United States mills.

In international comparisons of weekly wages, due account must be taken of the length of the working week. With the exception of the woollen division of

¹ See U.S. *Monthly Labor Review*, "Regional Differences in Cotton Textile Wages," January, 1938.

the textile industry, workers in Great Britain have had a standard work week of 48 hours in the post-war period. In the United States, hours of work were progressively shortened in the Northern States; prior to the depression, but remained at approximately the same standard in the Southern States as in Canada until the establishment of the Cotton Textile Code in 1933, when the work week was limited to 40 hours in both the North and South. This standard has been fairly well maintained in the United States in recent years.

55. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN QUEBEC, ONTARIO, UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES—1929-1936

Division	QUEBEC			ONTARIO			UNITED STATES			UNITED KINGDOM (a)		
	1930	1934	1936	1930	1934	1936	1930	1934	1936	1929	1933	1936
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Cotton.....	9 98	9 91	10 64	14 22	12 99	13 51	15 24	12 98	13 59	8 42	7 69	8 18
M	11 70	10 97	11 57	16 33	14 11	14 69	North 14 48	South 10 29	.....	.....	.....	12 07(b)
F	8 92	8 83	9 57	12 73	11 79	12 13	North 12 18	South 9 19	.....	.....	.....	6 96(b)
Wool.....	13 69	12 34	13 82	15 30	14 96	15 40	21 07	17 23	18 18	9 54	8 95	9 30
M	16 90	16 19	16 45	19 27	17 66	18 04	North 17 58	South 11 94	.....	.....	.....	12 51(b)
F	9 50	9 71	10 36	11 37	11 72	12 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 59(b)
Silk and Rayon.	15 53	11 79	11 28	20 21	14 84	13 49	21 11	17 86	14 44	.....	.....	.....
M	18 55	13 85	12 60	22 85	17 13	16 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
F	12 68	9 31	9 34	17 33	13 32	11 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) English currency converted at par.

(b) Adults.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Representatives of the industry appearing before the Commission laid considerable emphasis upon the provision of employment in the textile industry during the depression years. The significant figures in this connection may be taken from the Textile Manual, 1937.

56. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY, 1929-1936

Year	Total	Cotton	Hosiery and knit goods	Woollen and worsted	Silk and rayon	Dyeing and finishing	Cordage, rope and twine
1929.....	56,246	22,087	19,048	8,404	4,372	967	1,368
1930.....	51,783	18,590	18,165	7,710	5,393	847	1,058
1931.....	51,571	17,577	17,698	8,208	6,273	847	968
1932.....	51,855	16,818	17,655	8,586	7,036	782	998
1933.....	54,556	17,885	17,159	9,832	7,801	864	1,015
1934.....	59,755	20,029	17,978	10,636	9,220	940	952
1935.....	62,004	20,248	18,511	11,159	10,088	997	1,001
1936.....	63,874	20,224	19,439	11,971	10,189	1,025	1,036

Employment in the textile industry declined from 56,246 employees in 1929 to 51,783 in 1930. The aggregate number of workers remained at this low level in 1931 and 1932, but in 1933 an upward trend was shown which resulted in the total employment rising above the 1929 level by some 3,500 employees in 1934 and some 7,000 in 1935. This recovery in employment was due largely to increases in the woollen and the silk divisions of the industry, as employment in

1935, in the cotton, knit goods and cordage divisions was below the 1929 level. Further increases in employment were recorded in 1936 and also in 1937, as shown by Table 26 in Chapter V.

The following table, based on figures published in the Textile Manual, 1936, shows the trend in number of employees, salaries and wages, in the Primary Textile industry, for a period of years.

57. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN THE PRIMARY TEXTILE INDUSTRY, 1926 TO 1936

Year	Number of employees	Salaries and wages
		\$
1926.....	49,801	40,206,551
1927.....	52,981	44,526,414
1928.....	55,480	47,876,959
1929.....	56,246	48,637,326
1930.....	51,783	42,912,549
1931.....	51,571	43,155,484
1932.....	51,855	41,423,106
1933.....	54,556	41,736,951
1934.....	59,755	46,882,153
1935.....	62,004	48,825,837
1936.....	63,874	52,438,216

The numbers employed in an industry do not give any indication of the extent of full-time or partial employment that may be offered the workers on the pay-rolls. From the results of the Seventh Decennial Census, it is possible to determine the average amount of employment which was given workers in the textile industry in the year ending June 1, 1931.

58. AVERAGE NUMBER OF WEEKS EMPLOYMENT IN TEXTILE AND ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING CENSUS YEAR, 1931

	Weeks employed	
	Males	Females
All manufacturing industries.....	41-01	43-52
Textile products—not clothing.....	43-27	42-89
Cotton goods.....	41-81	41-86
Hosiery and knit goods.....	43-72	43-00
Silk and silk goods (including rayon).....	46-19	45-42
Woollen and worsted.....	43-12	42-09

Short-time employment is reflected not only in the number of weeks worked but also in the number of hours worked per week. No general statistics are available for the actual hours of work of textile operatives over a period of years, but the trend in weekly hours for the largest cotton company will give some indication of the changes in this branch of the industry during the depression.

Fiscal Years Ending March	Dominion Textile Company
	Average weekly hours of work of grey mill employees
1929.....	47.6
1930.....	46.1
1931.....	44.5
1932.....	43.8
1933.....	41.2
1934.....	45.3
1935.....	43.0
1936.....	42.6

The general movement of employment in the textile industry in Canada may be compared with the trend revealed in employment statistics for the United Kingdom and the United States, the two principal suppliers of textile products to Canada.

59. COMPARATIVE FLUCTUATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN CANADA, UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM 1927-1937

1927=100

Countries and Industries	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	July 1937
<i>Canada—</i>											
Cotton (yarn and cloth).....	100	98	91	80	75	74	72	84	85	90	101
Wool (yarn and cloth).....	100	104	101	90	100	108	115	123	134	142	143
Silk and silk goods.....	100	100	100	125	143	172	184	223	248	250	253
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	100	101	97	90	91	97	93	113	118	123	130
Hosiery and knit goods.....	100	102	112	106	104	108	108	115	117	122	126
Textile products.....	100	101	102	97	93	93	93	103	105	113	121
All industries.....	100	107	114	107	97	82	80	92	95	99	114
<i>United States—</i>											
Cotton goods.....	100	90	91	76	70	63	81	86	83	88	96
Cotton smallwares.....	100	100	102	100	86	76	88	95	99	101	106
Wool and worsted goods.....	100	96	95	77	77	64	82	76	100	95	93
Silk and rayon goods.....	100	100	102	94	86	73	87	87	85	77	79
Textile fabrics.....	100	95	98	85	79	71	85	89	92	93	97
Knit goods.....	100	100	88	100	94	82	100	105	110	113	113
Total textiles.....	100	97	101	89	84	75	87	91	95	97	96
All industries.....	100	100	106	92	78	86	73	83	87	93	103
<i>United Kingdom—</i>											
Cotton.....	100	99	99	100	98	92	89	83	79	75	73
Wool.....	100	101	100	100	100	97	96	96	93	93	93
Silk and artificial silk.....	100	131	138	146	135	131	130	136	146	150	151
Hosiery.....	100	103	106	108	113	115	115	118	116	119	120
All industries.....	100	99	102	98	94	93	97	101	103	108	115

TECHNOLOGICAL UNEMPLOYMENT

The extent to which the re-organization of work and increased mechanization in textile plants have resulted in the displacement of labour cannot be definitely determined. If the changes are introduced gradually, it is possible that operatives displaced from one occupation may be absorbed elsewhere. The majority of workers appearing before the Commission told of increasing work-loads and the reduction of working force during the depression period. There was a clear indication from the evidence of the workers that they felt themselves entirely at the mercy of the management in these matters. It would appear that considerable improvement in the morale of the labour force might result if the workers were informed of the proposed changes in machinery, work-loads, etc., and their co-operation sought in arriving at improvements in the organization of the work. The Commission expert found only a few instances in which the work required of operatives appeared unduly heavy. The complaints of larger work-loads probably arise as much from the fear of loss of position as the manufacturing operations are reorganized, as from the increased attention required in the operation of a larger number of machines. Nevertheless some evidence was given the Commission that the increased installation of automatic machinery and the shifting of subsidiary activities from skilled to unskilled operatives have resulted in the displacement of some skilled operatives. Considerable reorganization of work was carried out at the plants of the Montreal Cottons Ltd. in the period subsequent to 1929. The following figures taken from exhibits 954 and 955 illustrate the displacement of skilled operatives by unskilled workers in the weave room.

	1929	1930
Production.....	37,227,204 yards	33,308,739 yards
Number of weavers.....	514	331
Number of battery hands.....		125
Other operatives.....	173	269
Total operatives.....	687	725
Wages per 1,000 yards.....	\$14.89	\$13.80

In this case we find the number of weavers was reduced from 514 to 331 and while the total number of workers increased the additions were mainly among unskilled and low-paid operatives.

The increasing specialization in the work of cotton operatives and the subsequent reduction in the proportion of skilled workers narrows the opportunities for advancement for younger workers. The Commission expert makes the following comment on this situation which, of course, was rendered more acute in the cotton division during the depression:—

“A serious problem is the growing up of young boys and girls on unskilled operations such as battery hands and doffers. They develop high skill, and in a few years are grown up; but as conditions are now there is no room for them on the more highly skilled operations carrying higher wages, which would be more suitable for these older boys and girls.”

The condition of labour in textile factories call for the more forcible application of existing provincial labour legislation and the adoption of more advanced regulations governing conditions of work and terms of employment. The desirability of having relatively uniform labour standards in the various provinces is also apparent.

The physical conditions of work in textile factories should be carefully regulated by the appropriate authority under the provisions of factory legislation. The amount of moisture permitted in the work rooms, the degree of heat, the nature of the ventilation system and the presence of dangerous fumes should not be left to the discretion of management, but should be subject to careful regulation. As it is now, factory inspectors examine into such matters, but it is far from certain how carefully they are guided in their inspection by adequate scientific examination of conditions. In Great Britain, under the Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1929, regulations were issued limiting the amount of moisture permitted in cotton weaving and prescribing the method for the introduction of steam and for ventilation. In Quebec, regulations have been issued by the Board of Health laying down a scale for heat and humidity in establishments where work necessitates the introduction of steam into the air. No reference was made to the application of this scale during the course of the inquiry and it apparently represents the only effort which has been made in any province for the definite regulation of the atmospheric conditions in cotton factories. The presence of large numbers of young persons in the textile industry requires, as we have already suggested, the most careful medical attention.

Although the textile executives who appeared before the Commission generally testified that their policy was not to engage workers under 16 years of age, it is clear that, either through falsely representing their age or because of special circumstances, children under 16 years of age do find employment in the industry. It would appear necessary that regulations should be adopted which would throw greater safeguards around the employment of children.

Hours of labour in most divisions of the textile industry in Canada are, as has already been pointed out far longer than those prevailing in the textile industry in other western countries. In June, 1937, the International Labour Conference adopted a draft convention which the Canadian Government and

Workers' delegates supported, providing for a 40-hour week in the textile industry: Nevertheless, the fact remains that hours in most Canadian factories run from fifty to fifty-five a week.

It has been possible to present in this section only summary statistics on wages and employment in the textile industry. Further statistics on labour and wages will be found in the appendix.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The textile industry in Canada has stood throughout its history on a basis of individual as opposed to collective bargaining. The post-war period down to the appointment of this Royal Commission, while it was productive of shop committees in some plants, was devoid of any effective association of workers and, therefore, of effective machinery for collective bargaining. The attitude of the employer as a whole toward bargaining with unions was distinctly negative at the time public sittings of this Commission were being held.

The failure to organize the workers in the industry in the past is due not only to the opposition of the employers, but also to the nature of the industry itself. The textile industry, as has been shown in the preceding section, employs a much larger proportion of females and young workers than does manufacturing industry in general. The difficulties of developing responsible labour unions are much greater in such an industry, particularly when it is characterized by relatively low wages. It has also been pointed out that the primary textile industry has a large proportion of unskilled or semi-skilled workers and consequently it has been impossible effectively to organize the industry in craft unions, which until recently have been the characteristic type of labour union on this continent.

Difficulties of organization due to the characteristics of the labour force have been augmented by the growth of large industrial undertakings during the present century. It has been pointed out in Chapter II that the textile industry in Canada developed largely out of local undertakings, which as time went on, came more and more under the control of a few large corporations. As long as the factories were small and operated by the owners, the relations between employer and employees were relatively close and while wages might be low, the owner could scarcely avoid accepting direct responsibility for the working conditions and welfare of his employees. The development of joint stock companies and the wide diffusion of share capital has led to the separation of management from ownership and has likewise led to impersonal relations between the shareholder and the wage-earners in many divisions of the textile industry. The majority of textile workers no longer have direct access to the owner of the factories in which they work, but must make such representation as they can through the various foremen and superintendents who constitute the factory management of the company. The worker thus feels that as an individual he can no longer hope to play any part in bargaining for his conditions of employment, and that only through joint action with his fellow-workers can he establish bargaining equality with the large corporation.

The Royal Commission on Industrial Legislation in the Union of South Africa gave the following finding on the position of trade unions in modern industry:—

"It is now generally recognized that the trade union movement is almost an indispensable part of our social structure. In these days, when the employees in a single workshop often number many hundreds, the arrangement of individual contracts of service would present many administrative difficulties, and for this reason alone many employers have adopted the policy of encouraging their employees to link up with unions thus paving the way for collective bargaining. The better type of employer also appreciated the fact that well-organized and well-disciplined trade unions can do much to reduce evasion of industrial legislation by eradicating collusion between employees and the less reputable type of employer. Generally speaking, the capacity of an individual worker to bargain for fair conditions of employment is very limited, and is becoming more so with the development

of industry into large-scale methods of production. Collective bargaining, however, tends to place the employee on a basis of equality with the employer in negotiations."

The changing relationship between employer and employee and the necessity for establishing relatively uniform labour standards throughout an industry has brought to the fore the question of more effective labour organization. In spite of the active or passive opposition of employers, labour continues to organize, achieving some success in periods of prosperity and suffering reverses when the tide of business turns. The development of labour unions without the sympathetic understanding of management leads to serious industrial conflicts and to waste of economic resources, which are borne not only by the industry but by the country at large.

HISTORY OF TEXTILE UNIONISM

As reference was made during the course of the inquiry to the development of labour unions in the United Kingdom, some consideration must be given to the results of labour organization in that country. Textile unions in the United Kingdom date back to the middle of the last century and as early as the 1830's spinners and weavers were playing their parts in the turbulent trade union movement of that day.

During 1880, the amalgamation of cotton spinners and weavers were, along with the amalgamated societies of engineers, carpenters and iron workers, the stablest element of trade unionism. Sidney and Beatrice Webb, dealing with textile organization in 1892 in their *History of Trade Unionism*, draw a picture of some 200,000 trade unionists confined largely to the cotton industry showing a strong preference for federal associations as a form of organization and their emphasis centering on trade objects.

"...The powerful Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners (established 1853) a federal union of 19,500 members comprising forty separate district associations, joined with its sister federations, the Northern Counties Amalgamated Association of Weavers (established 1884, 71,000 members) and the Amalgamated Association of Card Blowing Room Operatives (31,000 members, established 1886), in the United Textile Factory Workers Association (established 1886). This Association formed exclusively for Parliamentary purposes, focused the very considerable *political* influence of 125,000 organized cotton operatives in Lancashire, Cheshire and Yorkshire, and was, next to the Miners' Federation, by far the most powerful Trade Union organization in the country."

It is pertinent to remark that the British cotton operatives have always adhered to protecting the standard of life of their members by legislation, as a leading principle of trade unionism. In this they are to be contrasted with such British organizations as the Engineers and the various building trades. Doubtless, one of the reasons for this emphasis is the fact that the industry is localized in a comparatively small number of counties.

The nature of collective bargaining in Lancashire is only understood through reference to the intricacy of calculations necessary to the elaboration of the piece rate "lists," and still more, to computing the exact effect of each projected change in rates in any of the numerous factories. The complexity of these calculations has resulted in the development of a peculiar type of trade union official, "keen, astute and alert-minded—a combination in the Trade Union World," say the Webbs, "of the accountant and the lawyer." These officials have for three-quarters of a century been chosen for their task by competitive examinations, to quote again from the Webbs.

"Under such guidance the Lancashire cotton operatives achieved extraordinary success. Their first task was in all districts to obtain and perfect the lists. The rate and method of remunerating being in this way secured, their energy was devoted to improving the other conditions of their labour by means of appropriate legislation. Ever since 1830 the Lancashire operatives, especially the spinners, have strongly supported the legislative regulation of the hours and other conditions of their industry."

The application of the various piece rate lists in the cotton industry involves more than the mere calculation of wages from the published lists; it also involves allowances to the operative for poor material or old-fashioned machinery and allowances to the employer for improvements he may make. Conferences of the cotton experts have to do chiefly with interpretation—application to particular jobs or particular process—of existing general agreements accepted by both sides. The conclusion or revision of the general agreement calling for Collective Bargaining, necessitates bringing together a joint committee composed of a number of representatives of each side. The District Union and the District Employers' Association revise the details of their lists in periodical conferences but leave all matters relating to particular mills to the Secretaries of District Unions and District Employers' Associations. Questions other than the altering of technical details, such as general reduction or advance of wages throughout the trade, or general shortening of hours are dealt with by the combined representatives of the employers attended by their agents and solicitors and the central executive of the amalgamated association concerned. These latter meetings are very rare as the tendency is to tamper with the list as little as possible.

The Brookland Agreement which covered the spinning trade from 1893 to 1905 was terminated by the Unions. They held, at that time, "its machinery worked slowly and in such a way as to hamper the operatives in obtaining the advantages of good times." Other agreements, however, followed in due course.

In recent years the cotton industry has suffered from depressed conditions which led to a series of disputes, involving the observance of the 48-hour week, the question of the number of looms per weaver and problems of reorganization. The employers in some cases argued that the restrictions imposed by trade unions hindered the development of more efficient means of manufacturing, while the unions opposed any marked change in the agreements until the claims of employers that benefits would be both profitable to the workers and the industry had been established. These conditions have led to the further search of means to re-establish satisfactory collective bargaining and especially for more adequate machinery to insure the maintenance of established trade agreements.

The Cotton Manufacturing (Temporary Provisions) Act of 1934 made it possible to give the force of law to the wage provisions of the trade agreements relating to the weaving trades, and thus prevent unscrupulous employers from evading the agreements. Another method which has been used to some extent has been the establishment of trade boards under the Minister of Labour, such boards consisting of independent members as well as representatives of the employers and operatives, for the fixing of rates when the parties themselves failed to reach an agreement.

English textile unionism, therefore, employs forms calculated to preserve a high degree of autonomy for trade purposes in its various regional and functional parts, yet capable of focusing authority in considerable measure. Its chief dependence is upon trade agreements of the comprehensive type, in which it has a long and honourable experience. Its efforts to operate and maintain trade contracts has led to a large use of machinery for conciliation and arbitration.

Unions do offer some hindrances in the rapid carrying through of technological changes and rearrangements affecting hours where they feel that such changes are likely to operate against their interest. They withdraw such objections when it is demonstrated they are wrong.

It may be useful here to sum up the main features of collective bargaining in the textile industry in Great Britain as it has developed during the past century. The essential feature is that British employers recognize the unions as the spokesmen for labour and have, for generations, accepted the principle of collective bargaining. In the course of conversation I asked the Vice-President

of the Master Spinners Association (an organization of employers) what law, if any, gave force to collective agreements. His reply was "collective bargaining is governed by the law of common sense." In the United Kingdom, the conduct of affairs between employers and employees involves the processes of representatives of the two parties meeting in conferences and working out an agreement covering labour conditions, or, failing to reach an agreement, proceeding normally to use some means of conciliation.

The development of trade agreements is influenced and guided by technical experts who have been brought up within the unions and subjected by them to impartial examinations before being permitted to act as experts in interpreting the piece rate "lists" or in determining the nature and extent of "allowances." These experts, acting with respective spokesmen for the two parties, make possible the achievement of intelligent results in the bargaining processes and the attainment of a satisfactory agreement provided the basic positions of the employers and employees are reconcilable. In the United Kingdom considerable use has been made of conciliation, both through voluntary machinery provided by the parties themselves in their trade agreements, and, when such has proved unsatisfactory, through conciliation boards or committees, provided under legislative enactments. Arbitration has also been made use of when methods of conciliation have failed.

This outline of industrial relations in the textile industry in the United Kingdom seems to indicate the logical development of organization both on the part of employers and employees. The issues are no longer settled by one party but are determined in most cases as the result of amicable agreements between organized groups of workmen and employers.

TRADE UNIONS IN CANADA

Labour unions of any character were practically unknown in the Canadian textile industry until as late as 1905. The period of prosperity in the industry which commenced about that time witnessed the development of the "Federation of Textile Workers," which was affiliated with the "National Trades and Labour Congress," the predecessor of the "Canadian Federation of Labour," which included only national unions. In 1906, after a labour dispute in one of the cotton mills in the Province of Quebec, the Federation of Textile Workers abandoned its Canadian affiliation and became part of the "United Federation of Textile Workers of America." Wage increases were granted during 1906 and 1907, some as the result of organized demands by the labour unions, and these successes probably encouraged the growth of the unions. At all events, towards the latter part of 1906, 14 locals of the United Federation of Textile Workers of America had been formed. The connection with the international union was not maintained for long and within a year the Canadian locals formed a new national federation and adopted the title "Federation of Textile Workers of Canada." Throughout the year 1907 the federation continued to grow and to extend its jurisdiction and influence. In the following year, differences developed among union leaders in the Federation and this division in the ranks, together with the depression in the textile trade, brought on a distressful strike and led eventually to the serious weakening of the unions. Various locals of the Federation continued to function down to the War, but never again as forcefully as in the brief period in 1907.

The record of union membership published by the Federal Department of Labour shows that in 1912 the Federation of Textile Workers of Canada had five locals, three in Montreal and two in Magog, with a total membership of 724. Between 1914 and 1918 it had from two to five locals, the membership being somewhat over one thousand. The United Textile Workers of America with which most of the Canadian locals had been affiliated prior to 1910, when the

international organization was known as the United Federation of Textile Workers of America, had only two locals in Canada in 1911, one at Peterborough, Ontario, and the other at Guelph. Between 1916 and 1920 locals were organized in Ontario and Quebec, and also in New Brunswick, bringing the membership up to 2,524, as reported to the Department of Labour. During 1919 a number of labour disputes occurred in the textile industry, the more important of which involved workers in the Montreal and Montmorency mills of the Dominion Textile Company. In 1919, the two remaining locals of the Federation of Textile Workers of Canada were absorbed in the United Textile Workers of America.

Organization among the textile workers reached the high point of some 20 locals in 1920, but during the ensuing depression membership dwindled and many of the locals disappeared. This period, however, witnessed the development of a new form of labour organization, namely Les Syndicats Nationaux Catholiques, which held their first convention in 1919. No separate organization of textile workers is recorded by the Department of Labour in that year, but in 1920, three local unions were reported at St. Hyacinthe, Montreal and Sherbrooke. In 1926, La Fédération Nationale Catholique du Textile was formed to unite the various locals and this organization apparently continued until 1930 after which no further reference is made to it until 1936, although several of the local unions continued to be reported.

Organization among textile workers must, therefore, be said to have become of relatively minor importance during the late 20's and to have been even more seriously weakened during the depression. The adoption of the N.R.A. in the United States in 1933, led to more forcible organization work on the part of the United Textile Workers of America, which, while it had no immediate effect upon labour organization in Canada, nevertheless formed the background for the more active work of organization which was to be undertaken in Canada, commencing in 1935. Organization among textile workers in Canada when the Commission commenced its hearings, early in 1936, was still of a very rudimentary character. Locals of the United Textile Workers of America prior to that time had dwindled to two, one of which was reported in Milltown, N.B., and the other in Vancouver, B.C. A local of some importance had recently been organized in Three Rivers, Quebec, and representatives of this union appeared before the Commission during its inquiry in that city. Later on, in the same year, as a result of an industrial dispute in Cornwall, Ontario, a rayon workers' union was formed as a local of the United Textile Workers of America. The Commission also found evidence of attempts to organize locals of the United Textile Workers at various points in Ontario, while in the Province of Quebec active steps were being taken to revive La Fédération Nationale Catholique du Textile. The result of this active organization work in both Ontario and Quebec became evident in the following year when organized demands were made upon employers by unions in the two provinces. The refusal of the employers to treat with organized labour led to widespread disputes which will be discussed in some detail below.

Before proceeding to examine in detail any of the labour disputes which have been referred to the Commission or those which have taken place since the conclusion of the public hearings, it is necessary to set forth the attitude of textile employers toward labour organizations, as indicated by oral evidence given to the Commission, or in exhibits which have been filed. An official statement by the Dominion Textile Company was published in the newspaper *La Tribune* at the time of the revival of the Catholic Union in the City of Sherbrooke, and reads as follows:—

"The attitude of the Dominion Textile Company Limited in respect to Labour organizations should be made plain to all concerned. Our employees are free to join a Labour organization if they desire to do so, and if there is any choice in the matter, it seems more fitting that they should join an organization which is not dominated and controlled

by foreign elements. It must be clearly understood, however, that membership in any labour organization, so far as our employees are concerned, does not confer on them any rights or privileges in their relations with the Company which they do not already possess. Our employees at all times are entitled to make representations to the management in any cases where they consider their interests are not receiving proper consideration. The company will not permit any third party to interfere between the management and the employees or to take away from the employees their rights as individuals to deal with the company."

The following excerpts from the evidence indicate the attitude of management in some other companies toward any effective organization on the part of employees and to the establishment of collective bargaining.

Mr. C. R. Whitehead, President, Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.

"The men can belong to any union if they like. We do not ask a man if he belongs to a union, or what his religion may be, but the Board of Directors refuse to recognize the Union, any Union."

Mr. W. J. Whitehead, General Manager, Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.

"I said no. The company will not enter into any agreement with any union whatsoever."

Mr. W. P. MacDougall, General Manager, Belding-Corticelli Ltd.

"We have no objection whatever to our employees joining any kind of organization they feel so disposed to.

"I don't think we would be prepared to consider dealing with any organization.

"Because we would very much prefer to deal with them as individuals.

"Because there are always people who get in control of these things, or it seems to be the case, who have very radical ideas, imaginary ills or problems."

Mr. Marx, President, Associated Textiles of Canada Limited.

"Mr. McRuer—Q. I want to get your attitude if the employees in their own interest and their own judgment organize into a trade union, are you prepared to deal with the union as representative of the employees?"

"Mr. MARX—A. At the present time, no.

"Mr. McRuer—Q. Why do you put it at the present time?"

"Mr. MARX—A. I may be forced to change my mind, I don't know.

"Mr. McRuer—Q. That is your attitude at any rate?"

"Mr. MARX—A. That is my attitude, correct."

The answers of other company officials who were questioned as to their opinion about unions were either negative or evasive.

Mr. Binz, President of the M. E. Binz Company Limited, at Montmagny, Quebec, was the only company executive to express a frankly favourable attitude towards unions. His evidence on this point is as follows:—

By Mr. Binz:

"Then, the question has been raised previously in this investigation about unions. Mr. Lauffer made a statement, and I shall answer it. I am very happy to see the unions because the unions will look eye-to-eye with us on many questions. The unions were instrumental in England in reducing the units for working. If the unions out here can accomplish that they have not only helped themselves but they have helped the industry in general.

By Mr. McRuer:

"Q. I intended to ask you that question, Mr. Binz.—A. I am not familiar with court room things, I am just a manufacturer.

"Q. It is quite all right. I just want to make it clear so that we may absolutely understand one another as to your attitude toward unions; your attitude is that you welcome them?—A. I should hope so.

"Q. Among the men because you feel that they are working in the interest of labour and the interest of labour after all is the interest of the manufacturer?—A. We as manufacturers, Mr. McRuer, we have got the right to organize ourselves. Isn't it right that labour should have the same right?"

"Q. That is a very fair way of putting it?—A. I believe I will be criticized for what I say, but I say it just the same."

THREE RIVERS STRIKE

The first labour dispute investigated by the Commission was that which had occurred at the mill of the Wabasso Cotton Company Limited at Three Rivers, Quebec, in February, 1936. The strike had been called off by the workers and work was resumed on March 2, on the assurance that the Commission would conduct an inquiry into the workers' grievances and into the affairs of the company.

The hearings held in Three Rivers revealed that the labour dispute in February was to a considerable extent the recrudescence of a strike which had occurred in the same plant on August 26, 1935, against the action of the company in replacing a certain number of men by girl-workers. The strike in 1935 occurred before the formation of any union and was a spontaneous outbreak by a group of workers who enlisted the sympathy of a large number of their fellow-employees. The strike in 1935 was settled as the result of efforts by the Mayor of Three Rivers and work was resumed on August 28, after an undertaking by the company that, as far as possible, preference in employment would be given to married men and those supporting families. The company also undertook to constitute a committee of employees consisting of 45 members representing each department in the mill, but on which the management would also be represented.

Although the strike of 1935 occurred without the intervention of any union or labour leader, concerted action by the workers at this time apparently aroused interest in a more definite form of organization. This feeling was stimulated as the workers began to feel that the company was not living up to the terms of the settlement of the August strike, particularly in respect to the undertaking regarding the employment of married men or workers with dependents. The management maintained, however, that workers were re-engaged as rapidly as conditions in the mill warranted. Finally, in January, 1936, after some of the workers had organized a labour union as a local of the United Textile Workers of America, a vote was taken among the workers which resulted in the decision in favour of declaring a strike within a few days. As a result of this decision, the union presented a series of demands to the management and on the refusal of the company to accede to any of their requests, a strike was called on February 18, 1936.

The Mayor of Three Rivers immediately took steps to bring the two parties in the dispute together and drafted a plan of settlement which was acceptable to the strikers, but was rejected by the company. The proposal put forward by the Mayor of Three Rivers greatly modified the original demands of the strikers and did not call for the recognition of the union, but merely for a committee of workers. On the refusal of the company to enter into any negotiations on the basis of the plan advanced by the Mayor of Three Rivers, an appeal was made to the Department of Labour in Ottawa and federal conciliation officers came to the town and interviewed both the management and the strike leaders. Again, however, no plan of settlement could be evolved which was acceptable to the company, which maintained throughout the dispute an uncompromising attitude toward any suggestions which would involve any recognition of organization among the workers, apart from the shop committee already mentioned. The final outcome was indeterminate although, as has already been stated, the workers returned to the mill on March 2. The following evidence of Mr. Georges Henri Robichon, Mayor of Three Rivers, describes the outcome of this labour dispute:—

Mr. Beauregard—

"Q. Will you kindly tell the Court what you have to say about this strike, in order to enlighten the Commissioner as to what you have noticed regarding the conduct of workers and employers during the strike, as to the things with which you are familiar such as proposals

from one side or the other, conciliation plans, etc.?—A. I understand that the strike broke out on February 18th. As soon as I obtained the information I immediately communicated with the union authorities, I believe, with a view to settling the difficulties between the Union and the Wabasso Cotton Company. We met several times, I even once drafted, I believe it was a couple of days after the strike began, a draft agreement which I submitted to the company management who did not see fit to accept it. As this draft agreement gave no result and the strike went on, other attempts at conciliation took place, still without result. When finally telegrams were exchanged—previously I must say that representatives from Ottawa came, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Quirk, and sought to settle the difficulties themselves. They had interviews with me at my office; they, also, were unsuccessful. Finally, telegrams were exchanged with Ottawa and union representatives, and it was decided that they would go back to work. I believe that was on March 2nd.

“Q. In brief, your Worship, the strikers returned to the mill on their own decision, taken pursuant to their agreement with Ottawa?—A. I believe that is right.

“Q. After trying to arrive at a compromise with the management through your mediation?—A. It had been decided to reopen the mill on March 2nd but I understand that the Union had taken no decision yet. I mean that Union members, at least most of them, had not yet decided to go back to work. They held meetings and finally decided to return.

“Q. In other words, the strike was not settled, it just came to an end?—A. I think that's just it, it was not settled, it just came to an end.”

THE CORNWALL STRIKE

The strike at the Cornwall plant of Courtaulds (Canada) Limited, was of much longer duration than the dispute in Three Rivers. The demands of the workers in this case were largely for higher wages and improved working conditions, particularly with regard to sulphuric acid fumes which occur in certain departments of the factory. Again, however, organization among the workers had not been carried far before the strike broke out. The workers in this case organized themselves into the Rayon Workers Industrial Union and became affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America after the strike started on August 11th, 1936.

The negotiation of a settlement of the dispute was delayed until the arrival of the President of the company from England. On August 25th, a conciliation officer of the federal Department of Labour visited Cornwall and conferred with representatives of the company and with the strike leaders. It then appeared that a direct settlement would be negotiated between the company and the strikers at a meeting which was to be held on August 31st. In the interval, however, the company wrote to the strikers' representatives and stated that the negotiations would not be entered into unless the international labour organizer was dropped from the committee. As a result of a further visit by the conciliation officer, the union officials agreed to the exclusion of the organizer from the committee. The company then took the stand that it was not prepared to deal with the committee of the union and negotiations leading to the settlement of the dispute, on September 4th, were finally entered into between a committee of workers and representatives of the company. The agreement provided for wage increases and also for some improvement in working conditions. It was stipulated in the agreement by the company that there would be no recognition of the union.

It appears from the evidence of Mr. Henry Johnson, President of the Company, that he was unwilling to deal with the union in Cornwall because he found that the leaders were too “amateurish”. Mr. Johnson, who was also Managing Director of the parent company in England, stated that he recognizes labour unions in the plants in Great Britain, but he opposed the union in Cornwall because of its “childish tactics.”

The essence of Mr. Johnson's criticism is that the union in Cornwall lacked experience. It is difficult to see how this shortcoming could be obviated unless the employers were willing to grant a larger measure of responsibility to the labour organization, for, as the history of labour unions in Great Britain clearly shows, it is only through the acceptance of undertakings by organized labour and the

training of leaders skilled in negotiation and administration that unions cease to be "amateurish" and become capable of assuming those responsibilities which rest upon the parties in any joint undertaking. In spite of the rather positive position which the Courtaulds company took against the union in Cornwall in the summer of 1936, it is pleasing to be able to record that in the ensuing 12 months the company has found that the union leaders have so gained in experience that in September, 1937, the company entered into an agreement with the Cornwall Rayon Workers Union. In the meantime the Union had given up its affiliation with the United Textile Workers of America and become the first member of the Canadian Textile Workers' Council chartered by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The agreement provides for the recognition of the union as the collective bargaining agency for its employees who are or may become members of the union, and that any labour differences involving departmental questions shall be negotiated by the company and the union. The company has reserved the right to employ non-union labour. The agreement of September, 1937, provides for a general increase of three cents per hour in wages, for time-and-a-half payment for all overtime in excess of the normal 8-hour day and for no work on Sundays or on national holidays; in addition, provision is made for one week's holiday with pay per year for the company's employees.

LABOUR DISPUTES IN THE SUMMER OF 1937

The revival in industrial prosperity on this continent during the past two years has brought in its train widespread industrial disputes, both in Canada and the United States. This situation has had its parallel in like periods in the past and the failure in most industries to develop recognized methods of settling labour differences has meant that in a number of cases the demand of labour for higher wages or improved working conditions has led to the cessation of industrial operations by reason of strikes. The textile industry in Canada has been no exception, and, during the summer of 1937, major labour disputes occurred in Ontario and Quebec in several divisions of the industry.

The first of the prolonged strikes commenced on June 29th, in the woollen mill of the Dominion Woollens and Worsteds Limited, at Peterborough, Ontario. Although the strike was apparently started by the action of an unorganized group of workers, an attempt was soon made to organize the employees of the company at Peterborough into a local of the United Textile Workers of America. An attempt at negotiation by a committee of the strikers was turned down by the company on the grounds that the international organizer was not one of their employees and that the remaining members on the committee, most of whom were union members, were not fully representative of their employees. Various attempts were made to bring the two parties together during the month of July, by officials of the Ontario Department of Labour, but no agreement was reached. Finally, as the result of the intervention of the Premier of Ontario, the strikers agreed that wages and hours of labour should be set after an investigation by the Industry and Labour Board of Ontario. It was further agreed by the company and the workers that any revision in rates would be retroactive to the date of the resumption of work, that there should be payment for waiting time for piece workers, rest periods for female employees and that negotiations as to grievances other than those regarding wages and hours should be conducted by the company and a committee of employees elected from the several departments under the supervision of the Ontario Department of Labour. Certain other conditions regarding employment were embodied in the agreement. It will thus be seen that the strike at Peterborough did not commence through any action on the part of a union and that the settlement of the strike did not commit the company of any form of collective bargaining.

The second major dispute occurred between the Canadian Cottons Company and its employees in Cornwall, Ontario. In this case, a number of the workers had joined the United Textile Workers of America and the strike occurred as the result of the refusal of the company to negotiate an agreement with the union.

In Cornwall, as in Peterborough, the company was unwilling to meet a committee of workers, if the union official, not an employee of the company were included.

An interesting outcome of the dispute at Cornwall was the decision of the union to seek the formation of a Canadian Textile Workers' Council which should be affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and not directly with the international union.

Several attempts at settlement, chiefly through the intervention of the Mayor of Cornwall, were made during July but no agreement was reached between the Company and the representative of the employees. A conference was finally held in Toronto, at the same time as that for the settlement of the Peterborough dispute, and an agreement between the Canadian Cottons Limited and its employees in Cornwall was made on the same basis, namely that wages and hours of labour were to be established by the Industry and Labour Board and that a committee of employees would be elected to deal with other matters affecting workers. Other terms of the agreement were similar to those negotiated in the settlement of the strike of the employees of the Dominion Woollens and Worsteds Limited, at Peterborough.

It has been mentioned earlier in this chapter that during the year 1936, Les Syndicats Nationaux Catholiques were actively engaged in organizing workers in the textile factories in the province of Quebec. In January, 1937, the union felt that its position was sufficiently well established to undertake the negotiation of a collective agreement for workers in the mills of the Dominion Textile Company. Les Syndicats Nationaux Catholiques addressed a letter to the managing director of the Dominion Textile Company, inviting the company to enter into negotiations for a collective agreement. A part of the correspondence on this subject has been filed as Exhibit 1332. The first letter filed with the Commission is dated January the 25th and contains the request of La Federation Catholique Nationale du Textiles Inc. The reply, dated January 30, 1937, consists of a lengthy explanation of the reasons why the company cannot enter into a collective labour agreement. The first argument put forward is that the textile industry has to meet international competition and cannot commit itself to any agreement which would limit the management in meeting foreign competition. Collective agreements, the letter says, are reasonably applicable only to such industries as the building trades or such types of manufacturing industries which are essentially local and which are marked by rapid changes in the competing firms. Such industries, in the writer's opinion, are the very antithesis of the textile industry which involves large investment in capital equipment which will not permit the plants to be shifted. Collective agreements, the letter goes on to say, impose too rigid conditions on management so that they are not able to keep abreast of technological changes. The letter concludes by citing the announcement made by the company in Sherbrooke that it "will not permit any third party" to interfere between the management and its employees.

In spite of the uncompromising attitude of the Dominion Textile Company toward entering into negotiations leading towards a collective agreement, La Federation Catholique Nationale du Textile Inc. apparently attempted, during the spring of 1937, to secure some modification in the position of the company. As eventually it appeared to the leaders of the union that the Company could not be persuaded to consider collective bargaining, a strike vote was taken in each Syndicat of the Federation in the various centres in the province of Quebec in which the company had its mills. According to a report in the *Montreal Gazette* of July 27, 1937, the members of La Federation Catholique Nationale

du Textile Inc. voted overwhelmingly in favour of a strike, unless the company agreed to negotiate. As there was no change in the attitude of the company, a strike was called on August 2nd and the Federation presented demands for an agreement calling for increased wages, reduction in hours of labour from 55 hours per week to 48 hours for the day shift, and 60 hours per week for the night shift. On August 4th the mills were ordered closed by the company. The Federation then proposed that an agreement be established under the Quebec Workmen's Wages Act of 1937. This the company refused to consider, but suggested that wages and hours of labour should be established after investigation by the Fair Wage Board. The latter, however, would not assume jurisdiction under the terms of the Fair Wage Act 1937, until September 1st. As neither party was prepared to recede from its position, no progress was made toward negotiations, in which the provincial Minister of Labour offered to assist. On August the 19th the company attempted to re-open three of its mills in Montreal, and, although operations were commenced, the strikers maintained that few of their number had returned to work. On August 25th His Eminence, the Cardinal-Archbishop of Quebec, appealed both to the company and to the Federation to find means of settling the dispute and proposed that the Federation should request the Premier of the Province to act as mediator. All parties acceded to the Cardinal's wishes and, as a result of meetings held in Quebec City on August 27th, a settlement was reached providing for the immediate termination of the strike, the re-engagement of all employees on the payrolls on July 31st, and the establishment of a joint committee of four representatives of the employers, two representatives of La Federation Catholique Nationale du Textile Inc. and two representatives of other employees of the company, to negotiate collective labour agreements for the various plants of the company, to be signed before March 1, 1938. The rates of wages were to be determined by the Fair Wage Board and would be retroactive to the date of settlement. If collective agreements were not made by March 1, 1938, the conditions of labour established by the Fair Wage Board were to be incorporated in a collective agreement.

At a meeting of the Fair Wage Board on October 14th, the representatives of both employers and employees agreed to confer upon the joint committee of eight, already referred to, the task of drawing up an agreement on wages and working conditions in the mills of the Dominion Textile Company, Ltd., the Drummondville Cotton Co. Ltd. and The Montreal Cottons Ltd. Negotiations were successfully concluded on December 20th, when the committee of employers and employees informed the Fair Wage Board that an understanding had been concluded and an agreement signed covering all points at issue which were to have been decided by the Fair Wage Board. The parties also informed the Board of their desire to withdraw the demand previously made upon the Board to fix the conditions of work, as both parties now wished to conclude collective agreements under the provisions of the Workmen's Wages Act. The Fair Wage Board granted this request and on December 27th separate agreements were concluded at each mill between the companies and their employees. The agreements were signed on behalf of the workers by officials of Les Syndicats Nationaux Catholiques, La Federation Catholique Nationale du Textile Inc. and representatives of the non-syndicated employees.

The collective agreements are based upon the terms of the report to the Fair Wage Board. This report is quoted in full in the appendix. The agreements provide for union recognition by the companies as well as for rates of wages, hours of labour, etc. A joint committee of six, representing the employer and both organized and unorganized workers, is to be formed at each mill and, in addition, a central collective committee is to be established for all mills covered by the agreements. Provisions of the collective agreements respecting wages,

hours of labour and conditions of work were summarized in the Canadian Textile Journal of January 7, 1938, as follows:—

“The agreement will run for one year to September 3 next with provision that it may be terminated on May 28, 1938, on notice by either party prior to February 28. All wage increases have full effect as and from December 11 and the company has paid a bonus of 5 per cent upon actual wages earned by employees affected for the period from August 30 to December 11, 1937.

“Main points of the agreement are:—

“A 5-day week of 50 hours for mill workers, with exceptions covering maintenance men, stokers, watchmen and bleachers, and extra provisions covering printing and dyeing departments.

“Wage increases of 4 per cent for piece workers; a general increase of 7 per cent for hourly paid workers earning less than 30 cents per hour; all night workers will receive 2 per cent over corresponding day rates and not less than 20 cents per hour; all overtime will be paid an increase of 5 per cent over the ordinary rate; apprentices, limited to 5 per cent of total employees, will be paid not less than 15 cents per hour.”

In view of the earlier opposition of the companies to the negotiation of a collective agreement with their organized workers, the successful conclusion of an agreement is a matter of great significance. The comment of Mr. G. B. Gordon, in a statement issued at the time of the signing of the agreements and printed in the Canadian Textile Journal, indicates the present attitude of the companies.

The suggestion of Mr. Justice Roy, chairman of the Fair Wage Board, last October, that the many points at issue could best be dealt with through a committee composed of representatives of the interested parties, has indeed proved to be a wise and happy one.

Although the labour agreements for cotton workers in Quebec partially follow the general principles of collective bargaining, the settlement of the strikes in the cotton and woollen mills in Ontario rests upon the determination of wages by the newly-established wage board. Such settlements differ widely from the practice in the United Kingdom, above set out, where the representatives of both industry and labour meet to decide jointly upon the terms of employment.

CONCLUSION

This inquiry into industrial relations in the textile industry in Canada leads to the conclusion that those employers who have failed to give sympathetic consideration to the demands of labour for collective bargaining have adopted a very short-sighted policy and one which will, in the long run, be contrary to their own interests. This conclusion seems unavoidable in view of the very complete organization which the manufacturers have created to further their interests in regard to the tariff, the domestic market and other matters in which they thought joint action might be of benefit to them. To deny to their workers the same right of organization by failing to treat with them collectively appears indefensible. The argument that the Canadian textile industry is continually faced with international competition must be considered in the light of the facts given in Chapter V regarding the share of the domestic market held by Canadian producers. In practically all the democratic European countries in which textile manufacturing is carried on, the industry is much more dependent upon world trade than in Canada. Yet, in all these countries, the right of labour to organize has been fully recognized and, as in the United Kingdom, collective bargaining between employers and employees is now the established practice. The fear expressed by Canadian employers that the workmen, if fully organized, would make such unreasonable demands as would jeopardize the future of the Canadian industry, does no justice to the intelligence of the textile employees. In view of the negative attitude which has been maintained by textile employers over a long period, there is a possibility that the immediate result of any effective organization on the part of the workmen would be pressing demands upon employers for improved working conditions and higher wages. But, once the workers realized that the employers were willing to enter fully into collective bargaining and the recognition of unions, there is no doubt

that much greater responsibility would be assumed by the labour leaders for the conduct of successful operations in the industry. The immediate need in the textile industry is the progressive improvement of labour conditions in regard to wages, hours of labour and conditions of employment. As was pointed out in the preceding section, hours of labour in the basic divisions of the industry have not been reduced in line with the current trend of shortening the work-week.

The situation in Canada calls for the recognition of collective bargaining within the textile industry. The experience in the United Kingdom, already referred to at length, shows that the most successful way to establish collective bargaining is through the voluntary adoption of the principle by the employers. In certain of the provinces of Canada, legislation has been adopted with the purpose of securing the effective operation of collective bargaining, wherever trade unions are well established. In Nova Scotia the Trade Union Act of 1937 declares that it is lawful for employees to form or to join a trade union and to bargain collectively with their employer or employers through the trade union and its officers. Penalties are provided for any employer refusing to bargain with the trade union representing the majority of his employees. The Nova Scotia Act declares it to be unlawful for any employer to seek to restrain an employee from joining a trade union. The Quebec Workmen's Wages Act, 1937, provides a penalty for employers who prevent either directly or indirectly an employee from becoming a member of a trade union as well as for any employer who dismisses an employee by reason of his trade union activities. Similar legislation has been adopted in some of the Western provinces.

While such legislation appears necessary for those employers who continue to refuse to recognize trade unions, the recent change in attitude on the part of Courtaulds (Canada) Limited and the Dominion Textile Company Limited suggests that the more enlightened employers may not long delay entering into collective bargaining.

PENSION SCHEMES

Before leaving this review of industrial relations I must say a word about the evidence I received regarding voluntary pension schemes in force.

Provision for pensions on a non-contributory basis is made by some textile companies. It was stated during the course of the argument that the Dominion Textile Company Limited paid out during their fiscal year, ended March 31, 1935, \$73,154.75 as pension to retired employees. About \$63,000 of this amount was paid to former mill hands of the company, and the balance to retired salaried officials.

The Montreal Cottons Limited has about 88 pensioners on its pension list. In the case of this company the qualification for a retiring allowance is 20 years service and the rate is based upon earnings for the last ten years prior to retirement.

The Belding-Corticelli Limited stated in a submission sent to the Commission that allowances were being paid to old employees no longer able to work.

In addition to the provision of pensions; a number of textile companies assist in the provision of group insurance for employees.

CHAPTER X

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY AND PROTECTION

The Canadian textile industry is still in favour of a protective tariff and holds out no prospect of ever reaching the stage where it can do without one. It is hardly necessary to state this, but I do so in order to dispose of whatever misunderstanding may exist because of the suggestion, made at some time during the course of the inquiry, that the protection now given textile manufacturing is extended to it on the "infant industry" principle with a view to eventual elimination. Whatever may be the expectation or the hope of others, those engaged in the industry assert quite candidly that they need, and that they hope for, a continued policy of protection in order to remain in business.

In a work intitled "The Return to Protection" written by Professor William Smart of the University of Glasgow in the year 1903, the author, speaking of protection in Canada, has this to say regarding hopes and expectations to which expression had been given a quarter of a century earlier:—

"One of the fathers of Canadian protection declared long ago that 'given fifteen years of protection the infant industries of Canada would be able to stand alone.' The fifteen years are gone; twenty-five years are gone. The infant is still in arms."

The present day attitude of the textile industry was expressed, during the argument which took place at the end of the inquiry, by Mr. S. G. Dixon, who was then acting as counsel for Courtaulds (Canada) Limited, and who has since become president of that company. The discussion on this point begins at page 16233 of the proceedings:—

The COMMISSIONER: While you are on your feet, Mr. Dixon, perhaps you can throw some light on a matter that has puzzled me a good deal. You say your company has been very successful, but you contend that its success in the past,—the money it has made in its operations—is no reason why it should be expected to carry on with lower tariff protection. Can you tell me what is meant then by the language one hears commonly about the "infant industry"? We are always told that the infant industry should be protected, but that when it has grown up and is no longer an infant it does not need protection. What does that mean?

"Mr. DIXON: I do not think it means anything in the rayon business; I do not see how it can mean anything.

"The COMMISSIONER: I am not saying that you have ever advanced the theory, but it is current language, is it not?

"Mr. DIXON: Yes, I know it is.

"The COMMISSIONER: Protection, we are told, is required for infant industries, and after they have gotten over their growing pains and can stand erect on both feet—after they are able to walk without protection—they should no longer be given protection. That is what we are told, but I have not seen any illustration of an infant industry growing up. I do not know of any.

"Mr. DIXON: And I do not think you will ever see one unless you give it protection.

"The COMMISSIONER: In the use of that language has there not been more or less of a false pretence?

"Mr. DIXON: I think so. You have to make up the difference somewhere. In my opinion when the national policy was instituted in the 70's it was a mistake to talk about infant industries, because you have to feed them all their lives."

Mr. Dixon then went on to discuss the question of wages in the United Kingdom and in Canada. As he evidently intended his remarks on this subject to serve as at least a partial explanation of what he had just said regarding protection, I think it right to continue the quotation. Immediately after making the statement above quoted, Mr. Dixon continued:

"Mr. DIXON: We sell a pound of rayon for 57 cents, but in that pound there is approximately 24 cents of wages content. The same wages content in a pound of rayon from England is about 16 cents. How can you equalize the two?

"The COMMISSIONER: It is 16 cents in England if you simply translate so many shillings into so many dollars.

"Mr. DIXON: Yes, it costs 16 cents in England to manufacture a pound of yarn.

"The COMMISSIONER: But it is not enough to say that it is 16 cents in England as against 24 cents in Canada. That is one of the difficulties of the whole problem. While it looks easy simply to translate shillings into dollars and to say that 'this' is more than 'that' you have not thereby reached the end of the question by any means.

"Mr. DIXON: No, but it leaves you 8 cents to get over.

"The COMMISSIONER: I have been trying to cope with this difficulty. I am referring now to labour costs.

"Mr. DIXON: Yes, My Lord.

"The COMMISSIONER: I suggest that you cannot settle the question by merely translating shillings into dollars and saying 'There you are.'

"Mr. DIXON: I admit that 16 cents may buy more for the labourer in England than 24 cents does here.

"The COMMISSIONER: The problem is more involved than it seems on the surface.

"Mr. DIXON: Yes, I realize that it is too big a question to settle this afternoon."

The attitude of the textile industry being in favour of a permanent protective policy, the question of the industry's benefit to the country is of prime importance. The community is asked to tax itself, and to support the tax indefinitely, in order that the industry may thrive. It was therefore incumbent upon the industry, on the occasion of this inquiry, to make out its case: that the return it makes to the community is worth the sacrifice it asks of it.

Mr. R. L. Kellock, counsel for the Primary Textile Institute, deals with this question in his factum. In addition to the number of persons the industry employs and the size of its payroll, Mr. Kellock sets out the advantages which, in his view, the industry confers upon the nation, in the following manner:

"The above figures of employees and annual payroll, of course, only show the employees actually working in these mills and factories, and do not include those Canadian workers engaged in producing supplies for the industry, such as soaps, chemicals, boxes, paper and so on, or transporting raw materials and supplies for the industry, and whose wages are included in the figure of \$94,000,000 of materials used."

(I must point out here before proceeding with Mr. Kellock's statement, that "materials used" include importations from other countries of raw silk, raw cotton and wool, making up probably 75 per cent of this \$94,000,000.)

"Industries supplying the textile industry are well established in Canada and manufacture a large variety of products. In 1934 the textile industry used \$7,885,725 worth of chemicals, dyes, oils, soaps, etc., in a large part the product of Canadian industries which during the past years have been developed to supply the textile industry. (Exhibit 788, p. 16). The textile industry in 1934 also spent \$1,585,381 on packing materials, chiefly Canadian, and \$2,746,360 on electric power, in addition to the power generated in its own plants. (Exhibits 788 p. 18).

"There is a distinct advantage to Canadian railways in the fact that on textile goods produced in Canada the railways carry both the raw materials and supplies as well as the finished products, while on imported goods they only obtain the carrying charges on the finished product. From a study made in 1932 of a woollen mill, a woollen and worsted cloth mill, and a carpet mill, it was found that for every ton of finished product produced by this group there were thirteen tons of raw material, fuel, supplies and machinery taken into the plants. (Exhibit 788 p. 17; also Exhibit 615 p. 2). Furthermore by reason of the fact that the railway freight content in the transportation charges on a shipment of manufactured goods from overseas to some Western Canadian points is less than the freight charge paid by a Canadian mill on its shipments from Eastern Canada to the same Western Canadian points, a Canadian mill is worth more in revenue to Canadian railways than a foreign or British mill.

"In evaluating the importance of the primary textile industry in Canada, the basic figures concerning the industry have to be compared with the entire manufacturing industry in Canada. In 1934 the primary textile industries comprised 1.96 per cent of the number of establishments, 5.04 per cent of the capital employed, 7.52 per cent of the value of manufacturing production, 11.20 per cent of all manufacturing employees, and paid 9.09 per cent of wages and salaries. (Exhibit 788 p. 4.) These figures not only show the relative importance of this industry to Canada but they also show that although the primary textile industry uses only \$5 capital for every \$95 capital used in other manufacturing industries, it gives direct employment to 11 workers for every 89 workers employed in other industries;

that is, it is a valuable industry for a country to have because the number of workers is relatively high as compared to the capital employed.

"In considering the relation of the percentage of wages to the percentage of persons employed, it must be taken into consideration that the textile industry is a 'light industry' employing a large proportion of females and young persons between the time of leaving school and marrying. From Exhibit 1287, setting out employment in manufacturing industries in Canada, it may be shown that in the primary textile industry the proportion of females to all employed is 47.1 per cent, and in the other industries listed, exclusive of the primary and secondary textile industry, the proportion of females to all employed is only 17.7 per cent.

"From the foregoing it is deduced that the primary textile industry is an integral and important factor in the Canadian industrial development."

On the question of employment and the industry's payroll, the records of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that in the year 1936, 63,874 persons were employed and \$52,438,216 were paid in salaries and wages.

Speaking for the Dominion Textile Company, Mr. Heward dealt with this same subject in his oral argument. His remarks are reported in volume XXVI of the proceedings, beginning at page 17986 and continuing to page 18027. His statement is interesting and is made with great thoroughness, but it is not possible for me to summarize it here adequately. In addition to the facts set out by Mr. Kellock, Mr. Heward deals with the production of the Dominion Textile Company, pointing out, among other things, the great extent to which this Company manufactures articles that serve as the primary materials for other manufacturing companies. In this particular he refers to exhibit No. 1362. He points out that in the year 1935, the Company spent \$2,822,216 on purchases in Canada for its factories. He argues, among other things, that, under a regime of free trade in textile products, more benefit would go to the importer than to the consumer; that in the case of a national emergency such as war here, or in the United States or in Europe, a home textile industry would be an absolute necessity; that if customs duties were lowered to such an extent as to give the Canadian business to manufacturers in other countries, the resulting benefit to the Dominion treasury would not be large.

On this subject of services rendered to the nation by the protected industry, Mr. McRuer, and Mr. Beauregard, raised the question of "protection to machines" as opposed to "protection to the workers." The question is whether, as the industry becomes more and more mechanized, manufacturers are not producing at less cost to themselves with a less number of employees. This would tend to lower the required measure of tariff protection. All I can do here is to state the question and to show how it was answered by the company executive to whom it was put, Mr. W. J. Whitehead, Managing-Director of the Wabasso Cotton Company Limited at Three Rivers. The following is taken from the evidence beginning at page 1081:—

Q. So that we come to this conclusion and I think you agree with me, that since 1928 the proportion of labour in the output of the company has been reduced from about 32 per cent to 20 per cent—A. I have agreed with that.

"Q. So that it would be a correct statement, would it not, to that extent the protection that has been afforded to this company has been a protection on the output of machines to that much greater extent? . . .

"The WITNESS:—I would like the question more clearly put before I answer it.

"The COMMISSIONER: Well, put it again, Mr. McRuer.

By Mr. McRuer:

"Q. You agree with me that it is fair to say that the labour element in the output has been reduced from 1928 from 32 per cent to 20 per cent in 1935.

"The COMMISSIONER: That is a fact.

"Mr. McRUER: That is a fact. We have established that now.

"Q. Then, if that be true, the protection that has been afforded to the output of this company has been a protection on the output of machines to that much greater extent?—A. In answering that question, Mr. McRuer, I would like to draw your attention to the fact

that while we are discussing wages and percentage of wages the introduction of the automatic machinery with its consequent reduction in labour content has allowed us to increase the number of employees—increase the number of employees in our employ.

By the Commissioner:

"Q. Increase the number of employees?—A. Increase the number of employees in our employ due to the great deal greater production we are able to turn out, or at least to the greatly cheaper price we are able to turn out our merchandise at and therefore obtain greater production or greater sales.

"Q. You have prepared a statement showing the number of employees from 1917 to 1936. In 1928 the total number of employees was 2,450?—A. That is correct.

"Q. And in 1936 or 1935, to keep within this year which we are dealing with, the total number of employees was 1,858?—A. That is correct.

"Q. How do you say that the increase—or the installation of the automatic loom has enabled you to increase the number of your employees?—A. Well, wait till I answer that question correctly for you. May I ask that—

"Q. I am afraid I must have misunderstood what you said.—A. No, you are correct, but you have skipped all the intervening years, you know.

"Q. I am dealing with two years at the moment?—A. You skip the intervening years. You are failing to take the whole picture because in 1928 while we admit having 2,400 employees we were actually carrying out our operations with the English loom and the English machinery and the English system.

"Q. I suggest to you—A. On changing—

"Mr. LAJOIE: Let him finish.

"The WITNESS: On changing that method of manufacture to the American system the number of employees dropped from 2,400 to 1,600 but due to the decrease in costs that number has crept up to 1,900 again which is an increase over what it was at that period.

By the Commissioner:

"Q. When was there 1,600?—A. 1,600 was in 1930.

By Mr. McRuer:

"Q. So that in between 1929 and 1930 you installed these automatic machines?—A. Between—

"Q. Evidently between 1929 and 1930?—A. No, we started.

"Q. Well, you are giving the reason for the drop in the number of employees from 2,450 in 1928 to 1,637 in 1930 that you installed automatic machines?—A. We started.

"Q. Yes, well—A. We have not completed yet.

"Q. You have not completed it yet. Then, may we take it that you will further reduce the number of employees per output after you have fully completed the installation of the automatic machines?—A. We will—

"Q. And that this 20 per cent will be down below 20, something below 20?—A. Will you repeat that?

"Q. I say may we take it that when you have fully completed the installation of the automatic machines that you will be able to increase your output per number of employees and that this 20 per cent will be lower, still lower?—A. We would be able to increase our output per—

"Q. Per number of employees?—A. No.

"Q. I thought that is what the automatic machine did, increased the output per employee?—A. It has increased the output per number of employees but at the time—at this present period to which you are referring the output to-day has exceeded the output as it was at that date. Therefore any additional machinery you put in increases the output but the number of employees per unit remains the same.

"Q. Then your output increases per number of employees, per 100 of employees you have a greater output?—A. No, because you increase the number of employees for every machine you put in. You are not scrapping machinery, ruining machinery to install automatic machinery.

By the Commissioner:

"Q. You are talking of additional machinery, not substitutional?—A. Yes.

By Mr. McRuer:

"Q. I thought you said you had not fully converted the factory into automatic machines; it was not complete?—A. Yes, but the number of non-automatic machines which are in the factory, and occupying floor space, are idle and there is nobody being employed on them, and if the installation of automatic machinery had not been done in 1929 the whole mill would be idle to-day.

"Q. I see. Taking your yards of cloth for instance, on this statement this shows it is 37,000—37,000,000?—A. Yes.

"Q. 37,000,000 as against 16,000,000 in 1928?—A. Yes.

"Q. While your wages are down from \$1,500,000 to \$971,000?—A. Yes.

"Q. That is a fair reflection, is it, on the effect of the installation of the automatic machine?—A. Yes.

"Q. I see, well— A. Of course, that is, these statements that go with it.

"Q. Yes.—A. If the automatic machine was not installed I doubt whether you would have any wages being paid."

The foregoing leaves the question in a rather indefinite form. It is, however, one of the factors in the problem of tariff protection and will require consideration from time to time.

On the assumption that protection to the textile industry is a permanent policy of government, Mr. Heward has this to say in his factum as to the measure of this protection:—

"In deciding, however, as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of tariff protection an additional factor enters into the question, namely, the encouragement of new investment in the industry concerned. Tariff protection is intended not only to ensure the survival of those already engaged in the industry, but also to procure the establishment of new undertakings in the industry, and such ventures must therefore be made reasonably attractive for capital. As, therefore, one of the purposes of tariff protection is to encourage the investment of capital, the tariff should offer such protection as will enable those proposing to invest new capital in the industry to obtain a fair rate of earnings on the amount of capital which is necessary, at that time, to purchase the assets, fixed and otherwise, required for carrying on the industry."

On this subject, it should be borne in mind that the danger of over-expansion entailing loss and increased unemployment in periods of business recession, is always present in the growth of existing companies and in the creation of new ones; and this consideration should be weighed, along with others, against the request for higher protection to encourage new investment.

In view of the quotation regarding "infant industries" from the work of Professor Smart, given in an earlier part of this chapter, and its application to the textile industry in Canada, I have endeavoured to have a comparative table drawn of rates made applicable under the National Policy Tariff of 1879, and those now in force. The task is not an easy one on account of the changes brought about in the many years that have gone by.

The comparison of tariff rates over periods of time is a matter of great difficulty as there have been marked changes in the nature of rates, the classification of items and in the unit values of imports as well as in the character of the goods on which the duties are applied. With the continued industrial development of the country tariffs have tended to become more complex. This is shown by the greater variety in the rates of duty and the greater detail in the tariff items.

The first major difference between the tariff of 1879 and that of 1937 is that the present tariff has preferential, treaty, intermediate and general tariff rates, whereas the earlier tariff, particularly for textiles, had practically only one set of rates. The tariff of 1879 was largely a revenue tariff with protective features imposed to favour the manufacture in Canada of certain products. Duties on goods of a class or kind not made in Canada were therefore made relatively high in order to provide substantial customs revenue. The present tariff contains a considerable number of free items under the British Preferential Tariff. In comparing duties on the principal textile items it is necessary to bear in mind that there are important items in the present tariff which are free of duty or on which relatively low duties apply on British imports.

COMPARATIVE DUTIES ON CERTAIN CLASSES OF TEXTILE MANUFACTURES
IN 1879 AND 1937 (BASED ON 1937 PRICES)

	Tariff 1879	Preferential Tariff* 1937	Intermediate Tariff 1937
	per cent	per cent	per cent
Cottons—			
Grey Sheeting.....	30.9	15.0	41.7
Bleached Sheeting.....	22.4	18.0	35.7
Piece Dyed.....	32.8	18.0	39.1
Prints (not made in Canada in 1879).....	20.0	18.0	39.5
Cotton warp yarns.....	22.7	12.5	32.3
Cotton hosiery yarns.....		12.5	18.5
Wool Fabrics—			
N.o.p.....	25.0	27.2	59.7
Socks and stockings.....	27.5	24.4	69.5
Silk Fabrics—(Flat Crepe).....	30.0	20.25	60.0
Artificial Silk Fabrics†.....		24.75	82.1

*10% discount under British Preferential Tariff has been deducted.

†Not made commercially in 1879.

Various representations were made to me, after the conclusion of the hearings, by the Primary Textiles Institute and the Canadian Cottons Ltd., with respect to the present position of the industry in Canada in relation to importations of textile goods. As some of the matters referred to are of relatively recent development, and as I have not had an opportunity to institute any inquiry with respect to them, I shall merely summarize the representations which have been made. I do this because, so far as they go, they bring the views of the industry on certain features of the tariff up to date or nearly so.

Mr. W. M. Berry, assistant secretary of the Primary Textiles Institute states in a letter dated November 19th, 1937, that, as has been pointed out in Chapter V herein, a drastic decline in the price of raw cotton took place in the autumn of 1937 and that by November the price of New York spot cotton was approximately 8.0 cents per pound compared with 14.66 cents in March of the same year.

Mr. Berry then points out:—

“From the duty point of view the chief effect of this reduction of raw cotton prices on Canadian mills is the reduction of the amount of duties collected under ad valorem rates. If the prices of manufactured cotton goods decline in step with decreases in raw cotton the duties collected under ad valorem rate will decrease according to the decrease in raw cotton.”

To illustrate this point, Mr. Berry refers to the *ad valorem* duties which would have applied on a print cloth included in Exhibit 831, if imported from the United States, viz:—

	Ad Valorem Duties Collectable
	cts.
March 31, 1937.....	15.00
June 30, 1937.....	12.00
September 30, 1937.....	9.00
October 25, 1937.....	8.75

Ad valorem duties, however, formed only a part of the customs and excise charges collectable on such an import. The full particulars in this regard are:—

Date	Price in United States	Ad Valorem Duty 20%	Specific Duty 2½ cents Per Lb.	Excise Tax 3%	Total Duties and Excise	Percentage of United States Price
	\$	%	cents	%	\$	%
April 7, 1936.....	51.25	10.25	5.47	2.01	17.73	34.5
Mar. 30, 1937.....	75.02	15.00	5.47	2.86	23.33	31.1
June 30, 1937.....	60.02	12.00	5.47	2.32	19.79	33.0
Sept. 30, 1937.....	45.01	9.00	5.47	1.78	16.25	36.1
Oct. 25, 1937.....	43.76	8.75	5.47	1.74	15.96	36.5

Mr. Berry further states that:—

“The prices of manufactured goods have collapsed (in the United States) even more than justified by raw cotton declines; United States margins have been seriously reduced and, we believe, goods are being sold at less than cost.”

This representation regarding United States selling prices is supported by the following data furnished by Mr. Berry for the print cloth in Exhibit 831:—

Date	U.S. Selling price of Cloth per pound	N. Y. Spot Cotton per pound	Gross Margin (by difference)
	cents	cents	cents
Mar. 31, 1937.....	48.00	15.10	32.90
June 30, 1937.....	38.40	12.54	25.86
Sept. 30, 1937.....	28.80	8.46	20.34
Oct. 25, 1937.....	28.00	8.34	19.66
To which may be added similar information for			
April 7, 1936.....	32.79	11.64	21.15

Mr. Berry then points out the increase in the importations of certain cotton goods from the United States. Full details on this point are contained in the tables in Chapter IV herein.

In a letter dated November 11, 1937, Mr. A. O. Dawson, president of the Canadian Cottons Ltd., deals with the above matters as they affect his company. His representations may be summarized as follows:—

1. The Canadian Cottons Ltd. purchased large quantities of raw cotton at prevailing prices in April, May and June, 1937. Due to a strike that developed at Cornwall in the summer of 1937, the Company was unable to use up their supplies of raw cotton as rapidly as had been anticipated.

2. The changed conditions in the raw cotton market and in domestic demand have forced the Company to revise its price lists downward.

3. It appears likely that the Company will suffer some losses before the raw material can be converted into finished goods and sold.

4. “Increased rates of pay to Company employees made effective during the past year have greatly added to the cost of production, while at the same time there has been a steady and drastic lowering in the price of finished goods.”

The Primary Textiles Institute has also made representations with respect to importations of artificial silk fabrics. In a letter dated December 15, 1937, Mr. Berry points out the increases that have taken place in importations of artificial silk fabrics from the United Kingdom, the United States and Japan.

Figures for these imports will be found in Chapter IV. The trend in recent months is as follows:—

IMPORTS OF ARTIFICIAL SILK FABRICS

	All Countries		United Kingdom		United States		Japan	
	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
July	125,301	155,384	81,331	112,487	6,637	7,015	33,270	30,956
August	147,618	139,399	80,194	83,110	8,169	9,423	51,796	39,528
September	133,482	133,564	85,387	87,750	6,574	13,022	37,084	27,137
October	128,737	133,929	70,472	81,711	13,873	15,465	40,354	33,817
November	119,949	121,042	64,747	67,766	13,495	23,700	39,903	22,896

In a letter dated December 28, 1937, Mr. Berry deals with the current situation with respect to the Japanese yen as follows:—

“Effective January 1, 1938, the “minimum rate of exchange for computing the value for ordinary and special duty purposes of goods of a class or kind made in Canada imported from” Japan is 29·5 cents to the yen. But the added proviso that “currency special duty shall only apply where the current exchange rate is in excess of 5 per cent below the fixed value” has abolished currency dumping duty on Japanese goods altogether for the present since the current exchange rate of 29·11 cents is only 1·3 per cent below the fixed value.”

An illustration of the present situation regarding currency dumping in respect to Japanese importations has been given in Chapter I at page 16.

CHAPTER XI

VALUE OF INQUIRY—RESPONSIBILITIES OF PROTECTED INDUSTRY

In the foregoing chapters of this report I have dealt with the evidence adduced upon all the subjects set out in the Order in Council as requiring investigation.

This investigation called for "full and complete information . . . covering a period of years with respect to costs, profits, wages, salaries and bonuses, tariff protection, investment, volume of production, and all other matters and things which together with information already available to the Government will enable sound conclusions to be reached regarding the position of this and other branches of the textile industry in relation to British and foreign competition, and in particular, the extent to which the employer can reasonably and properly be expected to maintain employment over periods of temporary difficulty."

In going over the record of the proceedings as I have done in this report, I have acted in an endeavour to indicate the different parts into which the subject-matter of the inquiry may properly be divided, to compile and to set out from the great mass of evidence the facts and figures which furnish answers to some of the questions raised, to fix responsibility where it appeared necessary to fix it, to present the different views expressed on controverted points, to comment when comment appeared to be called for, and to suggest when I have thought that my suggestions might be helpful. In this last chapter, I shall have further facts to deal with and further suggestions to make. But before going into these, I have something to say concerning the whole inquiry, which, I think, is best said now.

In my opinion, the great value of the inquiry lies, not in this report (which must necessarily be summary and which probably will be found chiefly valuable as a sort of index and guide to the great volume of material produced), but in this material itself. The function of the inquiry was to secure information for submission to the Government. I think this function has been discharged with great thoroughness, thanks to the labour of those appointed to assist me and to the co-operation of all concerned. As a result we have, in the twenty-seven volumes which record the proceedings, in the 1380 exhibits filed, in the factums prepared with great care and handed in by counsel for the Commission and for all parties having an interest in the inquiry, material of great value to those who desire to become acquainted with the history and the present position of the Canadian textile industry, and especially, to those whose duty it is to view this industry in its social aspect and in its relationship to the country's customs tariff. Among the exhibits, the questionnaires and statements filed by the auditors possess a value which can hardly be over-estimated.

But my concern at this moment is to assist in having the value of this inquiry maintained. I can do this only by submitting, as I hand in this report, that steps be taken to supplement and to keep up to date as time goes on the information which this record contains. The work accomplished by the investigation will be of permanent value only if it is used as a basis and a starting point for the continuous exercise of observation by the proper department of Government over the standing and the activities of the textile industry. If this suggestion is received with favour, the working-out of a recording system will not be difficult. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics now secures annual returns from each unit of the industry (as of all other industries), showing such particulars as capital employed, salaried employees, wage-earners, wages paid, materials

used, products manufactured, etc. Financial returns are of course made by each manufacturer to the Income Tax Office. Those manufacturing establishments which are incorporated as companies under the Dominion Companies Act also send to the Secretary of State copies of the balance sheets and other statements which they lay before their shareholders annually; but many of the textile firms are incorporated under provincial legislation and any returns they make go to departments of provincial governments, who, of course, are not concerned with them as tariff-protected manufacturers. My intention is that all companies should supply the required information: public companies, private companies, subsidiaries, etc. The questionnaires prepared by the Commission auditors and filed as exhibits might, I believe, serve as a model for the compiling of proper annual returns, with possibly some modifications to ensure greater particularity in some respects.

The object of what I suggest here is twofold: (1) that information of the affairs of each of these companies and of this tariff-protected industry as a whole, at least as complete as it has been made by this inquiry, be available at all times to those who have the right to possess it, that is the Government, Parliament, and the tax-paying community; (2) that this information be required in such form, and with such particulars, that the element of secrecy, and of consequent deception, in so far as it may exist (and the evidence does not show that it is all-pervading), will be done away with. As an instance of the secrecy to which I refer I may mention what came to be known during the inquiry as "secret reserves," that is profits undisclosed because (1) hidden away in the undervaluation of inventories (or in deductions from their valuation) or (2) used for capital expenditure, thereby constituting a re-investment of profits, under the guise of proper charges for current expenses made before arriving at profits. In all these things it is the *secrecy* that is objectionable (not necessarily the reserve), because it deceives all those who are entitled to know the truth about the actual annual profits of a company and its real financial standing: the Government, the community, the shareholders, etc. In so far as the community is especially concerned, both as investor and tax-payer, it can properly exercise its rights in matters of policy, that is company policy and national economic policy, only on the condition of having access to full and accurate information. The element of publicity is essential to these purposes.

The Order in Council says that the information gathered through this inquiry is to be used, along with other material already in the possession of the Government, to enable sound conclusions to be reached, not only in relation to British and foreign competition, but in particular as to "the extent to which the employer can reasonably and properly be expected to maintain employment over periods of temporary difficulty."

When I first touched upon this question in the opening chapter of this report, I quoted certain statements from the work of W. Cunningham, D.D., on "The Growth of English Industry and Commerce." Reference is there made to what occurred in England in the days of the Tudor regime when cloth-makers, in times of stress, continued to give employment by increasing their stocks at a risk of loss to themselves through conditions abroad; doing this, in some cases out of their own generous sense of responsibility, and in other cases in obedience to royal command. The reference then shows that later on, in the 17th century, under the immense development of new economic freedom, government ceased to interest itself in the pursuits of competitors in commercial activity, with the result that "no room was left for authoritative insistence on moral, as distinguished from legal, obligations. . . . Capitalists had established their right to secure a return for their money, and there was no authority to insist upon any correlative duty." The author continues, speaking of this same second period: "There are still examples of manufacturers who continue to carry on business

at a loss in bad times, in order to provide employment for their hands, but the time has passed when government could insist on such conduct as obligatory."

In the case now under consideration the question is raised under present day conditions and in respect to manufacturers not only as such but as industrialists who enjoy and who have enjoyed for many years the benefit of tariff protection, and who, moreover, insist that this protection must be continued and perhaps even increased,—the whole of this, of course, at the expense of the community.

The importance of industry in a nation, its size and wealth, its system of organization, are all vastly different now from what they were in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Not the least of these differences consists in the only remote connection which exists to-day in big industry, such as Canada's textile industry, between ownership and management. In Tudor times, the owner was in close touch with his workmen and had an immediate interest in their welfare. (There was no need then for insistence upon "collective bargaining" as the term is now understood.) The government spoke directly to the owner when this was necessary, and expected immediate obedience of him. One of the characteristics of present day industry is the exercise of power on a very large scale by a few men whose contact with the owners (the shareholders), is confined to getting out annual statements, very often of a very meagre character, as I have already pointed out, and to going before them for re-election at an annual meeting. These men are the directors who appoint the management. And very often the chief manager is one of themselves, a managing-director; a manager appointed under a method of combining policy and management which probably is not bad in itself; which even appears to have advantages.

The condition of things which I have just described is probably inseparable from a smooth working of the capitalistic control of industry in our times. I do not refer to it here to criticize it: to do so would be to go quite beyond the scope of my instructions under this Commission. I call attention to what the system is in order that the nature of the problem now under discussion may be better understood.

The Order in Council refers to "the sudden cessation of operations in industrial establishments." Evidently, under present conditions, this must mean actions causing distress with which the owners of big companies (the shareholders) can have had nothing to do; which they will hear of only later, at the same time as the general public.

The closing of the Dominion Textile Company's mill at Sherbrooke was the act of one man, the managing director. The shareholders had nothing to do with it, nor, so far as I know, the board of directors. I have already said that, at the beginning of the inquiry, the managing director came forward to assume all responsibility for what was done. Yet, the action taken was of a serious nature. It added 400 people to the unemployed in Sherbrooke, and the distress of those persons and the consequent expense upon relief bodies would have indeed been great if the mill had been allowed to remain closed "indefinitely," in accordance with the ominous intimation written in the notice posted up.

This incident illustrates the power of management and its readiness to exercise such power without consulting the owners of the company or sometimes even the directors.

But while management may feel free to close a mill when it seems that no loss will thereby ensue to the company, will it be quite as willing to continue operating a mill at an actual loss, at least for any considerable period, or even only at the risk of an eventual loss, merely to help meet a condition of distress? Probably not, unless supported by the directorate. And the directorate in turn

may themselves feel unsafe in such cases, in view of their ultimate responsibility to the shareholders, unless some superior compelling duty,—superior to that which they owe their shareholders,—urges them along.

We must first consider the hardest kind of case: that of a company continuing to carry on operations at an actual total loss. In the case of the companies I have examined; even those that have had a record of prosperity, such operations could be maintained at the most for only a short period on account of the ensuing rapid exhaustion of the company's ready resources. The payroll of the Dominion Textile Company is over \$400,000 a month. The length of time during which it could continue to operate would, of course, depend on the extent of the loss each month. This time would be very short indeed if the whole of this \$400,000 represented a monthly total loss; because, needless to say, we must, for practical purposes, consider the company itself as it is to-day, its finances and resources, as distinguished from those persons who made fortunes out of it in the past.

For the future, too, it seems impossible to provide against losses of this magnitude. To provide for the possible operations of their plants in face of such losses, the companies would have to pile up large *liquid* reserves, so large in the aggregate that their formation might even create monetary problems affecting the general economy of the country; because I presume that whatever might be expected in this regard of the textile manufacturers would likewise be expected of all other manufacturers enjoying tariff protection. The payroll of the textile companies alone is over \$4,000,000 per month.

But the case just put is of an extreme class. It means the carrying on of operations at a total loss of the cost of these operations. This case was suggested to me, and I have dealt with it because it illustrates the problem in its most difficult form. But in reality there are many degrees of loss which fall short of this hypothetical case. The result of carrying on certain operations at a loss may reduce total profits without eliminating them; or it may leave the company on the whole without a loss or a profit; or again it may mean only a partial loss of the cost of operations so as to be possible of continuation for many months or perhaps several years.

The first of these three cases is well exemplified by the matter before us, that is the closing of the Sherbrooke mill by the Dominion Textile Company. The mill closed was the company's only rayon mill, leaving out of consideration the Valleyfield mill of the subsidiary Montreal Cottons Limited which continued to operate during the time in question. The company's rayon business represents only about six per cent of its total production, cotton being by far its chief product. The 400 workers employed at this Sherbrooke mill in January, 1936, represented about five per cent of the company's employees and their wages about five per cent of the company's payroll. Such being the case, the company could have continued to operate this mill for a year, and even if it did have to sell the whole of its rayon product at a loss of ten cents a yard, which is much more than there was at any time any cause to fear, it would still have had net profits at the end of the year on the whole of its operations; that is money available for distribution to the holders of its common shares. These net profits would have been reduced but not eliminated, and the company would have provided a year's livelihood for 400 persons who otherwise would have been a charge on the community. And the company could have carried on in this way indefinitely, taking this loss at Sherbrooke and still paying common stock dividends so long as its cotton business remained in the state of prosperity which it had then attained.

It is interesting to note at this point that according to the statements of the Canadian Cottons Ltd. their rayon mill at Milltown, New Brunswick, has been kept running at a loss ever since, and including, 1935. The president of

the company, which, like the Dominion Textile Company, is engaged principally in the manufacture of cotton goods, has this to say as to the reasons which prompt the company's action:—

“Financially speaking, it would have paid this company to have closed the St. Croix mill, transferring to some of their other mills such machinery as could be made use of in the manufacturing of other lines of cotton goods. However, because we have a large number of intelligent and worthy people working for us in Milltown, many of them owning their own homes, and to them the closing of that mill would mean a major disaster, and also as New Brunswick can ill afford to lose any more of its industries we considered ways and means of keeping the Milltown plant in operation.”

The second case is where a company carries on without showing any profit, at the end of the year, but making enough to pay its bond interest, etc. This is a case, I am told, of frequent occurrence in industry, and it seems only fair that in such a case operations should be pursued if only in justice to the company's creditors.

Finally, we have the case of a company operating at a loss for several years, paying no bond interest and no dividends; but expecting a favourable turn in the tide of business which will find its plant running and its organization intact. This was the case of the Dominion Woollens and Worsteds, Limited which, after many losing years, was reorganized at a sacrifice to its bondholders and shareholders, but is still in operation and doing better now than formerly.

The above examples are not exhaustive, but they will serve to illustrate the different aspects in which the problem may present itself. In all cases of a cessation of operations the question to be determined must be one of reasonableness from a business point of view and of good faith and justice from the point of view of the community.

We are dealing now with companies owing a special duty to the community in view of the concessions made to them through the customs tariff. One might say that the advantage of protection is granted to these companies subject to certain conditions, which Parliament should recognize and Government should enforce. The first consideration industry puts forward to support its demand for protection is the service it renders and the obligation it assumes respecting employment. There are, of course, others such as the maintenance of just prices.

I call attention now to sections 15 and 17 of the Customs Tariff, because I think that in these sections Parliament has already pointed a way to the solution of our present problem.

Section 15 was enacted in 1897. It provides that if, after inquiry by a judge, it appears that the price of any article is unduly enhanced by agreement among those who manufacture it and that this disadvantage to the consumers is facilitated by the customs duties imposed upon like articles, the Governor in Council may place such article on the free list or so reduce the duty on it as to give the public the benefit of reasonable competition in it. In 1902 this section was invoked in the case of complaints made of a combine existing among Canadian paper manufacturers unduly enhancing the price of news and printing paper. Upon judicial inquiry the complaint was declared to be well founded. Consequently an Order in Council was passed on February 11, 1902, reducing the customs duty on news printing paper in sheets and rolls from 25 per cent to 15 per cent *ad valorem*.

In 1931 the present section 17 was added to the Customs Tariff. It has two subsections. I think it well to set out the whole section here:—

“17. (1) In the event of producers of goods taking advantage of any duty imposed under this Act to increase the price of such goods to the consumer, or using any such duty to maintain prices at levels deemed by the Governor in Council to be higher than should prevail, having regard to general economic conditions in the country, the Governor in Council may reduce or remove such duty.

“(2) In the event of any one such producer violating the provisions of this section, the Governor in Council may impose upon all the products of such producer, or any of them,

an excise duty equivalent to the amount of customs duty which would be paid by such goods if the same were imported into Canada under the provisions of the General Tariff, and the same shall be collectable as a tax, and the provisions of the Income War Tax Act as to the collection of taxes shall be applicable hereto.

"Provided, that neither subsection of this section shall apply to agricultural products. 1931, c. 30, s. 17."

Here again the offence aimed at is an undue increase in prices brought out by taking advantage of the customs tariff. In the first subsection all the producers are penalized by the removal or the reduction of the duty. In the second subsection any single offender is punished by the imposition upon his products of an excise duty equivalent to the amount of the customs duty on like articles when imported. This subsection has the merit of depriving the offender of the benefit of the tariff without affecting the manufacturing industry as a whole.

The Order in Council creating this Commission says:—

"... He (the Minister of Finance) is further of the opinion that industry generally and especially an industry which has had for years the benefit of the protection afforded by the customs tariff, should recognize its responsibility to carry on operations with due regard to its obligations to employees and to the public, and not to arbitrarily shut down its plants."

Due effect must be given to the word "arbitrarily" in the foregoing statement. It indicates, in my opinion, that the cessation of operations which is considered to be reprehensible is a cessation actuated by improper motives or not defensible on reasonable grounds, having regard to the duty which the company owes the community. There can be no doubt, I take it, that every member of an industry which obtains protection at the expense of a tax on the public mainly on the ground that its operations will furnish employment, is answerable to the community for any act which may fairly be said to constitute a wilful breach of the implied agreement to maintain employment, when such breach operates against the public good. Even where the customs tariff is not in question, Parliament penalizes wilful breaches of contract in certain cases where the welfare of the public is at stake. Thus section 499 (b) of the Criminal Code imposes penalties for the wilful breach by any person of a contract to supply light, power, gas or water to a municipal corporation when the offender knows or should know that the breach will deprive the inhabitants of their supply of light, gas or water. I refer to this provision of the code only for the purpose of analogy. In the case of a manufacturer operating under a protective tariff there is no express contract between parties, but there is surely an implied undertaking on the part of the manufacturer, so long as he continues to enjoy the advantage of the tariff, to refrain from throwing workmen out of employment especially in times of distress, without reasonable justification or excuse. The penalty already provided by section 17 of the Customs Tariff for other wilful offenders is the imposition of an excise tax on the offender's products which will deprive him of the benefit of the tariff. I think that here the penalty fits the offence most appropriately.

Having regard to the present day form of organized industry and the position in which the directorate and the management are placed between the shareholders on the one hand and the community on the other, I think that the question: to what extent employers may reasonably and properly be expected to maintain employment over periods of temporary difficulty, is one that can best be dealt with by being made the subject of legislation. A provision of the Statute law would make it clear to shareholders that in such questions as that of giving or withholding employment (as in that of fixing the selling price of the company's products, already provided for), the management must be mindful of the interests of the community as well as of those of the shareholders; that the shareholders' interests may have to give way, on occasions, to those of the community; and that arbitrary action by the management detrimental to the community will result in the withdrawal from the company of the advantage which it enjoys by law in common with other Canadian companies selling in the home market.

I suggest, therefore, that consideration be given to the advisability of Parliament being asked to follow the precedent which it set in 1931 in enacting subsection (2) of section 17 of the Customs Tariff. It is worth while considering, I think, whether manufacturing firms enjoying a beneficial position under the Customs Tariff at the expense of the public should not subject themselves to the possibility of seeing their privileges withdrawn, not only if they act unfairly in the fixing of their selling prices, but if they fail in any other material respect in the discharge of their duties. In the event of such provision being made in the Statute, the question of the extent of an employer's responsibility, in the circumstances set out in the Order in Council, would be left to be determined in each case by the exercise of the discretion conferred by Parliament upon the Governor in Council. I do think it is possible to fix, in advance, a general measure of responsibility which would be applicable to all employers at all times.

Before closing this report I desire to place on record my appreciation of the great services rendered to me by Mr. J. C. McRuer, K.C., and Mr. Elie Beauregard, K.C., who assisted me as Counsel. Thanks to their ability and industry I feel that no field of useful information has been left unexplored and that, on the other hand, I have been saved from the danger, inseparable from so broad a subject of inquiry, of straying into matters not strictly relevant.

I am indebted also to Counsel who appeared for the Primary Textiles Institute and to those who represented several of the companies interested in the inquiry. Each one of these gentlemen applied himself to his task in a manner which convinced me that nothing deserving of attention was being neglected or overlooked.

Finally I am pleased to say that I feel a special sense of obligation to Mr. A. S. Whiteley who has acted as my secretary and whose services have been so valuable, (in fact indispensable), that I cannot render justice to him in these few words of thanks. As I was sole commissioner on this inquiry, I have had to rely constantly, and in an unusual degree, on his industry and his mastery of the many subjects involved to guide me through the mass of facts and figures presented as a result of this long and intricate investigation. I do not believe that this task could have been performed with greater efficiency; but the performing of it has necessitated on Mr. Whiteley's part many days, and many hours at night, of protracted labour.

The whole of the foregoing is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) W. F. A. TURGEON,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

LIST OF WITNESSES AND COUNSEL

A

Aird, William G.....	General Manager, Montreal Cottons Ltd., Valleyfield, Que.
Albert, Angeline.....	Employee, Dominion Textile Company Ltd., Montmorency Branch.
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Barrie, John Wallace.....	Office Manager, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Sherbrooke Branch.
Bastien, Alzee.....	General Representative for Canada of the American Federation of Labor.
Beaumier, Fortunat.....	Employee, Canadian T.S.R. of Lyons, Ltd., Cap de la Madeleine, Que.
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Beaupre, Arthur.....	Employee, Montreal Cottons Ltd., Valleyfield, Que.
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Belanger, Antoine.....	Employee, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Sherbrooke Branch.
Belanger, Omer.....	Employee, Canadian Cottons Ltd., Cornwall, Ont.
Bergeron, William.....	Employee, Montreal Cottons Ltd., Valleyfield, Que.
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Bishop, Charles A.....	Comptroller, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Head Office, Montreal, Que.
Blanchette, Roger.....	Employee, M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., Montmagny, Que.
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Boivin, Anita.....	Employee, Canadian T.S.R. of Lyons Ltd., Cape de la Madeleine, Que.
Bolduc, Eugene.....	Inspector of Industrial Establishments, Department of Labour, Quebec.
Boneille, Avan.....	Employee, Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd., Cornwall, Ont.
Bornstein, Joseph M.....	Secretary-Treasurer, Consolidated Silk Mills, Ltd., St Hyacinthe, Que.

Bouchard, Emilien.....	Secretary-Treasurer, Le Syndicat Catholique National du Textile de St. Grégoire de Montmorency, Inc.
Bouchard, Gerard.....	Employee, Canadian Cottons Ltd., Cornwall, Ont.
Bouchard, Marie.....	Employee, Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd., Louiseville, Que.
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Carpentier, Xavier.....	Employee, Associated Textiles of Canada, Ltd., Louiseville, Que.
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Castonguay, Jean.....	Employee, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Sherbrooke Branch.
Caya, Marguerite.....	Employee, Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Sherbrooke Branch.
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Goulet, Wilfrid	Employee, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Montmorency Branch.
Granton, James J.	Union Organizer, United Textile Workers of America, Paris, Ontario.
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Heward, C. G., K.C.	Counsel, Dominion Textile Company Ltd., Montreal, Que., and Montreal Cottons Ltd., Valleyfield, Que.
Holiday, Alfred Hamilton	Office Manager, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Montmorency, Que.
Holt, Sir Herbert S.	Vice-president, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Montreal, Que.
Hooper, Gordon E.	Customs Reviewing Appraiser, Department of National Revenue, Ottawa, Ontario.
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Howson, Ernest J.	Auditor, Thorne, Mulholland, Howson & McPherson, Toronto, Ont.
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Leduc, Trefflé	Ex-employee, Montreal Cottons Ltd., Valleyfield, Que.
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Loper, Ralph E.	President, R. E. Loper & Co., Consulting Engineers, Fall River, Mass., U.S.A.
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Marcheterre, Charles	Employee, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Sherbrooke Br.
Marquis, Alpee	Employee, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Sherbrooke Br.
Marsh, James F.	Deputy Minister, Department of Labour, Province of Ontario.
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Mathies, Philippe	Employee, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Montmorency Br.
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Michaud, Wilfrid	Employee, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Montmorency Br.
Michelin, Edgar	Employee, Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd., Three Rivers, Que.
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Mc

McKissock, Harold	Employee, Courtaulds (Canada) Limited, Cornwall, Ont.
McLaren, Euclide	Employee, Canadian T.S.R. of Lyons Limited, Cap de la Madeleine, Que.
McMahon, Thomas F.	President, United Textile Workers of America, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.
McSween, Emile	Employee, Montreal Cottons Ltd., Valleyfield, Que.

Mac

MacDonnell, Hugh W.	Secretary, Industrial Relations Department, Canadian Manufacturers Association, Toronto, Ont.
MacDougall, William P.	President, Silk Association of Canada, and Vice-President, Belding-Corticelli Limited, Montreal, Que.
MacLachlan, Peter	Employee, Monarch Knitting Co. Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont.
MacLure, Diane	Employee, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Sherbrooke Br.

N

Northcott, Charles..... Manager, A. H. Brown Silk Co., Toronto, Ontario.

P

Palmer, Charles W..... Vice-President, Canadian Celanese Ltd., Montreal, Que.
 Paquette, Jean..... Employee, Canadian Cottons Ltd., Cornwall, Ontario.
 Paquin, Georgette..... Employee, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Sherbrooke, Que.
 Paradis, Armand..... Employee, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Hochelaga Br.,
 Montreal, Que.
 Paris, Armand..... Employee, Montreal Cottons Ltd., Valleyfield, Que.
 Parenteau, Exidas..... Employee, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Hochelaga Br.,
 Montreal, Que.
 Paris, Leona..... Employee, Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd., Three Rivers, Que.
 Parrott, Edgar..... Office Clerk, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Montmorency
 Branch.
 Paul, Raymond..... Employee, Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd., Louise-
 ville, Que.
 Pelletier, Lionel..... Office Manager, M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., Montmagny, Que.
 Perreault, Adrien..... Employee, Canadian T. S. R. of Lyons, Ltd., Cap de la
 Madeleine, Que.
 Perreault, Arthur..... Employee, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Hochelaga Br.
 Montreal, Que.
 Perreault, Paul..... Employee, Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd., Louise-
 ville, Que.
 Pilon, Emile..... Employee, Montreal Cottons Ltd., Valleyfield, Que.
 Pinatel, Jean H..... General Manager, Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd.,
 Louiseville, Que.
 Plante, Simon..... Employee, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Sherbrooke Br.
 Plourde, Charles E..... Employee, Montreal Cottons Ltd., Valleyfield, Que.
 Poliquin, Alfred..... Overseer, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Montmorency Br.
 Pombert, Donat..... Employee, Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd., Louise-
 ville, Que.
 Prescott, Patrick..... Employee, Canadian T.S.R. of Lyons, Ltd., Cap de la
 Madeleine, Que.
 Proulx, Armand..... Employee, Canadian Cottons Ltd., Cornwall, Ontario.
 Proulx, Mozart..... Employee, Canadian Cottons Ltd., Cornwall, Ontario.
 Provencher, Mme Rose..... Employee, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Sherbrooke Br.
 Punch, Mrs. Cora..... Ex-Employee, Monarch Knitting Co. Ltd., St. Cath-
 arines, Ont.

Q

Quenneville, Alfred..... Employee, Montreal Cottons Ltd., Valleyfield, Que.
 Quenneville, Jeremie..... Employee, Canadian Cottons Ltd., Cornwall, Ontario.
 Quessy, Simone..... Employee, Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd., Louise-
 ville, Que.

R

Racine, Alice..... Ex-forelady, Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd., Cornwall, Ont.
 Reid, John..... Manager, Stock Transfer Department, Royal Trust Co.,
 Montreal, Que.
 Riel, Bernard..... Employee, Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Sherbrooke Br.
 Riel, Rene..... Employee, Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Sherbrooke Br.
 Ringuet, Wilfrid A..... Town Clerk, Montmagny, Que.
 Robichon, Georges Henri, O.B.E.,
 Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur,
 K.C. Mayor, Three Rivers, Que.
 Robidoux, William..... Overseer, M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., Montmagny, Que.
 Robillard, Rene..... Employee, Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd., Three Rivers, Que.
 Robinson, Charles B..... Secretary-Treasurer, Penmans Ltd., Paris, Ontario.
 Robinson, William Wallace..... Representing W. Robinson & Son, Converters Ltd., To-
 ronto, Ontario.

Rousseau, Louis Overseer, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Sherbrooke Br.
 Rousseau, Phillippe, B.S., LL.B. Counsel, Town of Montmagny, Que.
 Rousseau, Sylvio Employee, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Sherbrooke Br.
 Ruel, Georges Employee, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Sherbrooke Br.

S

Saint-Onge, Gontran, K.C. Ex-M.L.A., Valleyfield, Que.
 Saucier, Jacques Office Clerk, Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd., Louiseville, Que.
 Sauve, Arthur Employee, Montreal Cottons Ltd., Valleyfield, Que.
 Sauve, Rene Employee, Montreal Cottons Ltd., Valleyfield, Que.
 Savoie, Alphonse Employee, Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd., Three Rivers, Que.
 Scott, Louis Ex-Employee, Monarch Knitting Co. Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont.
 Senecal, Jeannette Employee, M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., Montmagny, Que.
 Sergeant, Matthew H. Ex-Employee, Campbellford Cloth Co. Ltd., Campbellford, Ont.
 Sevigny, Wilfrid E. Organizer, Syndicats Catholiques, Montreal, Que.
 Shepard, Alfred Auditor, Thorne, Mulholland, Howson & McPherson, Toronto, Ont.
 Shields, Edna Employee, Penmans Ltd., Paris, Ontario.
 Simard, Adelard Employee, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Montmorency Br.
 Smith, Leslie Employee, Penmans Ltd., Paris, Ontario.
 Sperling, Rochfort Factory Manager, Canadian Celanese Ltd., Drummondville, Que.
 Sugden, Percy Employee, Penmans Ltd., Paris, Ontario.
 Surphlis, Earl P. Buyer, The T. Eaton Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
 Switzer, Thomas D. Buyer, The T. Eaton Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

T

Taylor, Brinley Director and Sales Manager, Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd., Cornwall, Ont.
 Taylor, Norman Employee, Penmans Limited, Paris, Ontario.
 Tessier, Gordon Employee, Canadian Cottons Ltd., Cornwall, Ont.
 Theberge, Didace Employee, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Montmorency Br.
 Theoret, Marcel Employee, Montreal Cottons Ltd., Valleyfield, Que.
 Theriault, Patrick Inspector, Industrial Establishments, Department of Labour, Que.
 Thiffault, Marguerite Employee, Canadian T.S.R. of Lyons, Ltd., Cap de la Madeleine, Que.
 Thivierge, Ernest Employee, Belding-Corticelli Ltd., Montreal, Que.
 Thompson, Edgar J. President, Canadian Silk Products Ltd., Sherbrooke, Que.
 Thomson, Richard Former General Manager, Penmans Ltd., Paris, Ont.
 Tolmie, Roderick G. General Manager, Canadian Cottons Limited, Montreal, Que.
 Tondreau, Eugene Montmagny, Que.
 Tondreau, Therese Employee, M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., Montmagny, Que.
 Therrien, Wilfrid Employee, M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., Montmagny, Que.
 Tousignant, Germaine Employee, Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd., Louiseville, Que.
 Tremblay, Edouard Employee, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Montmorency Br.
 Tremblay, Hermenegilde Employee, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Montmorency Br.
 Tremblay, Rene Employee, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Montmorency Br.
 Tremblay, Leopold Overseer, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Montmorency Br.
 Tremblay, Thomas Counsel, M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., Montmagny, Que.
 Tremblay, Viola Employee, Canadian Cottons Ltd., Cornwall, Ont.

V

Vachon, Adonias Employee, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Sherbrooke Br.
 Vachon, Isabelle Employee, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Sherbrooke Br.
 Vallieres, Noella Employee, Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd., Louiseville, Que.
 Vezina, Francois Professor of Economics, University of Montreal, Montreal, Que.
 Vezina, Omer Assistant Overseer, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Montmorency Br.

Viau, Antonio Employee, Montreal Cottons Ltd., Valleyfield, Que.
 Villeneuve, Clermont Overseer, Montreal Cottons Ltd., Valleyfield, Que.
 Voyer, Jean Baptiste Employee, Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd., Cornwall, Ont.

W

Watson, Hugh M. Secretary, Canadian Cottons Ltd., Montreal, Que.
 Watson, Patrick Employee, Canadian Cottons Ltd., Cornwall, Ont.
 Watson, Pierce R. General Manager, Grout's Limited, St. Catharines, Ont.
 Welch, Alexander Secretary, Local 2495, United Textile Workers of America, Toronto, Ont.
 Whitehead, Charles Ross President, Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd., Three Rivers, Que.
 Whitehead, William James Managing-Director, Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd., Three Rivers, Que.
 Wilson, Phyllis Employee, Penmans Ltd., Paris, Ontario.
 Woodward, Cyril F. Secretary-Treasurer, Grout's Limited, St. Catharines, Ont.

Y

Young, Alan V. President, Cotton Institute of Canada, and President, Hamilton Cotton Co. Ltd.

APPENDIX B

LIST OF DOCUMENTARY EXHIBITS FILED WITH COMMISSION

EXHIBIT

No.

- 1—Order in Council P.C. 223, dated January 27, 1936, *re* inquiry into the textile industry.
- 2—Letter from F. C. Daniels, Manager Grey Mill Operations, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., to J. G. Kershaw, General Superintendent, dated December 30, 1935, *re* operation of mill.
- 3—Letter from G. B. Gordon to J. G. Kershaw dated January 15, 1936, *re* closing down Sherbrooke Rayon Division.
- 4—Letter from F. C. Daniels to Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Sherbrooke, dated January 15, 1936, *re* closure of Sherbrooke Rayon Division.
- 5—Letter from Comptroller, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., to J. G. Kershaw, dated January 24, 1936, *re* resuming operations in Sherbrooke Rayon Division.
- 6—Letter from Comptroller, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., to J. G. Kershaw, dated January 25, 1936, *re* operating schedule.
- 7—Letter from Comptroller, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., to J. G. Kershaw, dated January 30, 1936, *re* schedule to be followed.
- 8—Letter from Comptroller, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., to J. G. Kershaw, dated February 1, 1936, *re* schedule to be followed.
- 9—Samples of rayon fabrics, styles RA1, RA2 and RA3, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 10—Letter dated February 5, 1936, from Comptroller, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., to J. G. Kershaw, *re* schedule to be followed.
- 11—Letter from H. A. Gilbert to F. R. Daniels, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., dated December 26, 1935, *re* production.
- 12—Statement of annual production and wages in Cotton Division, Sherbrooke Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., for fiscal years 1929 to 1935 inclusive.
- 13—Inventory of Sherbrooke Rayon Division, Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., on December 28, 1935.
- 14—Machinery list, Weaving Department, Cotton Division, Sherbrooke plant, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., as at March 10, 1936.
- 15—Black Book of M. L. Breton, Sherbrooke Employee, Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., showing piece work and earnings.
- 16—30 pay envelopes, M. L. Breton, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Sherbrooke Branch.
- 17—6 pay envelopes, C. Destrempe, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Sherbrooke Branch.
- 18—32 pay envelopes, C. Destrempe, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Sherbrooke Branch.
- 19—17 pay envelopes, Henri Dubois, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Sherbrooke Branch.

EXHIBIT

No.

- 20—Payroll for week ending December 26, 1931, Cotton Division, Sherbrooke Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 21—Payroll for week ending December 31, 1932, Cotton Division, Sherbrooke Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 22—Payroll for week ending December 30, 1933, Cotton Division, Sherbrooke Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 23—Payroll for fortnight ending December 22, 1934, Cotton Division, Sherbrooke Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 24—Payroll for fortnight ending December 21, 1935, Cotton Division, Sherbrooke Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 25—Payroll for fortnight ending, January 4, 1936, Cotton Division, Sherbrooke Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 26—Payroll for fortnight ending January 18, 1936, Cotton Division, Sherbrooke Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 27—Payroll for fortnight ending February 1, 1936, Cotton Division, Sherbrooke Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 28—Payroll for fortnight ending February 15, 1936, Cotton Division, Sherbrooke Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 29—Payroll for fortnight ending February 29, 1936, Cotton Division, Sherbrooke Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 30—Payroll for fortnight ending December 21, 1935, Rayon Division, Sherbrooke Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 31—Payroll for fortnight ending February 15, 1936, Rayon Division, Sherbrooke Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 32—27 pay envelopes, M. Antoine Bélanger, Sherbrooke Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 33—Fortnightly Time Book, Jean Castonguay, Acting Time Keeper, Sherbrooke Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 34—Fortnightly Time Book, Emile Gilbert, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Sherbrooke Branch.
- 35—Group Insurance Plan, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and statement showing employees and Dominion Textile Company's contributions to premiums.
- 36—Statement of Inventories, Cotton Division, Sherbrooke Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., from July 1, 1933, to December 28, 1935.
- 37—Statement of Inventories, Rayon Division, Sherbrooke Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., for quarter ending September 28, 1935, and December 28, 1935.
- 38—Summary of Production, Salaries and Wages and number of employees, Cotton Division, Sherbrooke Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., July 1, 1933, to January 4, 1936.
- 39—Statement of actual earnings for each occupation for 55-hour week, Cotton Division, Sherbrooke Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 40—Statement of number of piece workers and rate workers in Cotton and Rayon Divisions, Sherbrooke Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 41—Statement of actual earnings for each occupation, Rayon Division, Sherbrooke Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 42—Statement of fortnightly production, Rayon Division, Sherbrooke Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., from October 12, 1935, to March 14, 1936.
- 43—Statement of weekly shipments from Rayon Division, Sherbrooke Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., October 5, 1935 to March 14, 1936.
- 44—Statement of weekly stocks of rayon cloth on hand at Sherbrooke Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., October 12, 1935 to March 7, 1936.
- 45—Statement of cost of 156 Model "x" looms.
- 46—Record of Loom Hours operated in Rayon Division, Sherbrooke Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., November 16, 1935 to February 29, 1936.
- 47—Letter from Roger D. Labrie, Secretary United Textile Workers of America, to Wm. Whitehead, Manager, Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd., dated February 4, 1936.
- 48—Copy of ballot of Local 2467 de l'Union du Textile, showing vote.
- 49—Copy of agreement dated February 20, 1936, between the Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd., and the St. Maurice Valley Cotton Mills Ltd., and employees.
- 50—Copy of telegram from Roger D. Labrie, Secretary, Local 2467, United Textile Workers of America, to Hon. Norman Rogers, Minister of Labour, dated February 28, 1936, *re* strike at Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 51—Copy of telegram from Hon. Norman Rogers to Roger D. Labrie, dated February 29, 1936, *re* strike at Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 52—Copy of telegram from Roger D. Labrie, to Hon. Norman Rogers, dated March 1, 1936, *re* strike at Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 53—Specimen of pay envelope, Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 54—Constitution and By-laws of the United Textile Workers of America.
- 55—Certificate dated March 25, 1936, showing number of members of local 2467, United Textile Workers of America.

EXHIBIT
No.

- 56—Copy of "Le Nouvelliste," Three Rivers, February 25, 1936.
- 57—Copy of "Le Nouvelliste," Three Rivers, February 24, 1936.
- 58—Basis of agreement between Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd., and its employees, August 28, 1935.
- 59—Copy of letter dated January 3, 1935, from Mr. A. C. Carle, Inspector, Service d'Inspection, Ministère du Travail, Quebec, to Mr. J. P. S. Desrochers, Chief Inspector and Mr. Desrochers' reply dated January 4, 1935 *re* plant condition at Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 60—Copy of letter dated May 16, 1935, from Mr. A. C. Carle to Mr. J. P. S. Desrochers, *re* working hours, Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 61—Permit dated August 6, 1935, authorizing Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd. to use the double gang arrangement; together with letter to Mr. A. C. Carle from Assistant Inspector in Chief, dated July 19, 1935.
- 62—Copy of Order No. 5 (Revised), Textile Trades, Minimum Wage Board, Province of Quebec.
- 63—Two pay envelopes, Nos. 2284 and 2313 of Miss Leona Paris, Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 64—Report of work of Miss Yvonne Laquerre, Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd., fortnights ending January 5, 1935 to October 12, 1935.
- 65—Record of "bad work" of Miss Yvonne Laquerre, Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd., February 2, 1935 to August 17, 1935.
- 66—Time and Wage Book of Joseph Champoux, Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 67—Two pay envelopes of Joseph Champoux, Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 68—Three pay envelopes of Joseph Champoux, Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 69—Four pay envelopes of Joseph Champoux, Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 70—Extract from a mill notice giving piece rates per 1,000 picks and number of looms per weaver—Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 71—Pay envelope—Alphonse Savoie—Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 72—Fourteen pay envelopes—Wilfrid Lizotte—Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 73—Thirty-one pay envelopes—Wilfrid Lizotte—Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 74—Annual Reports, Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd., 1922 to 1935 inclusive.
- 75—Statement showing production and wages of Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd. from 1917 to 1935.
- 76—Statement showing number of employees of Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd., from 1917 to 1936 inclusive.
- 77—Summary of wages and salaries paid, 1921 to 1935, Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 78—Payroll Analysis for last two weeks of February, 1933—Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 79—Payroll Analysis for last two weeks of February, 1934—Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 80—Payroll Analysis for last two weeks of February, 1935—Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 81—Payroll Analysis for last two weeks of February, 1936—Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 82—Payroll for last two weeks of January, 1936—Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 83—Statement of Average Piecework Earnings for Weavers on Draper Automatic Looms for fortnightly periods in February of each year from 1931 to 1935—Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 84—Average Actual earnings of weavers on automatic sheeting looms in February of each year from 1931 to 1935, Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 85—Average actual piecework earnings, with basic rate, of weavers, on Lancashire looms in February of each year from 1931 to 1935—Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 86—Average actual piecework earnings of mule and ring spinners in February of each year from 1931 to 1935—Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 87—Statement showing basic rates for piecework by occupations, 1932, Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 88—Statement showing basic rates for piecework by occupations, 1935, Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 89—Payroll for last two weeks of February, 1935—Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 90—Payroll for last two weeks of February, 1934—Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 91—Payroll for last two weeks of February, 1933—Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 92—Payroll for last two weeks of February, 1932—Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 93—Payroll for last two weeks of February, 1931—Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 94—Statement showing deliveries of yarn and fabrics, February and July, 1926 to 1936—Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 95—Analysis of sales by commodity groups (exclusive of sheets, slips and yarn), 1931 to 1934, inclusive—Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 96—Analysis of sales of sheets, slips and yarn, 1931 to 1935—Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 97—Statement of tax commutation given Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd. by City of Three Rivers, January 11, 1935.
- 98—Statement of executive salaries paid by Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd. from 1929 to 1934.

EXHIBIT

No.

- 99—Statement showing value of manufactured products sold, profits, bond interest and dividends of Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd., 1917 to 1927.
- 100—Annual Financial Statements of Shawinigan Cotton Co. Ltd. for the years 1911 to 1935.
- 101—File of correspondence from Department of National Revenue relating to tariff on corset cloth.
- 102—Copy of letter from Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd., to Sir George Perley April 25, 1931, and acknowledgment of Sir George Perley.
- 103—Chart showing monthly production, consumption and waste of rayon from 1928 to 1936, Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 104—Copy of brief dated February 5, 1931, submitted by Cotton Companies to the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister.
- 105—Copy of letter dated September 16, 1930, from Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd. to the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett *re* Tariff.
- 106—Copies of letters to Hon. Arthur Sauve and replies thereto, September 1930, and February and April, 1931.
- 107—Copy of letter dated September 1, 1930, from Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd., to A. O. Dawson, Canadian Cottons Ltd.
- 108—Copy of brief submitted to Tariff Board by Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd. in 1927.
- 109—Statement of costs of production with samples of certain lines of goods manufactured by Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 110—Newspaper clipping from *Daily Dispatch*, Manchester, England, March 18, 1936.
- 111—Statement showing average cost of weaving at Wabasso Cotton Co.; Ltd., for year ending June 25, 1935.
- 112—Blank form of Employees' contract—Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 113—Financial history of Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd. published by The Financial Post Corporation Service (Revised August 10, 1934).
- 114—Statement showing piecework rates for weavers on wide looms, August 26, 1935—Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 115—Statement showing piecework rates for weavers on narrow looms, August 26, 1935, Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 116—List of members of Industrial Committee of Wabasso Cotton Co., Ltd., for the year 1935.
- 117—Statement showing municipal taxes paid by Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd. for the year 1935.
- 118—Certified copy of tax roll showing assessment of Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd. in Three Rivers, 1936.
- 119—Statement showing average earnings by occupations for 48-hour period ended September 1, 1935—Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 120—Statement showing average earnings by occupations, male and female, for 55-hour period, 1932—Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 121—Statement showing raw cotton purchases, 1928 to 1935—Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 122—Extract from Assessment Roll of Cap de la Madeleine, relating to Canadian T.S.R. of Lyons Ltd., together with copy of By-law No. 115 and copy of letter dated December 3, 1928, from Claude Denis.
- 123—Copy of Order No. 6, Minimum Wage Board, Province of Quebec, dated June 27, 1928.
- 124—Summary of tariff rates on yarns and fabrics of artificial silk.
- 125—Memorandum *re* practical effect of P.C. 3013, December 12, 1931 (Fixed Valuation of \$1.25).
- 126—Memorandum *re* duty payable since January 1, 1936, on 27-inch piece dyed plain taffeta imported from Japan.
- 127—Memorandum of importations of artificial silk fabrics from Japan, January to March, 1936.
- 128—Seven samples of taffeta imported from Japan, February, 1936.
- 129—Memorandum *re* artificial silk fabrics, shipments and yardage, Canadian Mills, January and February, 1935 and 1936.
- 130—Statement of stock of rayon fabrics and mixtures on hand, Verdun Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., September 29, 1934, to April 27, 1935.
- 131—Statement of stock of rayon and mixtures on hand, Magog Print Works, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., September 27, 1934, to April 27, 1935, and from September 28, 1935, to March 2, 1936.
- 132—Statement of specified orders on hand at Magog Print Works, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., January, February, 1935 and 1936, by weeks.
- 133—Summary of Canadian tariff rates on principal cotton fabrics.

EXHIBIT
No.

- 134—Eight pay envelopes—Miss Diane Maclure, Rayon Branch, Sherbrooke—Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 135—Stocks of rayon on hand, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., December 8, 1934, to March 7, 1936 (Verdun, Magog and Sherbrooke).
- 136—Statement of Rayon Print Sales, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., weeks of March 7, 14, and 21, 1935 and 1936.
- 137—Memorandum of Bulletins, Customs Division, Department of National Revenue.
- 138—Bulletins on Foreign Depreciated Currencies, Department of National Revenue.
- 139—Appraisers' Bulletin 4239, Department of National Revenue, *re* United States excise and processing taxes.
- 140—Departmental Memorandum on Surtax on Japanese goods, 24th July, 1935.
- 141—Memorandum *re* Tariff on Cotton yarns other than mercerized, since 1907.
- 142—Copy of letter dated January 10, 1936, from Department of National Revenue to Appraisers.
- 143—Statement of duty based on Japanese fabric valued at 70 cents per pound.
- 144—Memorandum from Canadian Cottons Ltd., dated April 2, 1936 (referred to in Ex. 129).
- 145—Rates of wages calculated from Exhibit 27, Cotton Division, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Sherbrooke.
- 146—Six samples of rayon cloth manufactured by Montreal Cottons Ltd. (with statement of costs).
- 147—Statement of corrected costs for two samples in Exhibit No. 146, Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 148—Copy of letter dated January 4, 1936, from A. B. Fisher & Co., to L. W. Anderson, agent, Montreal. (See also Ex. No. 417).
- 149—Letter from G. Blair Gordon, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd. dated January 16, 1936, to Mr. Hector McKinnon, Commissioner of Tariff.
- 150—Letter from G. Blair Gordon, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., dated January 16, 1936, to Mr. H. B. McKinnon, Commissioner of Tariff.
- 151—Copy of letter from A. B. Fisher Company, dated January 14, 1936, to Messrs. L. W. Anderson.
- 152—Telegram, dated January 17, 1936, from Montreal *Gazette* to Mr. G. Blair Gordon, *re* closure of Sherbrooke mill
- 153—One pay envelope—Mr. Philippe Mathieu, Montmorency Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 154—Twelve pay envelopes—Mr. H. Tremblay, Montmorency Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 155—Three pay envelopes—Mr. Rene Tremblay, Montmorency Branch, Dominion Textile Co., Ltd.
- 156—Three pay envelopes—Mr. Pierre Lessard, Montmorency Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 157—Eleven pay envelopes—Mr. R. De Blois, Montmorency Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 158—Thirty-two pay envelopes, 1935-1936—Miss Idola Berube, Montmorency Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 159—Anonymous letter dated March 30, 1934, addressed to the Hon. Mr. Arcand, Minister of Labour, Quebec, and copy of letter dated April 4, 1934, to Chief Inspector of Labour, together with copy of report of inspector.
- 160—Copies of letters from Dominion Textile Co to Chief Inspector asking for permits to work employees overtime at Montmorency Branch, 1933, 1934 and 1935.
- 161—Thirty-four receipts in payment of subscription for one share of M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., by Mlle J. Minville.
- 162—Pay list of Mlle Minville, M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., 9th January, 1932, to April 11, 1936.
- 163—Subscription of Mlle Minville for share of stock of M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., and authorization to company to deduct 25 per cent from each wage payment of Mlle Minville.
- 164—Nine pay envelopes—Mlle Berthe Gosselin, M. E. Binz Co. Ltd.
- 165—Pay list of Mr. H. Collin, 9th July, 1932, to April 11, 1936, M. E. Binz Co. Ltd.
- 166—Pay list of Mlle Cecile Morin, M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., ten fortnightly records, 3rd September, 1932, to 10th November, 1934.
- 167—Silk Inspector's Tally, M. E. Binz Co. Ltd.
- 168—Pay list of Mlle Jeannette Senechal, M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., for four fortnightly periods, November 10, 1934, to March 14, 1936.
- 169—Pay list of Mr. R. Caron, M. E. Binz Co., for eleven fortnightly periods from January 9, 1931, to May 13, 1935.
- 170—Pay list of Mr. Roger Blanchette, M. E. Binz Co. Ltd, for fourteen fortnightly periods, January 1, 1934, to February 1, 1936.

EXHIBIT
No.

- 171—Pay list of Mr. R. Gendron, M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., twenty fortnightly periods, 17th September, 1932, to September 28, 1935.
- 172—Pay list of Mr. S. Jacques, M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., eight fortnightly periods, September 1, 1934, to February 15, 1936.
- 173—Pay list of Mr. Raoul Langlois, M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., ten fortnightly periods, November 24, 1934, to October 12, 1935.
- 174—Pay list of Mr. R. Langlois, M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., for fortnight ending March 28, 1936.
- 175—Pay roll of M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., for the two weeks ending February 18, 1936.
- 176—Statement by years showing number of employees of M. E. Binz Co. Ltd. earning less than 12s, 17s, 21s and 21s and over, 1932 to 1935.
- 177—Analysis of payroll of M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., for December, 1935.
- 178—Payroll of M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., for two weeks ending February 17, 1934.
- 179—Payroll of M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., for two weeks ending March 2, 1935.
- 180—Payroll of M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., for two weeks ending February 29, 1936.
- 181—Statement of Production and Wages, M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., for June 30, 1933 to 1936.
- 182—Financial statement of M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., for the year ending June 30, 1933.
- 183—Financial statement of M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., for the year ending June 30, 1934.
- 184—Financial statement of M. E. Binz Co. for year ending June 30, 1935.
- 185—Statement of workers over and under 18 years of age, by years, 1932 to 1936—M. E. Binz Co. Ltd.
- 186—Copy of letters patent granted to M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., dated October 29, 1930.
- 187—Copy of supplementary letters patent granted to M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., dated March 28, 1935.
- 188—Blank copy of preferred share of M. E. Binz Co. Ltd.
- 189—Certified copy of extract from minutes of meeting of M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., held March 5, 1936.
- 190—Guide to Montmagny, 1934-1935.
- 191—Extract from Tax Rolls of Montmagny showing tax commutation for M. E. Binz Co. Ltd.
- 192—Copies of Tax Bills of M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., 1932-1933, to 1935-1936.
- 193—File of correspondence between M. E. Binz Co. Ltd. and Department of Labour, Quebec, *re* wage scale.
- 194—Statement of number of experienced and inexperienced employees of M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., March, 1936.
- 195—Pay list of Mme Alfred Dutilleul, M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., for twelve fortnightly periods, January 9, 1932, to February 1, 1936.
- 196—Correspondence between head office and Montmorency Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., January 10, 1935, May 16, 1935, January 17, 1936, *re* payroll piece work summary.
- 197—Production reports, Spinning Room, January 9, 1932, to January 30, 1932, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Montmorency Branch.
- 198—Production Reports, Woollen Mule Spinning Room, January 9, 1932, to January 16, 1932, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Montmorency Branch.
- 199—Production reports, Card Room, January 7-14, 1933, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Montmorency Branch.
- 200—Production Reports, Skein Winding, Reeling and Twisting Departments, fortnight ending January 16, 1932, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Montmorency Branch.
- 201—Title and occupation sheets and rate lists, Montmorency Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 202—Spindle sheet for week ending March 28, 1936, Montmorency Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 203—Statements of employees of Montmorency Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., according to weekly wage payments (D.B.S. reports), 1934 and 1935.
- 204—Operating cost sheets for twelve-week periods (March 28, 1936), Montmorency Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 205—Summary of piece work earnings, fortnight ending February 15, 1936, Montmorency Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 206—Copy of Schedule of Minimum Wage Board, for M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., January 27, 1936.
- 207—Copies of Minimum Wage Schedules for M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., from 1932 to 1935.
- 208—Copies of Inspection Reports of M. E. Binz Co. Ltd. by Quebec Department of Labour, 1932 to 1936.
- 209—Copy of basis of verbal agreement referred to in Minutes of M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., December, 1935.
- 210—Statement of rates of wages in certain Montmagny concerns.
- 211—Copy of Payroll, M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., for fortnight ending February 29, 1936 (Duplicate of Exhibit No. 180).

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- 212—Statement of Production, M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., January 6 to April 11, 1936.
 213—Break-down of sundry selling expenses, Montreal, M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., 1933-34, 1934-35.
 214—Statement of machinery, M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., June 30, 1935.
 215—Statement of Customs Duty paid on machinery by M. E. Binz Co. Ltd.
 216—Statement of salaries of M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., 1933-1935.
 217—Statement of agreements between M. E. Binz Co. Ltd. and Canadian Factors Ltd., and Schuler Agencies Ltd.
 218—Samples of all silk fabrics and statement of costs per yard, M. E. Binz Co. Ltd.
 219—Sample of all-rayon (rough crepe) and statement of cost per yard, M. E. Binz Co. Ltd.
 220—List of preferred stockholders and common shareholders, M. E. Binz Co. Ltd.
 221—Minutes of certain directors meeting and general meetings of M. E. Binz Co. Ltd., 1931 to 1936.
 222—Statement of salaries of Mr. J. C. Hebert, M. E. Binz Co. Ltd. 1932-1935.
 223—Copy of agreement between the town of Louiseville and the Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd. in respect to water taxes, etc., June, 1929.
 224—Copy of modification of agreement between town of Louiseville and Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd., August, 1929.
 225—Statement of Municipal and Water taxes paid by Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd., 1929-1935.
 226—Copy of assessment roll showing valuations and assessment of Associated Textiles of Canada Limited.
 227—Analysis of employees by hourly rates, Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd.
 228—Payroll list, Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd.
 229—Piece Rates, Throwing and Weaving Department, Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd.
 230—Statement of list of stockholders of Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd.
 231—Financial statements of Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd., February 1, 1930, to August 2, 1930.
 232—Auditor's statement for period ending July 31, 1931.
 232A—Balance sheet for year ending July 31, 1931—Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd.
 233—Financial statement for year ending July 31, 1932—Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd.
 234—Financial statement for year ending July 31, 1933—Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd.
 235—Financial statement for year ending July 31, 1934—Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd.
 236—Financial statement for year ending July 31, 1935—Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd.
 237—Statement of salaries and bonuses of officers and salaried employees receiving \$1,000 per annum or over, Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd., 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935.
 238—Statement of wages and salaries of mill employees of Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd., for years ending July 31, 1931 to 1935.
 239—Form of Insurance Policy for group insurance with Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
 240—Statement of Unit cost of production, Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd., February of each year, 1932 to 1936.
 241—Census of Industry reports of wage earners, Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd., 1934 and 1935.
 242—Financial Statements of Rayons (Canada) Ltd.—July 31, 1933.
 243—Financial Statements of Rayons (Canada) Ltd.—July 31, 1934.
 244—Financial Statements of Rayons (Canada) Ltd.—July 31, 1935.
 245—Financial Statements of Ultra Chemical Co. Ltd.—July 31, 1932.
 246—Financial Statements of Ultra Chemical Co. Ltd.—July 31, 1933.
 247—Financial Statements of Ultra Chemical Co. Ltd.—July 31, 1934.
 248—Financial Statements of Ultra Chemical Co. Ltd.—July 31, 1935.
 249—Financial Statement of Associated Textiles of London, July 31, 1934.
 250—Financial Statement of Associated Textiles of London, July 31, 1935.
 251—Statement of Salaries and Bonuses paid by Rayons Canada Ltd. for years 1933, 1934, 1935.
 252—Statement of Salaries and Bonuses paid by Ultra Chemical Co. Ltd. for years 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935.
 253—Statement of sales of Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd., to Kaymar Ltd., for years 1930 to 1936.
 254—Statement of population of Louiseville by years, 1929 to 1935.
 255—Statement of employees according to hourly rates of wages, 1933, 1934 and 1935.
 256—Sample of rayon (No. 2024) with cost sheet attached—Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd.
 257—Sample of rayon (No. 2820) with cost sheet attached—Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd.
 258—Sample of weighted silk (No. 1400) with cost sheet attached—Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd.
 259—Sample of pure silk (not weighted) (No. 2840) with cost sheet attached—Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd.

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- 260—Statement of production by years, 1931 to 1935, and by months January to April, 1931-1936—Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd.
- 261—Statement of Exports, by years—Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd.
- 262—Telegram from Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. stating amount paid on claims since 1932—Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd.
- 263—Statement of the hours of work in September, August and July and June by years, 1932-1936—Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd.
- 264—Abstract from payroll of hours of work of three employees of Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd. for five pays from February 23 to April, 1936.
- 265—Statement of payrolls and average pay per operative—1935-36, Sherbrooke Cotton & Rayon Divisions—Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 266—Analysis of wage-earners according to weekly earnings—Sherbrooke Cotton & Rayon Divisions, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.—fortnight ending December 7, 1935.
- 267—Analysis of female wage-earners according to hourly earnings, Sherbrooke Cotton and Rayon Divisions—Dominion Textile Co. Ltd. for December, 1935.
- 268—Statement of hourly rates of rate workers and weekly earnings of piece workers for fortnight ending March 1, 1930, and February 29, 1936, Sherbrooke Cotton Division—Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 269—Census of Industry reports—wage-earners, 1934 and 1935—Sherbrooke Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 270—Statement showing deductions made for rent at Sherbrooke Rayon Division, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd. for fortnight ending March 18, 1936.
- 271—Statement showing cumulative totals of rents uncollected by Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., in Sherbrooke, 1931 to 1935.
- 272—Statement of production of René Riel and Albert Rondeau, Sherbrooke Cotton Division, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 273—Statement of average wage per fortnight for 27 fortnights, 1935-36—Montmorency Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 274—Analysis of wage-earners according to weekly wages, 1935. Montmorency Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 275—Statement showing rates of wages at Montmorency Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., 1926, 1930 and 1936.
- 276—Statement showing hours worked, hourly rate and earnings of Philippe Mathieu, Omer Dumont, Herménégilde Tremblay and Roméo Bouchard, workers at Montmorency Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 277—Copy of letter dated January 17, 1936, from W. M. Berry to J. H. Marx.
- 278—Dividends paid by Montreal Cottons Co., 1880-1910.
- 279—Copy of Moody Manual Company's statement on Montreal Cottons Co., relating to year 1910.
- 280—Financial statements for years ending December 31, 1915 to 1935, Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 281—Payroll for last two weeks in February, 1926—Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 282—Payroll for last two weeks in February, 1927—Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 283—Payroll for last two weeks in February, 1928—Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 284—Payroll for last two weeks in February, 1929—Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 285—Payroll for last two weeks in February, 1930—Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 286—Payroll for last two weeks in February, 1931—Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 287—Payroll for last two weeks in February, 1932—Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 288—Payroll for last two weeks in February, 1933—Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 289—Payroll for last two weeks in February, 1934—Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 290—Payroll for last two weeks in February, 1935—Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 291—Payroll for last two weeks in February, 1936—Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 292—Copy of basis of agreement regarding medical services for workers of Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 293—Copy of by-law No. 350 of the City of Valleyfield regarding assessment and taxes of Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 294—Copy of contract between City of Valleyfield and Montreal Cottons Ltd., August 7, 1934, covering the ceding of certain lands and houses to the city.
- 295—Letter of June 6, 1933, from Montreal Cottons Ltd. to Mayor and Council of Valleyfield *re* assessment.
- 296—Copy of a resolution passed by Council of Valleyfield, December 13, 1933, *re* number of workers and wages paid by Montreal Cottons Ltd., together with a letter of transmittal to Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 297—Letter dated August 29, 1933, from Montreal Cottons Ltd., to Mayor and Council of Valleyfield *re* assessment.
- 298—Letter dated August 30, 1933, from Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., to Mayor of Valleyfield.

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- 299—Letter dated October 25, 1933, from Montreal Cottons Ltd., to Mayor and Council of Valleyfield, *re* taxation.
- 300—Statement of book value of buildings, machinery, etc., and balance sheet by years, 1930 to 1932, Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 301—Letter dated April 30, 1934, from Montreal Cottons Ltd., to Mayor and Council of Valleyfield, *re* taxation, together with a copy of reply.
- 302—Copy of by-law No. 286 of City of Valleyfield passed December 20th, 1920 *re* Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 303—Copy of by-law No. 229 of City of Valleyfield passed March 15, 1911 *re* Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 304—Copy of by-law No. 162 of City of Valleyfield passed May 18, 1901, *re* Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 305—Copy of by-law No. 136 of City of Valleyfield passed April 16, 1898, *re* Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 306—Payroll ticket of Mr. Antonio Viau—Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 307—Extract from minutes of Council of Valleyfield, November 5, 1890, *re* Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 308—Copy of resolution passed by City Council of Valleyfield regarding tax assessment of Montreal Cottons Co., March 1, 1882.
- 309—Municipal assessment of Montreal Cottons Ltd.—1932, 1933, 1934.
- 310—Pay slips of Mr. Georges Debonneville—Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 311—Copy of a letter dated May 18, 1935, from Les Ouvriers de Valleyfield to Mr. Aird, Manager of Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 312—Application form of Minimum Wage Board for exemption of employee from regulations.
- 313—Letters from Mr. Alfred Robert, Chief Inspector, Department of Labour to Mr. Maxime Raymond, dated January 31, 1936, and March 3, 1936, *re* Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 314—List of members of industrial committee—May 28, 1935, Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 315—List of workers of Montreal Cottons Ltd. granted exemption from regulations of Minimum Wage Board regarding wages of experienced employees.
- 316—Statement of relief payments in the City of Valleyfield, 1932-35.
- 317—Taxes paid by Montreal Cottons Ltd. and Montreal Cottons Co. to City of Valleyfield.
- 318—Statement of retiring allowances by years for 1919 to 1935—Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 319—List of pensions being paid as of April 30, 1936 and names of recipients—Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 320—Statement of pensions paid and names of pensioners for years 1919 to 1936—Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 321—Statement showing classification of wage-earners by wage groups for the fortnight ending December 14, 1935—Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 322—Statement of number of employees by months for years 1929 and 1935—Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 323—Statement regarding rent of cottages for the year 1935—Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 324—Statement of taxes paid by Montreal Cottons Ltd. for municipal year ending December 31, 1935 and school tax, year ending July 31, 1936.
- 325—A comparison of number of weavers and wages paid by fortnights 1929 to 1935—Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 326—Statement showing temperature and humidity readings in Louise Mill, 5th floor for January, February and March, 1936—Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 327—Letter from Mr. Alfred Robert, Chief Factory Inspector, to Mr. W. G. E. Aird, dated June 2, 1936, *re* mill inspection at Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 328—Letter from Mr. G. Blair Gordon to Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth, Guilfoyle & Nash, dated October 17, 1934, *re* wages paid by Montreal Cottons Ltd. including Maintenance Department.
- 329—Pamphlet "Financial History of Your Company"—Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 330—Copy of Syndicate Agreement, dated January, 1905, regarding the formation of Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 331—Copy of circular issued by Royal Trust Co. to shareholders of Colonial Bleaching and Printing Co., December 29, 1904.
- 332—Copy of circular letter issued by Royal Trust Co. to shareholders of Merchants Cotton Co. December 29, 1904, together with a copy of letter from the officers of the Merchants Cotton Co. to the shareholders December 29, 1904.
- 333—Copy of circular letter issued by Royal Trust Co. to shareholders of Dominion Cotton Mills Co. December 29, 1904.
- 334—Copy of circular letter issued by Royal Trust Co. to shareholders of Montmorency Cotton Mills Co., December 16, 1904.

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- 335—Copy of second circular letter dated January 27, 1905 issued by Royal Trust Co. to shareholders of the four cotton companies.
- 336—Copy of syndicate agreement *re* formation of Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., January 27, 1905, together with draft of letter to Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 337—Copy of letter signed by David Yuill and D. Williamson to Royal Trust Co. *re* purchase of Montreal Cotton Co., dated May, 1905. Copy of circular letter sent by Royal Trust Co. to shareholders of Montreal Cotton Co., May 20, 1905. Copy of letter signed by E. C. Hanna, on behalf of Syndicate to Royal Trust Co., August 17, 1905.
- 338—Statement furnished for prospectus offering bonds of Canadian Cottons Ltd., for sale in London, January, 1911.
- 339—Prospectus of Canadian Cottons Ltd., issued by Royal Securities Corporation, Ltd., September 13, 1912.
- 340—Annual financial reports of Canadian Cottons Ltd., 1912-1936 inclusive.
- 341—Statement of exports of Japanese textiles, 1913-1934, part of 1935.
- 342—Statement of number of spindles in the Far East by certain years, 1900 to 1936.
- 343—Clipping *re* Industrial Production in Japan—*Textile Weekly*, December 1, 1935.
- 344—Statement of Rayon Yarn production, Canada, Great Britain, Japan, United States and the World, 1925 to 1935.
- 345—Graph of percentage of rayon yarn production in certain countries, 1920 to 1935.
- 346—Graph of rayon yarn production by quantities in certain countries, 1925 to 1935.
- 347—Extract from *Textile Weekly*, Manchester, February 28, 1936, *re* rayon production in Japan.
- 348—Clipping from *Manchester Guardian*, March 30, 1936, *re* rayon production in Japan.
- 349—Statement of exports of rayon products from Japan, 1931 to 1934.
- 350—Statement of exports of rayon products from Japan, 1935.
- 351—Extract from *Women's Wear Daily*, February 13, 1936, *re* Japanese rayon fabric exports.
- 352—Statement of exports of Cotton Piece Goods from Great Britain and Japan 1924 to 1935.
- 353—Extract from *Manchester Guardian*, January 17, 1936, *re* Cotton Piece goods exported from U. K. and Japan, 1929 to 1935.
- 354—Statement of exports of Rayon Piece goods from Great Britain and Japan, 1930 to 1935.
- 355—*Monthly Record* of Manchester Chamber of Commerce, May 31, 1934, containing an article on Japanese Competition (page 133).
- 356—Statement of dates of imposition of Textile Quotas in British Colonies.
- 357—*Monthly Record* of Manchester Chamber of Commerce, December 31, 1934, containing an article on Textile Quotas in the British West Indies (page 379).
- 358—Extract from *Manchester Guardian*, March 2, 1936, *re* British trade in the Sudan and competition from Japan.
- 359—Extract from *Manchester Textile Mercury and Argos*, January 31, 1936, showing importations of rayon piece goods into Tanganyka Territory in 1934 and 1935.
- 360—Extract from *Manchester Guardian*, April 12, 1935, *re* trade relations between Australia and Japan.
- 361—Statement of tariff rates and imports of Rayon piece goods, into Australia from Japan and Great Britain in 1935.
- 362—Extract from *Manchester Guardian*, April 1, 1936, relating to Japanese and British cotton and rayon exports to Australia.
- 363—Extract from *Manchester Guardian*, April 14, 1936, *re* Australian duties on imports of rayon goods from Japan.
- 364—Extract from *Montreal Gazette*, May 23, 1936, *re* Australian increases in tariffs against United States and Japan.
- 365—Statement of imports of rayon goods into Egypt, 1925 to 1934.
- 366—Extract from *Manchester Guardian*, April 22, 1936, *re* Japan's trade with Egypt.
- 367—Extract from *Daily News Record*, U.S.A., May 26, 1936, *re* increase in duties on rayons by Egypt.
- 368—Statement of imports of cotton and rayon piece goods into India, 1925 to 1935.
- 369—Article from *Textile Weekly*, Manchester, December 1, 1933, *re* Japan's trade with India.
- 370—Article from *Textile Weekly*, Manchester, January 12, 1934, *re* Indo-Japanese trade agreement.
- 371—Statement of tariffs on rayons and imports into India for April and December, 1935.
- 372—Extract from *Journal of Commerce and Commercial* (U.S.A.), March 31, 1936, *re* Japanese methods of selling textiles in India.
- 373—Statement of Imports of Cotton Piece goods into United States, 1925 to 1935.
- 374—Statement of statistics of cotton textiles in the United States, 1926-1936—Equipment, Operation and Market.
- 375—Announcement by U.S. Department of State, December 21, 1935, *re* voluntary limitation of exports from Japan.

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- 376—Extract from *Textile World* (U.S.), February 28, 1936, re Japanese exports of cotton and worsted goods to United States in 1934 and 1935.
- 377—Extract from *New York American*, June 2, 1936, re dumping of Japanese textiles in the United States.
- 378—Statement of imports from Japan in 1935—Extract from *Daily News Record*, March 31, 1936.
- 379—Extract from *Daily News Record*, May 22, 1936, re increases in U.S. duties on textile goods from Japan.
- 380—Extract from *Journal of Commerce*, May 22, 1936, re increase in U.S. duties on textile goods from Japan.
- 381—Circular issued by U.S. Tariff Commission, February 25, 1936, re rate of duty on wool knit gloves, together with copy of proclamation of President, February 21, 1936.
- 382—Report of U.S. Tariff Commission on Wool knit gloves and mittens, February, 1936.
- 383—Circular of U.S. Department of State regarding voluntary limitation of Japanese exports of cotton rugs to United States.
- 384—Extract from *Daily News Record*, May 12, 1935, re United States valuation on woollen imports.
- 385—Statement of imports of rayon into United States from Japan, 1931 to 1935.
- 386—Statement of imports of cotton and rayon piece goods from Japan, and United States into Philippines, 1924 to 1934.
- 387—Statement of Tariff Rates for rayon goods in Philippine Islands.
- 388—Extract from *Daily News Record*, March 9, 1936, re Japanese cloth exports to Philippine Islands.
- 389—Circular of U.S. Department of State, October 12, 1935, re voluntary limitation of Japanese cotton textiles to Philippines.
- 390—Extract from *Journal of Commerce*, May 15, 1936, re U.S. and Japanese cotton exports to Philippine Islands in April, 1936.
- 391—Extract from *Journal of Commerce*, April 17, 1936, re Japanese cotton and rayon exports to Philippine Islands.
- 392—Report of Economic Statistical Department of Joint Committee of Cotton Trade, April, 1936, "Markets for Cotton and Rayon Goods, Dutch East Indies."
- 393—Extract from *Manchester Guardian*, March 30, 1936, re increase of Japanese exports of grey cotton piece goods to United Kingdom.
- 394—Extract from *Montreal Star*, April 2, 1936, re Japanese cotton exports to New Zealand.
- 395—Statement of reported cost of rayon yarn production, in five countries, together with copy of *Textile Organon*, April, 1935.
- 396—Extract from *Manchester Guardian*, March 30, 1936, re Japanese rayon yarn and cloth prices and estimated production and demand.
- 397—Statement of exports of Japanese rayon by types of cloth, 1934 and 1935.
- 398—Extract from *Daily News Record*, September 27, 1935, re profits of Japanese rayon producers for first half of 1935.
- 399—Extract from monthly Circular of Mitsubishi No. 149, March, 1936, re rayon prices.
- 400—Letter dated February 11, 1936, from Samuel Courtaulds & Co. Ltd., London, England, to Messrs. Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd., together with samples of Japanese rayon fabrics received in Australia—also a report by Ontario Research Foundation on analysis of fabrics.
- 401—Letter from Secretary of State for External Affairs, Canada, to Japanese Minister, December 26, 1935, regarding Japanese Agreement.
- 402—Statement of Imports of Japanese Silk and Artificial Silk Fabrics into Canada, 1935 and 1936.
- 403—Extract from *Manchester Guardian*, April 3, 1936, re imposition of dumping duties on Japanese rayons exported to Canada.
- 404—Extract from *Manchester Guardian*, April 15, 1936, re Japanese rayon prices.
- 405—Extract from *Montreal Gazette*, May 28, 1936, re stabilization of supply of rayon goods by Japan.
- 406—Statement of Japanese product laid down in Canada and Canadian costs of elastic web (furnished by Hamilton Cotton Co. Ltd.).
- 407—Statement of prices of Japanese ribbons and elastic and Canadian cost of production (furnished by Belding-Corticelli Ltd.).
- 408—Extract from *Manchester Guardian*, May 23, 1936, re reduction in Australian tariff on cottons and rayons.
- 409—Statement showing imports of rayon and mixed goods into U.S.A., 1933 and 1934.
- 410—Statement of Japanese imports of pulp for rayon and paper, ten months in 1935 and for the year 1934.
- 411—Copy of minutes of organization meeting of Cotton Institute of Canada, August 2, 1934.
- 412—Copy of "*Textile Organon*," May, 1935.

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- 413—Statement of imports of pulp for paper and rayon into Japan, 1935.
- 414—Statement of purchases of rayon yarns from Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd. by Grout's Ltd. and Valleyfield Silk Mills for first two months of 1935 and 1936.
- 415—Letter from Mr. P. R. Watson to Mr. Douglas Hallam, dated December 30, 1935, *re* Japanese competition.
- 416—Letter from Mr. Douglas Hallam to Mr. Arnot, Industrial Secretary, Vancouver Board of Trade, November 1, 1934, *re* advisability of establishing additional silk mills in Canada.
- 417—Letter from A. B. Fisher & Co. dated January 4, 1936, to L. W. Anderson (see also Ex. No. 148) quoting on Japanese rayons and cotton crepe.
- 418—Statement of cost of production of rayon 27" lining by Dominion Textile Co. together with samples.
- 419—Statement of cost of production of rayon lining together with samples.
- 420—Copy of order from Brown Silk Co. to A. B. Fisher & Co., Toronto.
- 421—Copy of cable January 30, 1936, *re* prices of Japanese fabrics together with quotations in reply.
- 422—Statement of Japanese landed prices in Canada for rayon fabrics with Dominion Textile Co. Ltd. corresponding style.
- 423—Statement of costs of rayon fabrics by Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., together with samples.
- 424—Comparative table of prices in two preceding exhibits.
- 425—Copy of order for 27" plain and brocaded rayon from Brown Silk Co. to A. B. Fisher & Co. Ltd., March 3, 1936.
- 426—Copy of quotations by cable from Kitagawa & Co. Ltd., Osaka, Japan to Fred Butterfield Co., New York, February 5, 1936.
- 427—Table of comparative costs of Japanese and Dominion Textile fabrics together with samples from Fred Butterfield Co., New York.
- 428—Statement of comparative Japanese and Montreal Cotton Co. costs together with Japanese samples.
- 429—Samples of Japanese fabrics with prices attached together with costs of Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 430—Samples of Japanese taffeta together with prices attached (comparable costs of Dominion Textile in preceding exhibit).
- 431—Samples of Japanese crepe (stated to be competitive with Dominion Textile Co. Ltd. R.A. 3).
- 432—Samples of Japanese flat crepe (stated to be competitive with Dominion Textile Co. Ltd. RA 9).
- 433—Samples of Japanese fabrics (sateen) together with landed prices and samples and prices from Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 434—Samples of Japanese fabrics (rayon check lining) together with landed prices and samples and prices from Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 435—Statement of rayon orders taken by Dominion Textile Co. Ltd. from September 28, 1935, to June 6, 1936, by weeks, with comparable figures for preceding year.—Statement of orders on hand at Magog Print Works of Dominion Textile Co. Ltd. from September, 1934, to June 6, 1936.
- 436—Statement of monthly reports of reporting members of Silk Association by months from December, 1934, to April, 1936, together with reports for 1932, showing production, sales and stock on hand.
- 437—Statement of Production, Orders Booked, Shipments, etc., for January, February, March, 1936, and for year 1935 for RT 58—Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 438—Letter from Gauvreau, Beaudry Ltd., to Dominion Textile Co. Ltd. dated January 7, 1936, *re* orders booked at 18½ cents per yard as against Japanese price of 13½ cents and 12½ cents.
- 439—Letter from Winnipeg Office to Montreal Office, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd. dated January 3, 1936, *re* Japanese competition.
- 440—Statement of purchase and sales value of Japanese textiles imported by Robert Simpson Co. Ltd., 1935 and 1936.
- 441—Table of hourly earnings of workers in Cotton Mills in United States, 1933 and 1934.
- 442—Textile Report, Part I, Cotton—U.S. Department of Labor.
- 443—Textile Report, Part II, Silk and Rayon—U.S. Department of Labor.
- 444—Textile Report, Part III, Woollen and Worsted—U.S. Dept. of Labor.
- 445—Bulletin No. 5—International Federation of Textile Workers' Association, London, May, 1936.
- 446—Extract from "Textile Worker" containing brief of President McMahon *re* Ellenbogen textile bill.
- 447—Copy of Winant Report, dated September 17, 1934, on Cotton Textile Industry in United States.

EXHIBIT
No.

- 448—Textile Work Assignment Board Reports, Cotton, Silk and Rayon and Wool, U.S.A.
- 449—Statement of orders for brocaded taffeta VZ 75 from Montreal Cottons Ltd., 1934 to 1936.
- 450—Statement of orders for brocaded taffeta VZ 75 36" from Montreal Cottons Ltd., 1934 to 1936.
- 451—Statement of orders for plain taffeta RT 58 from Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 452—Statement of orders for plain taffeta RT 58 (wider width) from Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 453—Statement of orders for brocaded taffeta VZ 106 from Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 454—File of correspondence from Mr. Hallam, Secretary, Primary Textiles Institute, to Mr. Marx and Mr. Evans, July 27, 1935, July 25, 1935, re surtax on raw silk from Japan—to Mr. Berry, July 26, 1935, together with circular from Primary Textiles Institute to Mr. Marx, July 31, 1935—Letter, Mr. Berry to Mr. Marx, August 28, 1935—Telegram to Mr. Marx, September 5, 1935.
- 455—Copy of brief of Silk and Artificial Silk Industry, August, 1930.
- 456—Letter from Mr. Hallam to Mr. H. McKinnon, February 6, 1936, re Grout's Ltd., and Valleyfield Silk Mills.
- 457—Extract from *Winnipeg Free Press*, June 15, 1933, re Japanese competition.
- 458—Copy of letter from A. O. Dawson to Hon. R. B. Bennett, January 18, 1933, re losses sustained by Lancashire Cotton Mills in 1932.
- 459—Copy of letter from A. O. Dawson to Hon. C. A. Dunning, April 6, 1936, re operations at Milltown, N.B.
- 460—Statement of mill profits and charges for St. Croix Mill, Canadian Cottons Ltd., 1926 to 1936.
- 461—Copy of a letter from A. O. Dawson to Hon. R. B. Hanson, June 4, 1935, re Japanese competition.
- 462—Copy of a letter from A. O. Dawson to Hon. R. B. Hanson, June 13, 1935, re Japanese competition, together with extract from *Japan Commercial Osaka* on cotton industry (April 1, 1935).
- 463—Copy of a letter from A. O. Dawson to Hon. C. A. Dunning, November 15, 1935, re Japanese competition.
- 464—Copy of a letter from A. O. Dawson to Hon. C. A. Dunning, November 29, 1935, re Japanese competition.
- 465—Copy of a letter from A. O. Dawson to Hon. C. A. Dunning, March 24, 1936, re Japanese competition.
- 466—Copy of a letter from A. O. Dawson to Hon. C. A. Dunning, March 25, 1936, re Japanese method of handling exports.
- 467—Copy of a letter from A. O. Dawson to Hon. C. A. Dunning, April 28, 1936, re low selling prices of Japanese rayon goods.
- 468—Sample of Japanese and Canadian cotton fabrics, taffeta—(Japanese sample from Belding-Corticelli Ltd.).
- 469—Sample of Japanese brocaded and Canadian Cottons Ltd. doobby taffeta—(Japanese sample from Belding-Corticelli Ltd.).
- 470—Sample of Japanese brocaded and Canadian Cottons Ltd. doobby taffeta—(Japanese sample from Belding-Corticelli Ltd.).
- 471—Sample of Japanese and Canadian Cottons Ltd. crepe.
- 472—Sample of Japanese and Canadian Cottons Ltd. satin—(Japanese sample from Vancouver agent).
- 473—Sample of Japanese and Canadian Cottons Ltd. satin—(Japanese sample from Eaton's, Toronto).
- 474—Sample of Japanese taffeta—(Sample from Sanscoucy, Montreal).
- 475—Copy of letter from A. O. Dawson to Hon. C. A. Dunning, May 2, 1936, re 1936 Budget.
- 476—Copy of letter from A. O. Dawson to Hon. C. A. Dunning, May 8, 1936, re trade agreements between Canada and the United States and Canada and Japan.
- 477—Copy of letter from A. O. Dawson to Hon. C. A. Dunning, May 12, 1936, re reduction in taxes, together with extract from *Daily News Record*, May 4, 1936, giving results of survey of earnings of weavers in Great Britain.
- 478—Copy of letter from A. O. Dawson to Hon. C. A. Dunning, May 22, 1936, re possible closing of Milltown mill.
- 479—Copy of letter from A. O. Dawson to Hon. C. A. Dunning, June 11, 1936, re rayon importations from Japan.
- 480—Copy of letter from A. O. Dawson to Hon. J. L. Ilsley, March 10, 1936, re Japanese competition—Samples of Japanese cotton gingham attached.
- 481—Copy of letter from A. O. Dawson to Hon. J. L. Ilsley, March 19, 1936, together with copy of letter from agent in Vancouver, re Japanese competition.
- 482—Copy of letter from A. O. Dawson to Hon. J. L. Ilsley, March 23, 1936, together with copy of letters from Vancouver agent, re Japanese competition.
- 483—Statement prepared by Mr. Tolmie, together with samples and copies of letters from Winnipeg agents, re Japanese competition, February, 1936.

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- 484—Unsigned letter from Belding-Corticelli Ltd. to A. O. Dawson, April 2, 1936, *re* order placed by Belding-Corticelli Ltd. for 300 pieces of Japanese rayon taffeta and satins.
- 485—Copy of letter from Mr. Tolmie to G. E. Hooper, April 2, 1936, giving yardage of orders and shipments of rayon fabrics for first three months of 1935 and 1936.
- 486—Statement of sales of taffeta by Canadian Cottons Ltd., 1935 and 1936.
- 487—Statement of sales of plain taffetas by Canadian Cottons Ltd., to Eaton's and Simpson's, 1935 and part of 1936.
- 488—Correspondence between J. C. McRuer, K.C., and A. O. Dawson, President, Canadian Cottons Ltd., *re* operations at Milltown, N.B.
- 489—Copy of letter from Mr. Tolmie to Mr. Bruneau, manager of St. Croix mill, Canadian Cottons Ltd., May 5, 1936, *re* tariff changes.
- 490—Letter from Mr. Tolmie to Mr. Douglas Hallam, Secretary, Primary Textiles Institute, January 16, 1936, together with statement of duties calculated on rayon woven fabrics.
- 491—Copies of letters from Winnipeg official of Canadian Cottons Ltd., to Mr. Tolmie, January 10, 1936, *re* Japanese competition.
- 492—Letter from A. O. Dawson to W. H. Moore, November 22, 1927, outlining conditions in cotton industry and suggesting certain changes in customs tariff.
- 493—Letter from A. O. Dawson to Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, February 18, 1931, *re* increase in price of viscose yarns by Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd.
- 494—Copy of letter from W. P. MacDougall to A. O. Dawson, October 7, 1935, *re* duties, taxes, etc., prior to 1930 and since that date.
- 495—Copy of letter from A. O. Dawson to Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, August 20, 1930, together with memorandum *re* tariff, and requesting upwards revision of tariff.
- 496—Schedule of tariff rates accompanying letter of August 20, 1930 (Ex. 495).
- 497—Schedule of tariff rates from files of Dominion Textile Co. Ltd. (similar to above).
- 498—Four letters from A. O. Dawson to Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, September 4, 1930, *re* assistance required by textile industry.
- 499—Two letters from A. O. Dawson to Hon. E. B. Ryckman, November 14, November 17, 1931, *re* fixed minimum values, together with extract showing wages in Germany.
- 500—Letter from Mr. Tolmie to Mr. R. P. Sparks, April 9, 1932, *re* American values of yarn dyed cotton fabrics.
- 501—Copy of letter from A. O. Dawson to Hon. R. B. Hanson, May 20, 1935, *re* Japanese competition.
- 502—Letter from A. O. Dawson to Hon. C. A. Dunning, February 25, 1936, requesting fixed valuation on rayon and cotton goods from Japan.
- 503—Letter from A. O. Dawson to Hon. C. A. Dunning, February 29, 1936, *re* Japanese competition and proposed rental of Greenshields warehouse in Montreal by Japanese merchants.
- 504—Telegram from Canadian Cottons Ltd. to Hon. C. A. Dunning, March 27, 1936, *re* quotation to Gaults Ltd., Vancouver, of Japanese rayon taffeta at 10½ cents.
- 505—Statement *re* reduction of inventory at mills of Canadian Cottons Ltd., 1936.
- 506—Memorandum showing classes of Canadian exports to which Japanese surtax did or did not apply (from *Commercial Intelligence Journal*, July 29, 1935).
- 507—Brief submitted by Canadian Cotton Industry to Tariff Board, November, 1927.
- 508—List of employees of Dominion Textile Co. seeking relief from City of Sherbrooke after closing of Rayon Division, January, 1936.
- 509—Statement of commutation of taxes of Sherbrooke Cotton Co.
- 510—Statement of appraisal of plants of Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., 1920, by Canadian Appraisal Co. Ltd.
- 511—Amended copy of Exhibit 510 showing replacement and depreciated values.
- 512—Extract from Minutes, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., January 22, 1905.
- 513—Statement of writing-up of assets of Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., 1923.
- 514—Statement of ratio of net earnings to net worth, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., 1926-1936.
- 515—Statement showing percentage of investment income to earnings and dividends paid, 1926-1936, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 516—Statement showing depreciation, etc., from 1905 to 1926, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 517—Statement showing value of sales and distribution of sales dollar, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., 1926-1936.
- 518—Statement showing gross income from investments and income tax charged against such income—Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 519—Statement of salaries and wages paid, 1929 to 1936—Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 520—Statement showing above for ten-year period.
- 521—Statement showing trend of salaries and wages from 1930 to 1936, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., together with classifications of positions.
- 522—Statement showing above for eleven-year period.
- 523—Samples of Japanese rayons—Mr. Fairchild.
- 524—Circular from Department of National Revenue, *re* 1936 budget changes.
- 525—Statement of imports of Rayon Fabrics from Japan into United States, 1932 to 1935, 1936 (2 months).

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- 526—Statement showing amount of protection afforded United States and Canadian manufacturers on rayon goods imported from Japan.
- 527—Statement showing rates of duty on rayon fabrics under provisions of French Trade Agreement with U.S.A.—June 15, 1936.
- 528—Statement showing comparative protection on artificial silk fabric based on fair market values under United States and Canadian tariffs.
- 529—Statement of importations of artificial silk fabrics into Canada from Japan, during January, February, March, 1935.
- 530—Statement of importations of artificial silk fabrics into Canada from Japan during April and May, 1935.
- 531—Statement of importations of artificial silk fabrics into Canada from Japan during April and May, 1936.
- 532—Copy of letter dated February 14, 1936, from Commissioner of Customs to Collector at Montreal *re* appraisal of artificial silk fabrics from Japan.
- 533—Copy of letter from Department of National Revenue to Commissioner of Customs at Montreal, dated February 27, 1936, *re* fair market values of artificial silk fabrics imported from Japan.
- 534—Statement of Canada's trade with Japan, first four months of 1935 and 1936.
- 535—Statement of imports of cotton fabrics from Japan into United States, 1932 to 1935, 1936 (2 months).
- 536—Statement showing comparative protection afforded United States and Canadian manufacturers on cotton goods imported from Japan.
- 537—Copy of President's proclamation of change in duties on cotton fabrics, United States May 21, 1936.
- 538—Statement showing protection afforded U.S. manufacturers of bleached cotton goods under duties effective May, 1936.
- 539—Statement showing comparative protection on bleached cotton fabric from Japan in U.S.A. and Canada.
- 540—Statement of importations of cotton fabrics into Canada from Japan, first five months of 1935.
- 541—Statement of importations of cotton fabrics into Canada from Japan, first five months, 1936.
- 542—Letter signed by W. P. MacDougall, General Manager, Belding-Corticelli, Ltd. to employees, September 17, 1934, regarding change in piece rates.
- 543—9 pay envelopes of Ernest Thivierge in the period 1929-1930—Belding-Corticelli Ltd.
- 544—85 pay envelopes of Ernest Thivierge for the period 1930 to 1936, Belding-Corticelli Ltd.
- 545—Analysis of male employees of Belding-Corticelli Ltd., according to hourly earnings—(cumulative percentage).
- 546—Analysis of female employees of Belding-Corticelli Ltd., according to hourly earnings—(cumulative percentage).
- 547—Average hourly earnings of Male Employees, Percentage Distribution, 1936—Belding-Corticelli Ltd.
- 548—Average Hourly Earnings of Female Employees, 1936—Belding-Corticelli Ltd.
- 549—Distribution of Male Mill Employees according to earnings in pay period (cumulative percentage)—Belding-Corticelli Ltd.
- 550—Distribution of Female Mill Employees according to earnings in pay period (cumulative percentage)—Belding-Corticelli Ltd.
- 551—Distribution of Male employees, according to earnings—Belding-Corticelli Ltd.
- 552—Distribution of Female employees, according to earnings—Belding-Corticelli Ltd.
- 553—Letter from W. P. MacDougall, Belding-Corticelli Ltd., *re* increase in price of rayon yarns by Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd., addressed to Prime Minister, dated February 18, 1931.
- 554—Table accompanying Exhibit 553—Belding-Corticelli Ltd.
- 555—Statement of viscose rayon yarn prices, 1930-1936.
- 556—Comparison of prices of viscose yarns between Great Britain and Canada.
- 557—Letter from Stark Bros. Ribbon Corporation to Southern Canada Power Co. Ltd., July 14, 1932, *re* customs duties on ribbons.
- 558—Letter from Belding-Corticelli Ltd. to Mr. Hallam, July 15, 1932, together with table of purchases of yarns and supplies in 1931.
- 559—Constitution and by-laws of Cotton Institute of Canada.
- 560—Letter from Douglas Hallam, Secretary, Primary Textiles Institute, to Douglas G. Wolfe (*Textile World*), March 7, 1935, *re* activities of Primary Textiles Institute and affiliated associations.
- 561—Constitution and by-laws of Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Manufacturers Association.
- 562—Constitution and by-laws of the Silk Association of Canada.

ЭКНИВТ

No.

- 563—Full Fashioned Hosiery Section—Agreement, September 21, 1935.
- 564—Full Fashioned Hosiery Section—Agreement, May 1, 1935.
- 565—Full Fashioned Hosiery Section—Agreement, November 6, 1934.
- 566—Full Fashioned Hosiery Section—Agreement, July 5, 1934.
- 567—Full Fashioned Hosiery Section—Agreement, March 2, 1933.
- 568—Full Fashioned Hosiery Section—Agreement, March, 1932.
- 569—List of signatories to the above agreements.
- 570—Permit to sell discontinued lines of hosiery.
- 571—File of applications for discontinued permit—Approved—Full Fashioned Hosiery.
- 572—File of applications for discontinued permits—Full Fashioned Hosiery.
- 573—Copy of letter, January 23, 1936, to Guelph Carpet & Worsted Spinning Mills Ltd. and six other companies, together with memorandum effective January 21, 1936—styles and prices of machine knitting yarn.
- 574—Memo *re* increasing prices of machine knitting yarns, January 21, 1936.
- 575—Letter from Hield Bros. Ltd., February 15, 1937, to Mr. Hallam, *re* prices of grey mixture serges.
- 576—Letter from J. D. Woods to Mr. Hallam, January 11, 1934—*re* uniform basis of cost for cotton, wool and worsted yarns.
- 577—Bulletin giving terms and selling prices sent out by Mr. Hallam to manufacturers of woollen and worsted goods, February 20, 1936.
- 578—Letter from E. H. Kinsel of Herbert Hosiery Mills to Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Manufacturers Association, January 23, 1934, *re* raw material prices, costs and replacement values.
- 579—Letter from Newlands & Co. to Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Manufacturers Association, January 24, 1934, *re* raw material prices, costs and replacement values.
- 580—Letter from Dominion Woollen & Worsted Ltd. to Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Manufacturers Association, January 26, 1934, *re* raw material prices, costs and replacement values.
- 581—Circular from Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Manufacturers Association to number of cloth mills, March 6, 1934, *re* terms of sale.
- 582—Circular from Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Manufacturers Association to number of cloth mills, March 12, 1934, *re* selling f.o.b. mill.
- 583—Letter from Renfrew Woollen Mills to Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Manufacturers Association, October 10, 1934, *re* terms of sale (discounts).
- 584—Circular from Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Manufacturers Association, to members of cloth section of Association *re* terms of sale—December 3, 1934.
- 585—Circular letter from Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Manufacturers Association to members of cloth section, April 5, 1935, *re* terms of sale.
- 586—Circular letter from Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Manufacturers Association to members of cloth section, May 3, 1935, *re* terms of sale.
- 587—Letter from Guelph Carpet & Worsted Spinning Mills to Mr. Hallam, Secretary Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Manufacturers Association, January 15, 1935, *re* prices of hand knitting yarn.
- 588—Letter from Mr. Hallam to Mr. Johnston of Johnston Woollen Mills—June 27, 1935, *re* terms of sale.
- 589—Letter from J. R. Moodie to Mr. Hallam, December 14, 1935, *re* prices of children's sleepers (fleece lined).
- 590—Memo A—December 31, 1935, sent out by Mr. Hallam, Sec'y. Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Manufacturers Association *re* prices and terms for all-wool pound socks.
- 591—Circular letter from Mr. Hallam to certain manufacturers of ladies' and children's knitted underwear, August 16, 1935, *re* wholesale prices and terms for spring 1936.
- 592—File of correspondence in reference to production in broad silk mills.
- 593—Memorandum by Mr. Hallam to Mr. Whiteside, describing Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers Association and Combines Act, April 30, 1929.
- 594—Letter from Carl Stohn of Canada to Mr. Hallam, August 4, 1930, *re* dumping from United States.
- 595—Letter from Carl Stohn of Canada to Mr. Hallam, December 12, 1930, together with petition of November 20, 1930, opposing application of cotton yarn manufacturers for a duty on yarns 40/2 count and finer.
- 596—Letter from Atlantic Underwear Co. to Mr. Hallam, December 23, 1930, together with reply, December 29, 1930, *re* increase in price of rayon yarn.
- 597—Letter from Mr. W. P. MacDougall to Mr. Hallam, dated February 17th, 1931, together with cost sheet of rayon yarns in Canada, U.S.A., and England.
- 598—Copy of letter from Mr. Hallam to Mr. P. R. Watson, of Grout's Ltd., January 29th, 1931, *re* matters to be dealt with during 1931 session of Parliament, etc.
- 599—Copy of letter from President of Silk Association of Canada to Prime Minister, February 10, 1931, *re* prices.

ЕХИВИТ
No.

- 600—Copy of letter from Mr. Berry to Mr. R. G. Tolmie, June 16, 1936, together with copy of memorandum on cotton industry.
- 601—Statement dated February 14, 1935, *re* operating results of U.K. spinning companies, 1930—1934.
- 602—Copy of letter from Mr. Hallam to Mr. A. Thompson, Supersilk Hosiery Co., July 25, 1928, requesting particulars of machinery installed and on order.
- 603—Letter from Supersilk Hosiery Mills to Silk Association of Canada, September 21, 1929, *re* price cutting by hosiery mills
- 604—Letter from Supersilk Hosiery to Mr. Hallam, September 30, 1930, *re* becoming a member of the Silk Association of Canada.
- 605—Letter from Belding-Corticelli Ltd., to Mr. Hallam, December 17, 1931, *re* proposed purchase of yarns from Aberfoyle Mfg. Co.
- 606—Circular letter from Mr. Hallam to Broad Silk Section of Silk Association of Canada, May 21, 1932, *re* over-production.
- 607—Copy of letter from Mr. Hallam to Mr. Bonneville, December 12, 1932, *re* selling branded lines of hosiery at a discount.
- 608—Copy of memorandum by Mr. Hallam to a bank, October 19, 1934, outlining position of Broad Silk Mills and Hosiery Mills.
- 609—Copy of letter from Mr. Hallam to Mr. Marx, October 17, 1935, *re* representations to Government.
- 610—Copy of letter from Mr. Hallam to Mr. Heyelman, May 25, 1932, outlining operations of Silk Association of Canada and Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers Association.
- 611—File of production and sales of Full Fashioned Hosiery, February 1936 and March 1936.
- 612—Letter from G. B. Gordon to Mr. Hallam, March 4, 1935, *re* financial position of Lancashire cotton industry in 1934.
- 613—Letter from Mr. Cowling to Mr. Hallam, October 27, 1933, together with letter from Mr. Bates to Mr. Hallam requesting information about duties on acetate yarns.
- 614—Letter from Mr. Bates to Mr. Hallam, September 5, 1935, together with reply to Mr. Hallam *re* use of 1935 Textile Manual.
- 615—Series of Study Club notes compiled by Mr. Douglas Hallam.
- 616—Letter from Mr. Hallam to Mr. P. R. Watson, February 24, 1934. Letter from Mr. Watson to Mr. Hallam, March 5, 1934, *re* activities of Silk Association of Canada.
- 617—Copy of letter from Mr. Hallam to Mr. Bates, October 23, 1935, *re* Renfrew Machinery mill.
- 618—Letter from Mr. Bates to Mr. Hallam, October 28, 1935 *re* use of Textile Manuals.
- 619—Copy of letter from Mr. Hallam to Mr. Stanley Johnston, *re* silk and woollen industry in Canada.
- 620—Letter from Mr. John Cowling to Mr. E. S. Bates, January 17, 1934, together with letter from Mr. E. S. Bates to Mr. Cowling, January 25, 1934, *re* duties on acetate yarns.
- 621—Letter from LaFrance Textiles Ltd. to Mr. Hallam, April 6, 1933, *re* textile duties.
- 622—Letter from LaFrance Textiles Ltd. to Mr. Hallam, April 10, 1933, *re* tariff on pile fabrics.
- 623—Letter from Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd. to Cotton Institute of Canada, November 4, 1935, together with letter from Institute, October 21, 1935. Also replies from Canadian Cottons Ltd. and R. E. Loper Co. and letter to Tariff Board, together with statements from Mr. Berry and Miss McEvoy and verbatim proceedings (Reference 83) *re* mule and ring spun yarns, July 16, 1934.
- 624—Letter from Holeproof Hosiery Co. to Mr. Hallam, *re* export business, April 4, 1932.
- 625—Letter from Supersilk Hosiery Mills Ltd. to Silk Association of Canada *re* export business, April 4, 1932.
- 626—Letter from Mr. John Cowling to Mr. Hallam, February 21, 1934 *re* wages paid in cotton and silk industries.
- 627—Memorandum from Mr. W. M. Berry to Mr. Hallam, October 30, 1935, *re* prices on English grey cotton cloth, 1929 to 1935.
- 628—Letter from Mr. P. R. Watson to Mr. Hallam, April 13, 1932, *re* export business and comparison of broad silk industry in Canada and England.
- 629—Letter from Mr. P. R. Watson to Canadian Manufacturers Association, April 22, 1932, comparing industry in Canada and England.
- 630—Copy of letter from Mr. P. R. Watson to Mr. Hallam, April 13, 1932, *re* Manhattan Mills Limited.
- 631—Copy of a letter from Mr. Hallam to Mr. Sherzer, April 16, 1932, *re* Manhattan Mills Limited.
- 632—Letter from Mr. P. R. Watson to Mr. Hallam, July 25, 1932, *re* Empire content of silk goods.
- 633—Letter from Mr. P. R. Watson to Mr. Hallam, October 17, 1935, *re* Tariff Board.

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- 634—Copy of letter from Mr. Hallam to Mr. Scully, July 23, 1935, together with reply of Mr. Scully, July 25, 1935, together with letter of Mr. Hallam, July 25, 1935; also wire from Mr. Scully to Mr. Hallam, July 26, 1935.—Copy of letter from Mr. Hallam to Mr. Scully with circular letter, July 26, 1935; telegram from Mr. Scully to Mr. Hallam, July 27, 1935; Copy of letter from Mr. Hallam to Mr. Scully, July 29, 1935.
- 635—Copy of letter dated February 1, 1932, from Mr. Hallam to Consolidated Silk Mills Ltd., February 1935, re effect of 1930 and 1931 tariff changes.
- 636—Statement showing employment in primary textile industry, 1930-1935.
- 637—Comparative Report on Silk Weaving Industry in Canada, 1930 and 1931.
- 638—Summary report of 40 mills producing woollen and worsted cloths, 1930-1931.
- 639—Summary report of 66 knitting mills, 1930-1931.
- 640—Memorandum on Woollen Industry, May 26, 1936.
- 641—Memorandum on Carpet Manufacturing Industry, June 2, 1936.
- 642—Copy of letter from Secretary of State to Japanese Minister, September 4, 1935, re trade relations between Canada and Japan.
- 643—Memorandum of Department of Customs re Tariff Surtax against Germany, 1903-1910.
- 644—Copy of letter dated September 8, 1936, from Dr. O. D. Skelton to Mr. A. S. Whiteley, re value of yen in 1937.
- 645—Memorandum, Department of National Revenue, August 6, 1935, re surtax on Japanese goods.
- 646—Statement of comparative woollen and worsted wages, Canada and Great Britain.
- 647—Progress report by Mr. Hallam to Cotton Institute of Canada and Silk Association of Canada, June 27, 1935, re secrecy of costs (Reference 83).
- 648—Copy of *Rayon Organon*, August, 1936, and *Mercury and Argus*, July 3, 1936.
- 649—Copy of letter dated November 15, 1935, from Chargé d'Affaires, Washington, to United States Secretary of State, together with United States-Canada Trade Agreement, November 15, 1935.
- 650—Statement of changes in United Kingdom duties on silk hosiery, 1930-1932.
- 651—Imports of real silk hosiery into United Kingdom by countries, 1932-1934.
- 652—Circular letter of Silk Association of Canada, May 4, 1933, on hosiery tariffs in Empire.
- 653—Statements of monthly imports into Canada of Japanese cotton piece goods by months, 1935 and 1936.
- 654—Statements of monthly imports into Canada of Japanese real silk goods by months, 1935 and 1936.
- 655—Statements of monthly imports into Canada of Japanese artificial silk goods, by months, 1935 and 1936.
- 656—Letter from Mr. Hallam to Mr. Watson, September 25, 1928, together with letter to Katakura Co., New York, August 25, 1928 and letter from Katakura Co., August 23, 1928, re silk industry in Canada.
- 657—Copy of letter from Mr. Hallam to Silk Association of America, June 4, 1932, enclosing clipping from financial firms re proposals by promoters to establish silk mills in Canada.
- 658—Copy of letter from Mr. Hallam to Mr. P. R. Watson, June 2, 1933, and copy of letter from Mr. Cowling to *Canadian Textile Journal*, May 15, 1933, re silk industry in Canada.
- 659—Copy of letter from Mr. Hallam to Mr. Marx, February 19, 1935 and copy of letter from Mr. Hallam to *Daily News Record*, February 25, 1935, warning of excess production.
- 660—Copy of letter from Mr. Apps, of C.P.R., to Prime Minister, April 28, 1931, and copy of letter from C.N.R. to Prime Minister, May 4, 1931, re revenue derived from shipments of raw silk and fabrics.
- 661—Letter from Mr. Hallam to Mr. Marx, August 29, 1934, re production of broad silks in 1933 and 1934.
- 662—Copy of letter from Mr. Watson to Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, May 13, 1931, re tariff on artificial silk fabrics.
- 663—Copy of Industrial Standards Act, Ontario, together with list of industries under the Act, and some of schedules adopted.
- 664—Constitution and By-laws of the Canadian Manufacturers Association.
- 665—Report of executive council of Canadian Manufacturers Association, 1936.
- 666—Table showing Canada's trade with Japan for fiscal years 1922 to 1936.
- 667—Table showing Canada's trade with Japan by months, 1934 to 1936.
- 668—Copy of *Oriental Economist*, July, 1936, containing article on Japanese imports of wheat from 1929 to 1935.
- 669—Two samples of Japanese rayon stripes.
- 670—Customs and Excise Tariff, Great Britain, in operation on January 1, 1936.
- 671—Statement and balance sheet of Monarch Knitting Co. Ltd., January 15, 1908, together with balance sheet, January 15, 1912.

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No.

- 672—Cumulative percentages of workers according to hourly earnings, Monarch Knitting Co. Ltd., Dunnville, Ontario.
- 673—Statement of Average Hourly earnings, males and females, Monarch Knitting Co. Ltd., Dunnville, Ontario.
- 674—Copy of a letter from Mr. Burns of Monarch Knitting Co. Ltd to Mr. Hallam, September 8, 1930, *re* tariff.
- 675—Copy of telegram from Mr. Hallam to Mr. J. A. Burns, October 17, 1933, *re* full-fashioned hosiery agreements.
- 676—Letter from Mr. Hallam to Mr. Burns, December 31, 1935, *re* full-fashioned hosiery agreements.
- 677—Letter from Mr. Hallam to Mr. Burns, November 6, 1934, *re* full-fashioned hosiery agreements.
- 678—Copy of letter from Mr. Burns to Mr. Hallam, October 18, 1934, *re* full-fashioned hosiery.
- 679—Copy of letter from Mr. Burns to Mr. Hallam, June 4, 1934, *re* full-fashioned hosiery.
- 680—Circular containing minutes of meeting of full-fashioned hosiery section, May 10, 1933.
- 681—Letter from Mr. Hallam to Mr. Burns, February 2, 1933, *re* full-fashioned hosiery meeting in Montreal.
- 682—Pamphlet received by Mrs. Collard in pay envelope, October, 1935.
- 683—Copy of a letter from Mr. Burns to Mr. Hallam, February 15, 1934, *re* prices for discontinued line of hosiery.
- 684—Letter from Mr. Hallam to Mr. Burns, December 20, 1934 *re* 7 per cent prepayment allowance, together with circular from Mr. Hallam, December 29, 1934.
- 685—Circular letter from Mr. Hallam, August 4, 1934. Letter from Mr. Hallam to Mr. Burns, September 4, 1935, *re* voluntary arbitration Board.
- 686—Monarch Employees Relief Association—Constitution.
- 687—Letter from Mr. Hallam to Mr. Burns, April 10, 1935, *re* Industrial Standards Bill (Ontario).
- 688—Copy of letter from Mr. Burns to Mr. Hallam, June 1, 1935, *re* publicity.
- 689—Letter from Mr. Hallam to Mr. Burns, January 22, 1936, *re* Canadian Silk Products.
- 690—Statement of sales, net profits and yard sales, compared for 7 years ending 1935 (Grout's Limited).
- 691—Similar statement for two-year period, ending August 1935 (Grout's Limited).
- 692—Statement showing sales, net profits from 1926-1935 (Grout's Limited).
- 693—Statement of Executive and Administrative Salaries and bonuses as percentage of sales, 1926-1935 (Grout's Limited).
- 694—Statement of wages as percentage of sales, 1926-1935 (Grout's Limited).
- 695—Statement of wages as percentage of sales (less raw material cost) 1926-1935 (Grout's Limited).
- 696—Statements of sales, wages, Executive and Administrative expenses, 1926-1935 (Grout's Limited).
- 697—Statement of average weekly wage and loom hours, 1933-1935 (Grout's Limited).
- 698—Average hourly earnings, by occupations, 1926-1936 (Grout's Limited).
- 699—Distribution of employees according to hourly earnings 1936, Grout's Limited and Valleyfield Silk Mills Ltd.
- 700—Distribution of employees according to earnings in pay period, February, 1936, Grout's Ltd. and Valleyfield Silk Mills Ltd.
- 701—Average hourly earnings of employees, 1934-1936, Grout's Limited and Valleyfield Silk Mills Ltd.
- 702—File of correspondence from Grout's Limited *re* control of silk production, 1932-1933.
- 703—Letter from Mr. Hallam to Mr. Watson, March 12, 1934, and reply dated March 14, 1934, and letter from Mr. Hallam to Mr. Watson, March 21, 1934; further letter from Mr. Watson to Mr. Hallam, March 26, 1934, *re* sample of Habutai twill, made by Grout's Limited.
- 704—Letter from Mr. Hallam to Mr. Watson, Oct. 1, 1930, together with copy of article for publication in the *Daily News Record* and the *American Silk Journal*.
- 705—Balance sheet of Penman Manufacturing Co. Ltd., December 31, 1905.
- 706—Balance sheet of Penmans Ltd., December 31, 1907.
- 707—Copy of a letter from Penmans Ltd. to Mr. Hallam, February 16, 1933, *re* minimum prices for full-fashioned hosiery.
- 708—Letter from Mr. Hallam to Penmans Ltd., December 16, 1935, *re* prices for Children's Fleece lined sleepers.
- 709—Circular letter from Mr. Hallam to Penmans Ltd., April 24, 1933, together with memo *re* prices for certain lines of underwear.
- 710—Letter from Mr. Hallam to Penmans Ltd., May 4, 1933, *re* prices for ladies' underwear, Fall 1933.

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- 711—Letter from Mr. Hallam to Penmans Ltd., June 19, 1933, *re* prices for ladies' underwear, Spring 1934.
- 712—Copy of a letter from Penmans Ltd., to Mr. Hallam, August 8, 1933, *re* prices for underwear for spring of 1934.
- 713—Copy of a letter from Mr. Hallam to Penmans Ltd., January 29, 1934, *re* prices for plum lines of ladies' underwear.
- 714—Telegram from Mr. Hallam to Penmans Ltd., and further telegram, April 25, 1934, *re* hosiery prices.
- 715—Letter from Mr. Hallam to Penmans Ltd., August 20, 1934, *re* wholesale prices and terms for ladies' and children's underwear.
- 716—Letter from Mr. Hallam to Penmans Ltd., December 15, 1934, *re* wholesale prices and terms for ladies' and children's underwear.
- 717—Letter from Mr. Hallam to Penmans Ltd., December 21, 1934, *re* weights of flat knit plum line bloomers.
- 718—Letter from Mr. Hallam to Penmans Ltd., December 27, 1934, giving weights and prices for flat knit plum line vests and bloomers.
- 719—Letter from Mr. Hallam to Penmans Ltd., December 29, 1934, *re* specifications and prices for bloomers.
- 720—Letter from Mr. Berry to Penmans Ltd., April 21, 1936, containing translation of notice issued by Dominion Textile Co. Ltd. in respect to labour organizations.
- 721—Copy of letter from H. W. Lundy of Penman's Ltd., January 16, 1936, *re* Japanese competition and operation of Primary Textiles Institute.
- 722—Letter from Mr. Hallam to Penmans Ltd., June 7, 1935, enclosing Study Club notes.
- 723—Copy of letter from Penmans Ltd., to Mr. Howson, October 16, 1936, making certain corrections to questionnaire.
- 724—Statement of piece-work rates for Brantford Mill, of Penmans Ltd., for standard operations.
- 725—Statement showing calculated figures of annual wages by mills, Penmans Ltd.
- 726—Statement showing calculated figures of annual wages for workers earning over and under \$1,000, Penmans Ltd.
- 727—Statement showing calculated annual earnings—Penmans Ltd.
- 728—Statement showing percentage of mill wages to sales—Penmans Ltd.
- 729—Verbatim report of interview with Mr. Johnson, of Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd., Wednesday, September 9, 1936.
- 730—Report of negotiations between employees and Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd., August and September, 1936.
- 731—Statement of sales of Courtaulds in Canada, June 1925-July 1930, together with statement of sales from January 1, 1930 to December 31, 1935.
- 732—Sales by Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd. to Weaving Customers, 1935-1936.
- 733—Copy of a letter from Mr. Linnett of Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd., to Hon. Mr. Ryckman, September 10, 1930, *re* prices of rayon yarns.
Memo by Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd. *re* interview August 18, 1930.
Table of Production and Wages, 1925 to 1930.
Letter dated November 27, 1930 from Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd., to Department of National Revenue (Mr. William), *re* tariff on rayon yarns.
Letters *re* increase in rayon yarn prices by Courtaulds (Canada) Limited.
Letter from Eastern Hosiery Mills to Hon. Mr. Rhodes, November 10, 1930.
Letter from D'Aillard Mfg. Co. to Department of National Revenue, November 27, 1930, December 29, 1930.
Letter from Eastern Hosiery Mills to Mr. R. W. Breadner, December 22, 1930.
Letters from Consolidated Felt Co. to Department of National Revenue, December 12, 1930 and December 26, 1930.
Letters from Eastern Hosiery Mills to Mr. R. W. Breadner with brief, December 22, 1930 and December 27, 1930.
Copy of letter from Eastern Hosiery Mills to Hon. Mr. Rhodes, January 16, 1931, together with material from U.S. Department of Commerce.
Copy of letter from Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett to Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd., February 19, 1931.
Copy of letter from Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd. to Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, February 20, 1931.
Letter from Eastern Hosiery Mills to Hon. Mr. Rhodes, February 19, 1931, together with brief prepared by U.S. Tariff hearing.
Letter from Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett to Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd., March 4, 1931.
Letter from Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd. to Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, March 6, 1931.
- 734—Four pay envelopes of M. J. Quenneville, Canadian Cottons Ltd.
- 735—Distribution of Mill Employees by Hourly Earnings, 1936—Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd.

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- 736—Distribution of Mill Employees by Earnings in Pay Period, 1936—Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd.
- 737—Average hourly earnings by occupations, 1934 and 1936—Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd.
- 738—Statement of labour cost per pound of rayon yarn, 1934-35—Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd.
- 739—Statement of Average Hourly Earnings, February, 1936, Canadian Cottons Ltd.
- 740—Statement of Average Earnings in Pay Period, 1936, Canadian Cottons Ltd.
- 741—Letter from Canadian Celanese Ltd. to Royal Commission on the Textile Industry, October 5, 1936, *re* output and sales of yarn from 1930 to 1936.
- 742—Letter from Canadian Celanese Ltd. to Hon. E. B. Ryckman, September 5, 1930, *re* tariff on artificial silk yarns.
- 743—Letter from Canadian Celanese Ltd. to Mr. R. W. Breadner, March 10, 1931, enclosing copy of letter to Prime Minister *re* tariff.
- 744—Letter from Mr. John R. Bain (Canadian Celanese Ltd.) to Prime Minister, April 16, 1931, *re* sales of yarn to Canadian weavers.
- 745—Letter (copy of) from Canadian Cottons Ltd. to Canadian Celanese Ltd., April 2, 1932 and reply thereto from Canadian Celanese, April 5, 1932.
Letter from Canadian Cottons Ltd. to Hon. Mr. Rhodes, April 22, 1932.
Letter from Commissioner of Customs to Canadian Cottons, May 10, 1932.
Letter from Canadian Cottons to Commissioner of Customs, May 11, 1932.
Letter from Canadian Cottons to Commissioner of Customs, May 17, 1932, *re* acetate yarns.
- 746—Five pay envelopes of Mr. Adolphe Boutet, Montmorency Mill, Dominion Textile Co.
- 747—Telegram from Mr. Gordon to Delphis Lachance, jr., August 27, 1936, together with letter from D. Lachance, jr., August 25, 1936.
- 748—Statement of synthetic yarns prices in U.S.A., 1926-1933.
- 749—Letter from Canadian Celanese Ltd. to Slingsby Mfg. Co., March 7, 1933, quoting on 100 denier and 75 denier celanese yarn.
- 750—Letter from R. P. Sparks to Hon. Mr. Rhodes, December 14, 1933, *re* tariff on acetate yarns.
- 751—Statement of production of yarns and fabrics by Canadian Celanese Ltd., 1927-1935.
- 752—Statement of acetate yarn prices, U.S.A., 1925-1936.
- 753—Statement of costs per unit of Canadian Celanese Ltd.
- 754—Distribution of employees, according to hourly earnings, 1936—Canadian Celanese Ltd.,
- 755—Distribution of employees, according to earnings in pay period, 1936—Canadian Celanese Ltd.
- 756—Average hourly earnings by occupations, 1934 and 1936. Canadian Celanese Ltd.
- 757—Copy of telegram from Mr. Evans to Mr. Dodd, June 21, 1936.—Reply of telegram from Mr. Dodd to Mr. Evans.
Telegram in reply from Mr. Evans to Mr. Dodd.
Copy of letter from Mr. R. H. Hield to Cross Hills, August 21, 1933.
Copy of letter from Cross Hills, England, to Kingston, August 22, 1933.
Copy of letter from Kingston to Cross Hills, August 31, 1933.
Copy of letter from Kingston to Cross Hills, January 29, 1934.
Copy of letter from Cross Hills to Kingston, February 14, 1934.
Copy of letter from Kingston to Cross Hills, January 29, 1934.
Copy of letter from Hield Bros. to Mr. Hallam, July 13, 1933.
Copy of letter from Mr. Hallam to Mr. Hield, July 17, 1933.
Copy of letter from Mr. Hield to Mr. Hallam, July 18, 1933.
Copy of letter from Mr. Hield to Cross Hills, November 2, 1933.
Copy of letter from Kingston to Cross Hills, January 8, 1934.
Copy of letter from Cross Hills to Kingston, January 9, 1934.
Copy of letter from Mr. Hallam to Hield Bros., March 6, 1934.
Copy of letter from Mr. Hallam to Hield Bros., March 26, 1934.
Copy of letter from Kingston to Cross Hills, December 17, 1934.
Copy of letter from Kingston to Cross Hills, January 10, 1935.
Copy of letter from Kingston to Cross Hills, July 25, 1933.
Copy of letter from Cross Hills to Kingston, July 25, 1933.
Copy of letter from Kingston to Cross Hills, October 24, 1933.
Copy of letter from Kingston to Cross Hills, August 8, 1933.
Copy of letter from Mr. E. R. Beale to Mr. Davis Hield, June 22, 1933.
Re prices of Woollens and Worsteds.
- 758—Statement of wages in Textile Industry in Quebec, 1935-1936.
- 759—Report of Minimum Wage Board, Quebec, with analysis, 1934-35.
- 760—File of miscellaneous correspondence with Hield Bros.
- 761—Copy of a letter from Mr. Hallam to Hield Bros., June 9, 1933, *re* prices for serges and fancy piece dyes.

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- 762—Graph of prices of wool tops, yarns, etc., up to January, 1936, and table based on graph.
- 763—Copy of a letter from Mr. Hallam to Mr. Dodd, December 9, 1932.
Copy of a letter from Mr. Dodd to Mr. Hallam, December 27, 1932.
Copy of a letter from Mr. Hallam to Mr. Dodd, June 7, 1934.
Copy of a letter from Mr. Dodd to Mr. Hallam, May 22, 1935.
Memo from Mr. Hallam about pool and prices, May 16, 1935.
Copy of a letter from Mr. Dodd to Paton Mfg. Co., May 23, 1935.
- 764—File of teletype messages *re* prices to be charged for serges—
Mr. Hallam to Mr. Dodd, May 25, 1933.
Mr. Hallam to Mr. Dodd, May 26, 1933.
Mr. Hallam to Mr. Dodd, June 17, 1933.
Mr. Dodd to Mr. Hallam, June 19, 1933.
Mr. Dodd to Paton Mfg. Co., July 11, 1933.
Mr. Renwick to Mr. Dodd, July 11, 1933.
Mr. Dodd to Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Ltd., October 5, 1933.
Teletype message from Mr. Dodd to Mr. Hallam, November 30, 1933.
Teletype message from Mr. Dodd to Mr. Guard, salesman Paton Mfg. Co., December 4, 1935.
Teletype message from Mr. Dodd to Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Ltd., December 16, 1933.
Telegram from Mr. Hallam to Mr. Dodd, December 16, 1933.
Teletype message from Mr. Dodd to Mr. Guard, salesman Paton Mfg. Co., December 21, 1933.
Telegram from Mr. Dodd to Mr. Hallam, January 2, 1934.
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Telegram from Mr. Dodd to Mr. Hallam, January 3, 1934.
Telegram from Mr. Dodd to Mr. Hallam, January 4, 1934.
Telegram from Mr. Dodd to Mr. Guard, salesman, Paton Mfg. Co., January 27, 1934.
Telegram from Mr. Dodd to Mr. Guard, salesman, Paton Mfg. Co., February 2, 1934.
Telegram from Mr. Dodd to Mr. Hallam, February 14, 1934.
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Telegram from Mr. Dodd to Mr. Renwick, January 26, 1934.
Telegram from Mr. Dodd to Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Ltd., December 21, 1934.
Telegram from Mr. Dodd to Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Ltd., May 25, 1933.
- 765—Price memoranda of wool manufacturers.
- 766—File of correspondence from Paton Mfg. Co. *re* prices for serges and fancy piece dyes.
- 767—File of correspondence between Paton Mfg. Co. and Dominion Woollens and Worsteds Ltd. *re* prices.
- 768—File of correspondence between Paton Mfg. Co. and Mr. Hallam, *re* prices.
- 769—File of teletype between Mr. Dodd and others (inclusive 1936 letters and wires) *re* prices.
- 770—Letter from Mr. Dodd to Mr. Hallam, July 13, 1934, *re* prices.
- 771—Letter from Mr. Hallam to Mr. Dodd, July 4, 1934, *re* prices.
- 772—File of correspondence, Paton Mfg. Co.—Barrymore Cloth Co., *re* prices.
- 773—File of correspondence (3 telegrams) Paton Mfg. Co.—Hield Bros., *re* prices.
- 774—File of correspondence—Paton Mfg. Co. *re* prices.
- 775—File of teletype messages, Mr. Dodd and others, *re* prices.
- 776—File of teletype messages, Mr. Dodd and others, *re* prices.
- 777—File of correspondence between Mr. Dodd and Mr. Hallam, *re* prices.
- 778—File of correspondence between Mr. Dodd and Mr. Hallam, *re* prices.
- 779—File of correspondence between Mr. Dodd and Mr. Guard (Toronto office), *re* prices.
- 780—File of correspondence, Mr. Dodd and Mr. Guard (Toronto office).
- 781—Statement of costs and list price on Blue Serge, Paton Mfg. Co. Ltd.
- 782—File of correspondence, Mr. Dodd and Barrymore Cloth Co. Ltd., *re* prices.
- 783—Profit and Loss Statement of Paton Mfg. Co. Ltd., 1924-1935.
- 784—Statement of costs and list price on Blue Serge, Paton Mfg. Co. Ltd.
- 785—Memo of order received by Paton Mfg. Co. Ltd. from Ogulnick.
- 786—Cost sheet of one cloth, Paton Mfg. Co. Ltd.
- 787—Extract from *Canadian Textile Journal*, May 18, 1934, *re* cell-acetate tariff.
- 788—Memorandum of Prof. François Vezina, *re* textile industry in Quebec.
- 789—File of correspondence, Mr. Dodd and Mr. Hallam, *re* towels.
- 790—Memo showing Canadian production and consumption of towels, 1934.

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- 791—Price list of hosiery yarns and warp yarns, July 15, 1936.
- 792—Analysis of wage costs, profits and selling price, 1926-1935, Canadian Silk Products Ltd.
- 793—Letter from Mr. Thompson to Silk Association of Canada, February 6, 1936.
Letter from Mr. Hallam to Mr. Thompson, February 10, 1936.
Memo on hosiery prices, May 5, 1936.
Letter from Mr. Cook to Gainsborough Shop, Ottawa, May 14, 1936.
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Memo on prices, July 29, 1936.
Price lists of Canadian Silk Products Ltd., May 20, 1936.
Illustrated Price Catalogue, August, 11, 1936, of Canadian Silk Products Ltd.
- 794—File of correspondence *re* full-fashioned hosiery prices Canadian Silk Products Ltd. and Silk Association of Canada, June 24, 1935.
Mr. Hallam to Canadian Silk Products Ltd., July 10, 1935.
Telegram Mr. Hallam to Canadian Silk Products, July 17, 1935.
Circular, Mr. Hallam to Canadian Silk Products, July 19, 1935.
- 795—File of correspondence between Canadian Silk Products and Silk Association of Canada *re* Full-Fashioned hosiery.
- 796—Statement of inventory reserve of Canadian Cottons Ltd. 1916 to 1936.
- 797—Memorandum by La Federation Catholique Nationale du Textile, Inc., on complaints of workers together with letter to Mr. Beauregard, K.C., August 18, 1936.
- 798—File of correspondence in regard to Habutai Silk (Twill).
Silks Ltd. to Commissioner of Customs, Feb. 6, 1934.
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Mr. D. Hallam to Customs Department, March 28, 1934.
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Mr. D. Hallam to Customs Department, April 28, 1934.
Department of National Revenue, No. 580, memo *re* tariff item 564, October 27, 1932.
Letter from Commissioner of Customs to A. B. Fisher Co., March 1, 1932 and memo. No. 461.
- 799—Statement of importations of woven fabrics under Item No. 560, 1930-1936.
- 800—File of Department Correspondence—*re* cotton crepe.
Gault Bros. to Department of National Revenue, March 19, 1932.
Reply, March 30, 1932.
Commissioner of Customs to Dominion Textile Co. April 12, 1932.
Montreal Cottons to Department of National Revenue, April 16, 1932.
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Dominion Textile Co. to Department of National Revenue, August 3, 1932.

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- Telegram Gault Bros. to Department of National Revenue, August 3, 1932.
Reply from Commissioner of Customs to Gault Bros., August 3, 1932.
- 801—Lambskin Cotton Fabric file, Department of National Revenue.
Commissioner of Customs to Dominion Textile Co., September 22, 1932.
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Commissioner of Customs to LaFrance Pushes & Canadian Cottons, January 11, 1933.
LaFrance Pushes to Department of National Revenue, January 16, 1933.
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- 802—Fugi Silk, Departmental file.
Mr. Douglas Hallam to Department of National Revenue, March 31, 1933.
Department of National Revenue to Mr. Douglas Hallam, April 3, 1933.
- 803—Customs duties on cotton yarns and fabrics, May 1936.
804—Summary of history of tariff items on cotton yarns, 1907-1936.
805—Summary of history of tariff items on cotton fabrics, 1907-1936.
806—Customs duties on artificial silk products, May 1936.
807—Summary of tariff history on artificial silk products, 1923-1936.
808—Customs duties on silk, May 1936.
809—Summary of history of tariff items on silk products, 1906-1936.
810—Customs Duties on woollens and worsteds, May 1936.
811—Summary of history of tariff items on woollens and worsteds, 1907-1936.
812—Summary of history of tariff items on Knitted Goods, 1906-1936.
813—Summary of history of tariff on Hosiery and Gloves and Mittens, 1907-1936.
814—Summary of history of tariff on Blankets and Rugs, 1907-1936.
815—Summary of history of tariff items on Carpets and floor rugs, 1907-1936.
816—Summary of history of excise taxes, June 2, 1931-1936.
817—Memo setting forth Sec. 6 of Customs Tariff.
818—Statement of price of raw cotton by days 1928—April 1936.
819—Selling prices of cotton yarns on cones, Dominion Textile Co. 1929 to 1935.
820—Statement of prices of No. 10 single cotton yarn, U.S.A. and Canada and amount of duty payable on U.S. Imports.
821—Statement of mill spread on No. 10 single warp yarn, and mill spread between cotton yarn and raw cotton in Canada and U.S.A.
822—Statement of comparative prices on 30's twisted cotton yarns, in Canada and U.S.A.
823—Statement of comparative mill spread on 30's twisted yarns in Canada and U.S.A.
824—Statement of comparative prices of 30's cotton warp yarn, Canada and U.S.A.
825—Statement of comparative prices on cotton hosiery yarns, 30's single, in Canada and U.S.A.
826—Statement of comparative mill spreads, hosiery yarns, 30's single, in Canada and U.S.A.
827—Department of National Revenue letter, April 7, 1932, *re* value for duty of cotton grey goods and print cloths.
828—Department of National Revenue, letter, September 13, 1932, and appraisers' bulletin No. 4096, effective September 1933, *re* value for duty of grey, bleached, dyed or printed fabrics.
829—Statement of comparative prices on grey goods, sheetings 40 inches, with samples. Canada and U.S.A.
830—Statement of mill spreads, grey goods 40½-inch sheetings, Canada and U.S.A.
831—Statement of comparative prices on cotton print cloth, 44 inches, Canada and U.S.A.
832—Statement of comparative prices on cotton sheeting, 36 inches, with samples, Canada and U.S.A.
833—Statement of mill spreads on cotton sheeting, 36 inches, Canada and U.S.A.
834—Statement of mill spreads on cotton sheeting, 81", with samples, Canada and U.S.A.
835—Statement of United States mill margins (lowest in each year) 1913-1936, three grey goods.
836—Statement of comparative prices of cotton sheeting, 72", with fabrics, Canada and U.S.A.
837—Statement of mill spreads of cotton sheeting 72", Canada and U.S.A.
838—Statement of Canadian mill spreads cotton grey goods, with samples, cotton bleached goods with samples No. 832.
839—Statement of comparative prices of vat prints 36"/37" with sample, Canada and U.S.A.
840—Statement of comparative mill spreads on vat prints 36"/37", Canada and U.S.A.
841—Statement of comparative mill spreads on bleached cotton fabrics 35"/36" (Ex. 842), Canada and U.S.A.
842—Statement of comparative prices on cotton fabric, bleached 35"/36", Canada and U.S.A.
843—Statement of comparative prices on vat light colour dyed fabrics, 35"/36", Canada and U.S.A.

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- 844—Statement of comparative mill spreads of Ex. 843, Canada and U.S.A.
 845—Statement of comparative prices cotton goods 35"/36" dark colours, Canada and U.S.A.
 846—Statement of comparative prices of vat print 64"/60" with samples, Canada and U.S.A.
 847—Appraisers Bulletin re fixed valuation, December 12, 1931, and cancellation, December 27, 1935.
 848—Department of National Revenue letter April 14, 1932, re value for duty of cotton fabrics from dyed yarn, when imported from U.S.A., cancelled February 24, 1934.
 849—Statement of comparative prices of denim, white back, yarn dyed, Canada and U.S.A.
 850—Statement of comparative mill spreads of Exhibit 849, Canada and U.S.A.
 851—Statement of comparative prices on red backed denim, with samples, Canada and U.S.A.
 852—Statement of mill spreads on Ex. 851, Canada and U.S.A.
 853—Statement of comparative prices on chambray, 36", yarn dyed with samples, Canada and U.S.A.
 854—Statement of mill spreads on Exhibit 853, Canada and U.S.A.
 855—Statement of comparative prices of bleached flannelette, 27", with samples, Canada and U.S.A.
 856—Statement of mill spreads on Exhibit 855, Canada and U.S.A.
 857—Comparative statement of prices of English and Canadian hosiery yarns, 30's singles.
 858—Statement of comparative prices of English and Canadian cotton warp yarns.
 859—Statement of mill spreads on English yarns in Ex. 857 and Exhibit 858.
 860—Statement of English prices of Sateen in grey, 41".
 861—Statement of English prices of 38" twill in grey.
 862—Letter from Bruck Silk Mills to Textile Commission, Nov. 6, 1936. Letter from Mr. Douglas Hallam to Bruck Silk Mills, March 6, 1934.
 Letter from Bruck Silk Mills to Mr. Douglas Hallam, March 14, 1934, re Habutai Twill Silk.
 863—Comparative statement of prices for viscose yarns, 150 den., 1930-1935, Canada and U.S.A.
 864—Comparative statement of prices of viscose yarns, Netherlands and Canada, 150 denier, 1930-1935.
 865—Statement of comparative prices for viscose yarns, United Kingdom and Canada, 100 denier, 1930-1935.
 866—Statement of rayon fabric selling prices, U.S.A., October 6, 1936. (U.S. Samples include cotton) and duties payable on imports to Canada together with samples.
 867—Statement of mill spread, Canadian Cottons Ltd. on 27" rayon taffeta.
 868—Statement of laid-down price in Toronto of certain Japanese rayon fabrics, with samples.
 869—Statement of comparative selling prices, U.S.A. and Canada, real silk fabrics, with samples.
 870—Statement of mill spreads on Carpets, Canada and U.S.A.
 871—Statement of selling prices of U.S.A. and Canada-cotton and wool blankets, 1930-1936, with samples.
 872—Mill spreads on U.S.A. and Canadian blankets in Ex. 871, 1931-1936.
 873—Statement of prices in United States, cotton blanket, 1930-36.
 874—Statement of mill spread in U.S.A. and Canada on blanket in Ex. 873, 1929-1936.
 875—Statement of selling prices of carpet, United Kingdom, 1929-1935.
 876—Statement of selling prices of Wilton Carpet, United Kingdom, 1930-1935.
 877—Statement showing effect of Appraiser's bulletin on the price of cotton stockinette.
 878—Appraiser's bulletin, June 7, 1932, re fixed valuation, knitted goods, cancelled January 1, 1935.
 879—Statement showing effect of Customs duties under Tariff Item 568 and fixed valuation as provided for in Appraiser's Bulletin No. 3886 (Ex. 878).
 880—Letter from Mr. A. S. Biffi to Mr. G. E. Hooper, October 29, 1936, re selling price in Italy for 100 denier acetate yarns.
 881—Statement of Canadian Customs' Drawback, 1929-1936.
 882—Statement of imports into Canada of silk socks and stockings, 1920-1936.
 883—Statement of Canadian exports of wood pulp to Japan, 1930-1936.
 884—Statement of Canadian imports from Japan for period January 1 to September 30, 1935 and 1936.
 885—Statement of Canadian imports from Japan of cotton fabrics to September 24, 1936.
 886—Statement of Canadian imports from Japan of artificial silk fabrics, May and June, 1936.
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 888—Deliveries of artificial silk fabrics by Canadian mills, 1934, 1935 to June, 1936.
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- 891—Statement of textile items, subject to drawback for home consumption.
 892—History of textile tariff, 1897 to 1907 on cotton yarn and cloth.
 893—Statement showing net French Treaty rates from 1928 to 1932 on cotton yarns and fabrics.
 894—Report of Tariff Board on Ref. 83, cotton yarns, cotton fabrics, artificial silk fabrics.
 895—File of correspondence between Canadian Cottons Ltd. and Commissioner of Taxation, 1920-23.
 896—Statement showing imports into Canada of textile machinery, 1930-35.
 897—Statement showing imports into Canada of artificial silk and mixture fabrics from U.S.A., United Kingdom and Japan, by months, 1936, and comparison 1935.
 898—Examples of duties in 1937 on Japanese rayons, based on yen at 35 cents and exchange value as shown on samples in Exhibit 868.
 899—Statement of production of Montreal Cottons, of yarns 40's and finer, 1935 and 1936.
 900—Synopsis of Custom Act, Section 6 of Custom Tariff Act, *re* valuation for duty.
 901—Questionnaire of Courtaulds (Canada) Limited.
 902—Memorandum *re* capital structure, operations and profit and loss, fixed assets and depreciation of Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd.
 903—Summary of operations of Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd., 1926-1935.
 904—Questionnaire of Associated Textiles Ltd.
 905—Questionnaire of Rayons (Canada) Ltd.
 906—Questionnaire of Ultra Chemical Co. Ltd.
 907—Financial summary of certain companies in the Real Silk division of the textile industry.
 908—Questionnaire of Belding-Corticelli Co. Ltd.
 909—Financial statements of Belding-Corticelli Co. Ltd., 1911-1935.
 910—Questionnaire of Bruck Silk Mills Ltd.
 911—Financial statement of Bruck Silk Mills Ltd., 1922-35.
 912—Questionnaire of Grout's Limited.
 913—Financial statements of Grout's Limited, 1925-1935.
 914—Questionnaire of Valleyfield Silk Mills Ltd.
 915—Financial statement of Valleyfield Silk Mills, 1934-35.
 916—Summary of financial returns of silk companies reporting.
 917—Financial summaries of primary and industrial cotton companies.
 918A—Questionnaire of Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
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 918C—Questionnaire of Mercerisers Limited.
 919—Questionnaire of St. Maurice Valley Cotton Co. Ltd.
 920—Financial reports, Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd., 1913-1921.
 921—Letter from Mr. MacDougall to Mr. Berry, April 17, 1936, *re* Wabasso Cotton Co. and enclosing documents for Royal Commission.
 922—List of employees, Wabasso Cotton Co., July 20, 1935.
 923—List of employees, Wabasso Cotton Co., March 28, 1936.
 924—Extract from Minutes of St. Maurice Valley Cotton Co., April 28, 1912, and March 21, 1912.
 925—Analysis of salaries for years 1930 and 1935, Wabasso Cotton Co.
 926—Statement of Loss on Inventory, 1932—Wabasso Cotton Co.
 927—Registered shareholdings of Messrs. Whitehead, Pyke and Greenshields, in Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd., 1910-1935.
 928—Analysis of payroll, February, 1931, Wabasso Cotton Co.
 929—Analysis of payroll, February, 1932, Wabasso Cotton Co.
 930—Statement of dividends paid by Wabasso Cotton Co., 1907-1932.
 931—Photographs of additions to Wabasso plant and letter from Mr. Lajoie to Mr. Beau-regard, July 28, 1936.
 932—Senate Document 126, Cotton textile industry (President's message), table of raw cotton prices, page 65.
 933—Questionnaire of Dominion Textile Co. Ltd. and correspondence.
 934—Questionnaire of Sherbrooke Cotton Co. (Dominion Textile Co. Ltd. subsidiary).
 935—Questionnaire of Drummondville Cotton Co. (Dominion Textile Co. Ltd. subsidiary).
 936—Questionnaire of Sherbrooke Hosiery Co. (Dominion Textile Co. Ltd. subsidiary).
 937—Questionnaire of Industrial Specialty Co. (Dominion Textile Co. Ltd. subsidiary).
 938—Financial reports of Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., 1906-1936.
 939—Financial reports of Sherbrooke Cotton Co. Ltd., 1930-1934.
 940—Financial reports of Drummondville Cotton Co. Ltd., 1930-1936.
 941—Financial reports of Industrial Specialty Mfg. Co. Ltd., 1913-1935.
 942—Financial reports of Dominion Cotton Co. Ltd., 1921-1927.
 943—Financial reports of Montmorency Cotton Mills Co., 1905.
 Financial reports of Colonial Bleaching & Printing Co., 1905.
 Financial reports of Dominion Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., 1905.
 Financial reports of Merchants Cotton Co. Ltd., 1905.

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- 944—Schedule of Fixed Assets of Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., 1905-1936.
- 945—Letter from Mr. G. B. Gordon to Mr. Howson, Oct. 30, 1936.
Letter from Mr. G. B. Gordon to Mr. Howson, Oct. 31, 1936, and memo *re* inventory valuation.
- 946—Memo *re* original investment in common stock of Dominion Textile Co. for which company received \$500,000.
- 947—Memo *re* Inventory Discounts, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 948—Statement of percentage of net revenue, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 949—Statement of Bond Interest dividends and wages paid by Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., 1927-1936.
- 950—Statement showing Ratio of Net Revenue from Trading to Common share Equity in Operations, 1936, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 951—Analysis of sales dollar—Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., 1936.
- 952—Questionnaire, Montreal Cottons Ltd. with correspondence attached.
- 953—Letter from Messrs. Meredith, Holden, Heward & Holden to Secretary, October 7, 1936.
Letter from Secretary to Messrs. Meredith, Holden, Heward & Holden, August 31, 1936.
Letter from Messrs. Meredith, Holden, Heward & Holden to Secretary, August 29, 1936.
Letter from Secretary to Messrs. Meredith, Holden, Heward & Holden, August 28, 1936.
Re information required of Dominion Textile Co. Ltd. and Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 954—Statement of employees in weaving room, Montreal Cottons Ltd., 1929-1935.
- 955—Statement of Production and Wages Paid, Weave-Room, Montreal Cottons Ltd., 1929-1935.
- 956—Memo of basic wage rates by departments, Montreal Cottons Ltd., 1936.
- 957—Statement of municipal taxes, Montreal Cottons Ltd., 1935.
- 958—Statement of appraisal on buildings, Montreal Cottons Ltd., June, 1936.
- 959—Statement of purchases by Montreal Cottons Ltd. of rayon yarn from Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd., 1930-1936.
- 960—Statement of purchases of rayon yarn by Montreal Cottons Ltd. from Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd., first 5 months of 1934, 1935 and 1936.
- 961—Copy of agreement between Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., and Montreal Cottons Ltd., September 30, 1934.
- 962—List of dividends paid on common stock, 1911 to 1936, Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 963—Summary of employees' cottages account prior to 1929, Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 964—Copy of manufacturing account for six months ending June 1926 and by years to 1935, Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 965—Memorandum *re* repair account, 1929 to 1935, Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 966—Memo *re* maintenance division of payroll, February 23, 1933, Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 967—Statement of amounts charged to equipment account, 1931-1935, Montreal Cottons Ltd.
- 968—Letter from Penmans Ltd. to Messrs. Thorne, Mulholland, Howson & McPherson, *re* costs, October 8, 1936.
Letter from Penmans Ltd. to Messrs. Thorne, Mulholland, Howson & McPherson, October 14, 1936.
- 969—Summary of Profit & Loss of Penmans on standard and actual cost basis, 1926 to 1935 inclusive.
- 970—Questionnaire of Canadian Cottons Ltd.
- 971—Questionnaire of Cornwall & York Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.
- 972—Financial statements of Canadian Coloured Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. and of Canadian Cottons Ltd., 1892-1936.
- 973—Financial statements of Cornwall & York Cotton Mills Ltd. 1913-1936.
- 974—Analysis of Sales Dollar of Canadian Cottons Ltd. 1936.
- 975—Questionnaire of Cosmos Imperial Mills Ltd.
- 976—Questionnaire of J. Spencer Turner Ltd.
- 977—Questionnaire of Hamilton Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 978—Financial Reports of Hamilton Cotton Co. Ltd. 1928-1935.
- 979—Questionnaire of Trent Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 980—Financial Reports of Trent Cotton Co. Ltd. 1929-1935.
- 981—Financial statement of Acton Vale Silk Co. Ltd. 1933-35.
- 982—Questionnaire of Albert Godde Bedin Ltee.
- 983—Financial statements of Albert Godde Bedin Ltee, 1928-1935.
- 984—Questionnaire of British American Silk Mills Ltd.
- 985—Financial statements of British American Silk Mills Ltd. 1927-36.
- 986—Financial statements of Canadian Silk Mills Regd., 1933-36.
- 987—Questionnaire of Consolidated Silk Mills Ltd.
- 988—Questionnaire of B. Edmund David Silk Mills of Canada Ltd.
- 989—Questionnaire of Dominion Silk Mills Ltd.
- 990—Questionnaire of Riverside Silk Mills Ltd.
- 991—Financial statements of Riverside Silk Mills Ltd. 1924-35.

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- 992—Financial statements of Louis Roessel Ltd., 1931-35.
 993—Questionnaire of Slingsby Silks Ltd.
 994—File of correspondence between Canadian Cottons Ltd. and Department of National Revenue re Income Tax—Copy of letter from J. Miller to I. McCaffrey, Income Tax Department, December 14, 1921.
 Copy of letter from Mr. Bruce to J. Miller, Income Tax Experts, agents of Canadian Cottons, December 27, 1921.
 Copy of letter from Mr. Bruce to J. Miller, Income Tax Experts, Agents of Canadian Cottons, March 6, 1922.
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 Copy of letter from J. Miller to Mr. Bruce, July 28, 1922.
 995—Photostat of certificate of Form J—Business Profits War Tax Act dealing with Canadian Cottons Ltd., 1917-18.
 996—Photostat of Form J—Canadian Cottons Ltd., 1918-19.
 997—Statement of Income Tax paid by Canadian Cottons Ltd., 1917-1936.
 998—Financial summary of Primary and Industrial Cotton Division.
 999—Questionnaire of Dominion Fabrics Ltd.
 1000—Questionnaire of Dominion Yarns Ltd.
 1001—Financial statements of Dominion Fabrics Ltd. and Dominion Hammock Ltd., 1909-1935.
 1002—Questionnaire of Goodyear Cotton Co. Ltd.
 1003—Financial summary of individual woollen companies.
 1004—Questionnaire of Brook Woollen Co. of Simcoe Ltd.
 1005—Financial statements of Brook Woollen Co. of Simcoe Ltd., 1923-1935.
 1006—Questionnaire of Dominion Woollens and Worsteds Ltd.
 1007—Financial statements of Dominion Woollens and Worsteds Ltd., 1929-1935.
 1008—Financial statements of R. Forbes Ltd., 1926-27 and 1928 summary.
 1009—Financial statements of Canadian Woollens Ltd., 1919-28 (Standard Woollen, Auburn Woollen & Bonner Worth Woollen).
 1010—Questionnaire of Paris Wincey Mills Ltd.
 1011—Financial statements of Paris Wincey Mills Ltd. 1912-36.
 1012—Questionnaire of Paton Mfg. Co. Ltd.
 1013—Financial statements of Paton Mfg. Co. April 30, 1924-35.
 1014—Questionnaire of Sherbrooke Land & Water Power Co. Ltd.
 1015—Financial statements of Sherbrooke Land & Water Power Co. Ltd., 1924-36.
 1016—Questionnaire of Patons & Baldwins Ltd.
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 1019—Financial statements of Barrymore Cloth Co. Ltd. 1917-1925.
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 1022—Questionnaire of Campbellford Cloth Co. Ltd.
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 1024—Questionnaire of Dupont Textiles Ltd.
 1025—Financial statements of Dupont Textiles Ltd., 1926-35.
 1026—Financial statements of La Filature du Saguenay Ltee., 1932-35.
 1027—Questionnaire of Glen Woollen Mills Ltd.
 1028—Financial statements of Glen Woollen Mills Ltd., 1926-35.
 1029—Questionnaire of Guelph Carpet & Worsted Spinning Mills Ltd.
 1030—Financial statements of Guelph Carpet & Worsted Spinning Mills Ltd., 1929-35.
 1031—Questionnaire of Hield Bros. Ltd.
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 1033—Financial statements of Horn Bros. Woollen Co. Ltd., 1905-35.
 1034—Questionnaire of J. A. Humphreys & Sons Ltd.
 1035—Financial statements of J. A. Humphreys & Sons Ltd., 1924-36.
 1036—Questionnaire of Leach Textiles Ltd.
 1037—Questionnaire of Maitland Spinning Mills Ltd.
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 1042—Financial statements of Oxford Woollen Mills Ltd., 1934-35.
 1043—Questionnaire of Geo. Pattinson & Co. Ltd.
 1044—Questionnaire of Porritts & Spencer (Canada) Ltd.
 1045—Financial statement of Porritts & Spencer (Canada) Ltd., 1921-35.
 1046—Questionnaire of Renfrew Textiles Ltd.
 1047—Financial statements of Renfrew Textiles Ltd., 1919-35.

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- 1048—Questionnaire of Renfrew Woollen Mills Ltd.
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 1050—Questionnaire of Rosamond Woollen Co. Ltd.
 1051—Financial statements of Rosamond Woollen Co. Ltd., 1871-1936.
 1052—Financial statements of St. George Woollen Mills Ltd., 1931-35.
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 1059—Questionnaire of York Knitting Mills Ltd.
 1060—Memorandum in regard to Dominion Woollens & Worsted Ltd., by C. I. Evans, January 11, 1936.
 1061—Memorandum on above by Mr. Barrett, General Manager of Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Ltd., February 10, 1936.
 1062—Copies of income tax returns, 1918, 1921, 1922, 1923—Notice of assessment, May 30, 1921
 Business Profits Tax forms, 1917-1918, 1918-1919, Canadian Cottons Ltd.
 1063—Copies of company inventory certificates of Canadian Cottons Ltd. (See evidence, p. 14878.)
 1064—Individual companies Woollen and Paper Makers' Felts Division, financial summaries.
 1065—Questionnaire of Ayers Limited.
 1066—Financial statements of Ayers Limited, 1905, 1924-35.
 1067—Questionnaire of Kenwood Mills Ltd.
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 1069—Financial summaries, Woollens & Paper Makers' Felts Division.
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 1076—Questionnaire, Regent Knitting Mills Ltd.
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 1080—Questionnaire of The C. Turnbull Co. Ltd.
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 1088—Financial statements of R. M. Ballantyne Ltd., 1927-35.
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- 1110—Financial statements of George E. Hanson, 1932-36.
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 1133—Questionnaire of Joseph Simpson Sons Limited.
 1134—Financial statements of Joseph Simpson Sons Ltd., 1925 to 1930 and 1933 to 1935.
 Also balance sheet, January 2, 1911.
 1135—Questionnaire of Star Knitting Company Limited.
 1136—Financial statements of Star Knitting Co. Ltd., 1925-35.
 1137—Financial statements of Superior Silk Mills Ltd., 1931-35.
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 1139—Financial statements of Warren Bros. Limited, 1932-1936.
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 1146—Chart showing high and low prices of spot raw cotton, 1911-1936.
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 1157—Financial statements of Arcona Woollen & Knitting Mills, 1931 to 1935.
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 1160—Questionnaire of The Circle Bar Knitting Co. Limited.
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 1164—Financial statements of J. G. Field & Son, 1931 to 1935.
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 1166—Questionnaire of Herbert Hosiery Mills of Canada Ltd.
 1167—Questionnaire of Holeproof Hosiery Co. of Canada Ltd.
 1168—Questionnaire of Hosiers Limited.
 1169—Financial statements of Hosiers Limited, 1927 to 1930.
 1170—Financial statements, 1931 to 1935 of Zimmerknit Company Limited, and its wholly owned subsidiaries Harvey Knitting Co. and Hosiers Limited.
 1171—Questionnaire of London Hosiery Mills Limited.
 1172—Financial statements of London Hosiery Mills Ltd., 1917 to 1936.
 1173—Financial statements of Massey Knitting Co. Limited, 1931 to 1935.
 1174—Questionnaire, National Hosiery Mills Limited.

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- 1175—Questionnaire of Real Silk Hosiery Mills of Canada, Limited.
 1176—Questionnaire of Nordic Hosiery Limited.
 1177—Financial statements of Nordic Hosiery Limited, 1931-35.
 1178—Financial statements of Prospect Knitting Company, 1931-1935.
 1179—Questionnaire of Royal Knitting Company Limited.
 1180—Financial statements of Royal Knitting Company Ltd., 1928 to 1935.
 1181—Questionnaire of St. John's Silk Company Ltd.
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 1183—Questionnaire of Toronto Hosiery Company Limited.
 1184—Financial summaries of individual companies—Carpet Division.
 1185—Questionnaire of Brinton-Peterborough Carpet Co.
 1186—Financial reports of Brinton-Peterborough Carpet Co., 1911-15, 1917-36.
 1187—Questionnaire of Harding Carpets Ltd.
 1188—Financial statements of Harding Carpets Ltd., 1928-35.
 1189—Questionnaire of Toronto Carpet Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
 1190—Financial statements of Toronto Carpet Manufacturing Co. Ltd., 1917-35.
 1191—Financial summary, Carpet Division.
 1192—File of correspondence relating to Carpet Manufacturers' Association under letter from President, Harding Carpets Ltd., November 19, 1936, addressed to Mr. J. C. McRuer, K.C.
 1193—Statement of operating results and mill wages—Cotton and real silk, 1926-35.
 1194—Statement of operating results and mill wages—Artificial silk and woollen and paper makers' felt, 1926-35.
 1195—Statement of operating results and mill wages—Knit goods and hosiery, 1926-35.
 1196—Statement of operating results and mill wages—Carpet Division, 1926-35.
 1197—Statement and samples of Japanese rayons imported by A. B. Fisher Co.
 1198—Copy of *Textile Weekly*, July 24, 1936,
 Extract from London *Daily Mail*, November 6, 1936, re yarn price fixing, England.
 1199—Questionnaire of Canadian Celanese Ltd.
 1200—Financial statements of Canadian Celanese Ltd., 1926-35.
 1201—Summary of operations of Canadian Celanese Ltd.
 1202—Financial summaries of Thread Division.
 1203—Questionnaire of Bell Thread Co. Ltd.
 1204—Financial statements of Bell Thread Co. Ltd., 1929-35.
 1205—Questionnaire of Canadian Spool Cotton Co. Ltd.
 1206—Financial statements of Canadian Spool Cotton Co. Ltd., 1929-35.
 1207—Questionnaire of Cotton Threads Ltd.
 1208—Financial statements of Cotton Threads Ltd., 1911-35.
 1209—Report of Mr. C. V. Fessenden on working conditions in Canadian and United States textile mills.
 1210—Details of report of Mr. C. V. Fessenden.
 1211—Data relating to grey mills of Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
 1212—Summary of productive capacity—textile industries, 1926-36.
 1213—Summary of Canadian exports by textile industries, 1926-35.
 1214—Statement of number of employees, amount of wages and ratios to sales, cotton companies.
 1215—Statement of number of employees, amount of wages and ratios to sales, silk group.
 1216—Statement of number of employees, amount of wages and ratios to sales, hosiery group.
 1217—Statement of number of employees, amount of wages and ratios to sales, knit goods.
 1218—Statement of number of employees, amount of wages and ratios to sales, woollen group.
 1219—Statement of number of employees, amount of wages and ratios to sales, woollen and paper makers' felts.
 1220—Statement of number of employees, amount of wages and ratios to sales, carpet division.
 1221—Statement of number of employees, amount of wages and ratios to sales, thread division.
 1222—Ratio of final net profit before and after income taxes to capital employed exclusive of outside investment and ratio including value of trade marks, patents and goodwill—all textile divisions, 1926-35.
 1223—Ratio of net profits after bond interest to sales for all textile divisions, 1926-36.
 1224—Analysis of sales dollar for 1935—cotton division.
 1225—Analysis of sales dollar for 1935—real silk division.
 1226—Study of Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organization in England, September 9, 1936—"Restrictions on Japanese Cotton Piece Goods Trade."
 1227—Letter from A. C. Williams to G. Blair Gordon dated February 20, 1933, also letter from G. Blair Gordon to A. C. Williams dated February 23, 1933, re cotton crepes imported from Japan.
 1228—Summary of inventory adjustment of Canadian Cottons Ltd., 1916-36.
 1229—Letter from A. W. Bruneau, K.C., to Elie Beaugard, K.C., dated October 29, 1936, with statement attached showing actual wages paid and those that would be paid on the basis of 1000 picks.

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- 1230—Statement of the distribution of the sales dollar for Dominion Textile Co. Ltd. for 1927-36.
- 1231—Statement showing wages, return on invested capital and comparison of earnings and dividends paid for the five-year periods, 1927-31 and 1932-36 inclusive for Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 1232—Statement *re* Invested Capital and earnings, 1905-36, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 1233—Statement of the Primary Textiles Institute, dated 25th November, 1935, *re* production and consumption of cotton goods and artificial silk goods in Canada.
- 1234—Statements and correspondence from Canadian Cottons Ltd.
- 1235—Files of correspondence of Woods Underwear Co., Ltd., 18 files.
- 1236—Files of correspondence of Monarch Knitting Co., Ltd., 5 files.
- 1237—Files of correspondence of Maitland Spinning Mills Ltd.—4 files.
- 1238—Files of correspondence of J. R. Moodie Co. Ltd., 9 files.
- 1239—Files of correspondence of Newlands & Co. Ltd., 8 files.
- 1240—Files of correspondence of Guelph Carpets and Worsted Spinning Mills Ltd., 11 files.
- 1241—Files of correspondence of Toronto Carpet Co. Ltd., 5 files. (Including Barrymore Cloth Co. Ltd.)
- 1242—Files of correspondence of Dupont Textiles Ltd., 4 files.
- 1243—Files of correspondence of Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Ltd., 40 files.
- 1244—Files of correspondence, miscellaneous briefs and correspondence relating thereto obtained from files of Primary Textiles Institute, 1 file.
- 1245—Minutes of the Executive Committee of the Cotton Institute of Canada.
- 1246—Report of Tariff Board in Ref. 38, Artificial Silk Yarns, April 27, 1936.
- 1247—Cotton Division—Distribution of male mill employees according to hourly earnings, February, 1936.
- 1248—Cotton Division—Distribution of female mill employees according to hourly earnings, February, 1936.
- 1249—Cotton Division—Distribution of male mill employees according to earnings in pay period—One-week payrolls February, 1936.
- 1250—Cotton Division—Distribution of male mill employees according to earnings in pay period—Two-week payrolls February, 1936.
- 1251—Cotton Division—Distribution of female mill employees according to earnings in pay period—One-week payrolls February, 1936.
- 1252—Cotton Division—Distribution of female mill employees according to earnings in pay period—Two-week payrolls February, 1936.
- 1253—Silk Division—Distribution of male mill employees by hourly earnings, February 1936.
- 1254—Silk Division—Distribution of female mill employees by hourly earnings, February, 1936.
- 1255—Silk Division—Distribution of male mill employees according to earnings in pay period—One-week payrolls February, 1936.
- 1256—Silk Division—Distribution of female mill employees according to earnings in pay period—One-week payrolls February, 1936.
- 1257—Silk Division—Distribution of male mill employees according to earnings in pay period—Two-week payrolls February, 1936.
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- 1266—Summary of Employees, Salaries and Wages, Cotton division, 1930-1935.
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- 1269—Summary of Employees, Salaries and Wages, Woollen division, 1930-1935.
- 1270—Summary of Employees, Salaries and Wages, Woollen and Paper Makers' Felts, 1930-1935.
- 1271—Summary of Employees, Salaries and Wages, Knit Goods division, 1930-1935.

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- 1272—Summary of Employees, Salaries and Wages, Hosiery division, 1930-1935.
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 1287—Statement showing average weekly earnings of wage-earners by leading industries, Canada, 1934.
 1288—Statement showing average weekly earnings of wage earners by leading industries, Quebec, 1934.
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 1290—Japan Silk Year Book, 1935-36.
 1291—Reports of Federal Trade Commission, Textile Industries, Cotton Textile Industries, Part I, 1933-34, Part I, first and second half of 1935.
 1292—Average hourly earnings, Woollen and Paper Makers' Felts, 1926, 1930, 1934 and 1936.
 1293—Average earnings in pay period, Woollen & Woollen and Paper Makers' Felts, 1926-1930, 1934 and 1936.
 1294—Average hourly earnings, Knit Goods Division, 1926, 1930, 1934 and 1936.
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 1298—Average hourly earnings and average earnings in pay period—Carpet Division, 1926, 1930, 1934 and 1936.
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 1300—Comparative distribution of employees according to hourly earnings in textile industries, 1936.
 1301—Average hourly earnings in Cotton Goods Manufacturing, Ontario and Quebec, 1926-1936.
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 1303—Copy of *Rayon Organon*, January, 1937, Imports of Rayon Goods, 1934-1936.
 1304—Chart showing trend in prices Raw Silk Market, 1931-36.
 1305—Extension of Exhibit 820, No. 10's, single cotton yarn, U.S.A. and Canada.
 1306—Extension of Exhibit 821, mill spread of No. 10's single cotton yarn, U.S.A. and Canada.
 1307—Extension of Exhibit 822, 30's twisted cotton yarns, U.S.A. and Canada.
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 1311—Extension of Exhibit 825, 30's single hosiery yarns, U.S.A. and Canada.
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 1313—Extension of Exhibit 829, sheeting 40", U.S.A. and Canada.
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 1319—Statement of 1936 selling prices, United States, raw cotton, cotton yarn and cotton grey goods.
 1320—Statement of fair market value in United Kingdom of 22½-oz. blue serge and Canadian duties applicable, July 10, 1933, together with sample and also Paton Mfg. cloth, No. 4556.
 1321—Silk Division, average hourly earnings, 1926-1936, Ontario and Quebec.
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 1323—Cotton Division—Average earnings in pay period, 1926-1936, Ontario and Quebec.

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- 1324—Statement of Canada's imports of textile products with percentage of duties collected thereon, 1929-1936.
- 1325—Copy of recommendation of the Minister of National Revenue to the Governor in Council, May 24, 1932, and P.C. 1294 (*re* jersey cloth and cotton stockinette).
- 1326—Fire insurance appraisal of Dominion Textile Co., 1936.
- 1327—Dominion Textile Co. Ltd. Rules and Regulations as to Pension Fund, September 1, 1923.
- 1328—Submission of Mr. N. McL. Rogers to the Royal Commission Provincial Economic Inquiry, N.S.
- 1329—Report with appendices, Royal Commission Economic Inquiry, N.S.
- 1330—Change in wage rates, Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd., excerpt from a letter of Mr. W. J. Whitehead, October 27, 1936.
- 1331—Manual of the Textile Industry in Canada, 1936.
- 1332—Correspondence between the National Catholic Federation and Mr. G. B. Gordon, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., *re* collective agreement, January, 1937.
- 1333—Statement of insurance scheme at Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 1334—Statement of prices of yarns, Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd., 1925-1936.
- 1335—Statement showing distribution of gainfully employed by age and sex in textile industries, Canada, 1931.
- 1336—Statement showing average earnings in pay period and average hours worked in all textile divisions, February, 1936.
- 1337—Statement showing real hourly earnings, Wool and Paper Makers' Felts, Knit Goods, Hosiery and Carpet Divisions, 1926-1936.
- 1338—Comparison of wage rates by occupations together with chart, Cotton Division, 1926-1936.
- 1339—Extract from New York *Daily News Record*, February 19, 1937, *re* U.S.-Japanese cotton agreement.
- 1340—Statement showing number of mills commencing and ceasing operations, by years, 1923-1936.
- 1341—Letter from Canadian Importers and Traders Association, February 17, 1937, with by-laws.
- 1342—Statement showing average Canadian rates of duty on textile imports, 1929-1936.
- 1343—Statement showing duties collected on textile imports, 1907 to 1936.
- 1344—Statement of cotton duties under British Preference from 1897 to 1936.
- 1345—Copy of trade agreement between Canada and Great Britain, February 26, 1937.
- 1346—Copy of Budget Speech of Hon. Mr. Dunning, February, 1937.
- 1347—Statement showing value of Canadian imports of artificial silk fabrics, 1928-1936.
- 1348—Statement showing value and weights of Canadian imports of artificial silk fabrics, 1932-1936, and January, 1937.
- 1349—Statement showing value of Canadian yarns, 1926-1936.
- 1350—Chart showing fluctuations in prices of Canadian selling prices in Exhibit 857 around duty-paid United Kingdom values.
- 1351—Statement showing dutiable and free textile imports from United Kingdom 1929-1936.
- 1352—Statement showing gross and net value of production in Canada, 1933.
- 1353—Statement showing proclaimed value of yen for 1938.
- 1354—Statement showing imports into Canada of textile products, 1929-30 and 1934-35.
- 1355—Statement showing imports into Canada of textile products from United Kingdom, 1929-30 and 1934-35.
- 1356—Statement showing earnings of Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., including bonds, 1906-1936.
- 1357—Statement showing earnings of Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., before and after bond interest, 1906-1936.
- 1358—File of correspondence *re* cost of equipping a cotton textile factory in U.S.A.
- 1359—Ratio of net profits to investment, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., 1927-1936.
- 1360—Three charts showing U.S. duties and Canadian British Preferential duties on cotton goods.
- 1361—Charts and memorandum *re* unit costs and profits of Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., 1912-1936.
- 1362—Extract from Frasers' Directory *re* products of Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 1363—Three statements *re* Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., revenue and labour payment, 1927-1936.
- 1364—Reports of Dominion Textile on temperature and humidity in all mills for certain fortnights, 1936 and 1937.
- 1365—Statement showing distribution of employees of Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., according to hourly earnings, September, 1936.
- 1366—Copy of notice *re*: "Comité du Moulin," Montmorency^{at} Branch, Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
- 1367—Statement showing classification of employees of Dominion Textile Co. Ltd. by age groups and hourly earnings, January, 1937.

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- 1363—Statement showing classification of employees of Dominion Textile Co. Ltd. by hourly earnings, January, 1937, together with statement showing average wages December, 1936, to January, 1937.
- 1369—Four statements summarising Exhibit 1365, 1367 and 1368, together with statement showing employees by age groups in Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Montreal Cottons Ltd., and Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.
- 1370—Statements *re* charges to repairs and capital accounts of Montreal Cottons Ltd., 1931-1936.
- 1371—Statement *re* fluctuations in building construction and machinery costs and appraisal of Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., properties.
- 1372—Statement *re* charges for depreciation by Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., 1906-1936.
- 1373—Statement of deliveries of artificial silk fabrics by Canadian mills, 1934-1937.
- 1374—Memorandum on bound items in United Kingdom-Canada agreement, 1937.
- 1375—Memorandum showing tariff rates on textile products as of March, 1937.
- 1376—Statement showing imports from Japan of artificial silk fabrics, 1936, and January, 1937.
- 1377—Statement showing imports from Japan of cotton fabrics, 1936, and January, 1937.
- 1378—Copy of *National Revenue Review*, March, 1937.
- 1379—Tables showing Trade of Canada and dutiable and free imports, 1926-1936.
- 1380—Copy of paper on Japanese pulp by Mr. T. J. Monty, Assistant Trade Commissioner, Tokyo, Japan.

APPENDIX C

HISTORY OF TARIFF RATES ON CERTAIN TEXTILE ITEMS

COTTONS

EXHIBIT No. 803

CUSTOMS DUTIES SET FORTH IN SCHEDULE "A" OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF ACT AS OF 26TH FEBRUARY, 1937

Tariff Item No.	Short Title of Goods Enumerated	Customs Duties		
		British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
520	Raw Cotton, and linters.....	Free	Free	Free
522	Yarns, singles, general..... and, per pound.....	12½%	15 % 3½c.	22½% 4 c.
522c	Yarns, ply, general..... and, per pound.....	15 %	22½% 3½c.	25 % 4 c.
793	Yarns, 80's and finer, two-ply gassed, for cotton weavers.....	Free	10 %	15 %
522f	Yarns, 40's and finer, singles or ply, for manufacturers of mercerized cotton yarns.....	Free	15 %	15 %
522d	Yarns, mercerized, 40's and finer.....	Free	25 %	25 %
522a	Yarns, singles, for knitters.....	12½%	15 %	22½%
522b	Yarns, in skeins, 21's to 39's, singles, for sewing thread makers.....	7½%	15 %	20 %
522e	Yarns, singles or ply, in hanks, any count, for manufacturers of sewing thread.....	7½%	15%	20 %
797	Yarns, 40's and finer, singles for manufacturers of sewing thread.....	Free	10 %	15 %
523	Fabrics, woven, unbleached and uncoloured..... and, per pound.....	15 %	20 % 3½c.	25 % 4 c.
523a	Fabrics, woven, bleached or mercerized..... and, per pound.....	20 %	22½% 3½c.	27½% 4 c.
523b	Fabrics, woven, coloured..... and, per pound.....	20 %	27½% 3½c.	32½% 4 c.

COTTONS—Concluded

CUSTOMS DUTIES SET FORTH IN SCHEDULE "A" OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF ACT AS OF 26TH FEBRUARY, 1937—
Concluded

Tariff Item No.	Short Title of Goods Enumerated	Customs Duties		
		British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
523c	Fabrics, woven, of fine counts say with yarns of 100's or finer..... and, per pound.....	Free	27½% 3½c.	32½% 4 c.
553	Blankets, of any material, not to include automobile rugs, steamer rugs, or similar articles..... and, per pound.....	20 % 5 c.	30 % 25 c.	35 % 30 c.
561	Fabrics, woven, cotton and artificial silk yarns woven in the same fabric..... and, per pound..... Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, Intermediate less 10% of the <i>ad valorem</i> duty.	30 %	40 % 40 c.	45 % 40 c.
523d	Cotton billiard cloth..... and, per pound.....	Free	27½% 3½c.	32½% 4 c.
523e	Cotton velveteens and corduroys..... and, per pound.....	15 %	27½% 3½c.	32½% 4 c.
523f	Cotton fabrics for manufacturers of typewriter ribbons.....	Free	12½%	15 %
523g	Special woven fabrics for card clothing.....	Free	Free	Free
523h	Sail Cloth of Egyptian cotton when used for sails..... and, per pound.....	Free	20 % 3½c.	25 % 4 c.
523i	Cotton plush or velvet for use as filter cloth in mining operations..... and, per pound.....	10 %	30 % 3½c.	35 % 4 c.
524	Cotton fire hose.....	Free	10 %	10 %
542	Cotton and jute fabrics..... Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, Intermediate less 10% of the <i>ad valorem</i> duty.	20%	27½%	30 %

NOTE.—Beginning in 1923 a discount of 10 p.c. has been allowed on duties on direct shipments under B.P. Tariff when rates exceed 15 p.c.

Special excise tax of 3 p.c. is levied on duty paid value of all imports from foreign countries. From 1931 to 1932 tax was at the rate of 1 p.c. Excise tax applied on British imports until March, 1935, but at the rate of 1½ p.c. from April, 1934 until removed.

SUMMARY OF TARIFF RATES ON COTTON YARNS

SINGLES YARNS

	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
Yarns coarser than 40's—			
1907.....	17½%	22½%	25 %
1922.....	15 %	22½%	25 %
Yarns 40's or finer—			
1907.....	Free	Free	Free
17th February, 1928—			
Item 522—			
20 hanks or less per pound.....	10 %	15 %	20%
Item 522a—			
21 to 40 hanks per pound.....	12½%	15 %	22½%
Item 522b—			
41 hanks or more per pound.....	Free	10 %	15 %

On September 17, 1930, the above three classes were grouped together in Item 522 and made dutiable at:—

	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
and, per pound.....	12½% 3 c.	15 % 3½c.	22½% 4 c.
13th October, 1932			
and, per pound.....	12½% 2 c.	15 % 3½c.	22½% 4 c.
2nd May, 1936.....			
and, per pound.....	12½%	15 % 3½c.	22½% 4 c.

There is, however, exception in the case of single yarns imported by manufacturers of knitted goods. The rates under Tariff Item 522a from September, 1930 to date are:—

	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
.....	12½%	15 %	22½%

NOTE.—Beginning in 1923 a discount of 10 p.c. has been allowed on duties on direct shipments under B.P. Tariff when rates exceed 15 p.c.

Special excise tax of 3 p.c. is levied on duty paid value of all imports from foreign countries. From 1931 to 1932, tax was at the rate of 1 p.c. Excise tax applied on British imports until March, 1935 but at the rate of 1½ p.c. from April, 1934 until removed.

PLY YARNS

	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
Yarns coarser than 40's—			
1907.....	17½%	22½%	25 %
1922.....	15 %	22½%	25 %
Yarns 40's or finer—			
1907.....	Free	Free	Free
17th Feb. 1928: Tariff Item No. 522c.....	15 %	22½%	25 %
17th Sept. 1930: Tariff Item No. 522c.....	15 %	22½%	25 %
and, per pound.....	3 c.	3½c.	4 c.
13th Oct. 1932: Tariff Item 522c.....	15 %	22½%	25 %
and, per pound.....	2 c.	3½c.	4 c.
2nd May, 1936: Tariff Item 522c.....	15 %	22½%	25 %
and, per pound.....		3½c.	4 c.

MERCERIZED YARNS

	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
1907 40's or finer, single or ply.....	Free	Free	Free
17th Feb. 1928: Tariff Item No. 522d 40's or finer, single or ply..... (restricted to manufacturers).	Free	Free	Free
13th Oct. 1932 to date: Tariff Item No. 522d.....	Free	25 %	25 %

NOTE:—Beginning in 1923 a discount of 10 p.c. has been allowed on duties on direct shipments under B.P. Tariff when rates exceed 15 p.c.
Special excise tax of 3 p.c. is levied on duty paid value of all imports from foreign countries. From 1931 to 1932 tax was at the rate of 1 p.c. Excise tax applied on British imports until March, 1935 but at the rate of 1½ p.c. from April, 1934 until removed.

SUMMARY OF TARIFF RATES ON COTTON FABRICS
COTTON FABRICS IN THE GREY

	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
1907.....	15 %	22½%	25 %
1922: Item No. 521.....	12½%	22½%	25 %
17th Feb. 1928: Item No. 523.....	12½%	20 %	22½%
17th Sept. 1930: Item No. 523 and, per pound.....	17½% 3 c.	20 % 3½c.	25 % 4 c.
13th Oct. 1932: Item No. 523 and, per pound.....	17½% 2 c.	20 % 3½c.	25 % 4 c.
2nd May, 1936: Item No. 523 and, per pound.....	15 %	20 % 3½c.	25 % 4 c.

COTTON FABRICS BLEACHED

1907.....	17½%	22½%	25 %
1922: Item No. 522.....	15 %	22½%	25 %
17th Feb., 1928: Item No. 523a.....	15 %	22½%	25 %
17th Sept., 1930: Item No. 523a and, per pound.....	20 % 3 c.	22½% 3½c.	27½% 4 c.
13th Oct., 1932: Item No. 523a and, per pound.....	20 % 2 c.	22½% 3½c.	27½% 4 c.
2nd May, 1936: Item No. 523 a and, per pound.....	20 %	22½% 3½c.	27½% 4 c.

COTTON FABRICS COLOURED

1907.....	25 %	30 %	32½%
1922: Item No. 523.....	22½%	30 %	32½%
17th Feb., 1928: Item No. 523b..... Item No. 523c.....	20 %	25 %	27½%
Woven fabrics, grey, of cotton, manufac- tured from yarns of more than one colour....	20 %	25 %	30 %
17th Sept., 1930: Item No., 523b and, per pound.....	22½% 3 c.	27½% 3½c.	32½% 4 c.
13th Oct., 1932: Item No. 523b and, per pound.....	22½% 2 c.	27½% 3½c.	32½% 4 c.
2nd May, 1936: Item No. 523b and, per pound.....	22½%	27½% 3½c.	32½% 4 c.
26th Feb., 1937: Item No. 523b and, per pound.....	20 %	27½% 3½c.	32½% 4 c.
13th October, 1932: Item No. 523c—Provided for finer quality cotton fabrics, grey, bleached or coloured, at the following rates.....	Free	27½% 3½c.	32½% 4 c.
and, per pound.....			

NOTE.—Beginning in 1923 a discount of 10 p.c. has been allowed on duties on direct shipments under B.P. Tariff when rates exceed 15 p.c.

Special excise tax of 3 p.c. is levied on duty paid value of all imports from foreign countries. From 1931 to 1932 tax was at the rate of 1 p.c. Excise tax applied on British imports until March, 1935 but at the rate of 1½ p.c. from April, 1934 until removed.

EXHIBIT No. 805—*Conc.*

Cotton ducks and heavy canvasses suitable for awnings, etc., as well as tire fabrics, not coloured, weighing over 8 oz. per square yard, were treated as follows:—

	British Pref. Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
1907.....	15%	17½%	30%

Above rates held good until 1928, since which date these cotton ducks have been treated as ordinary cotton fabrics at the rates mentioned in the preceding table.

COTTON BLANKETS

Made up articles were treated as follows:

	British Pref. Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
1907.....	25 %	30 %	35 %
1922.....	22½%	30 %	35 %
17th Feb., 1928: Item No. 526.....	15 %	22½%	27½%
17th Sept., 1930: Item No. 553.....	22½%	30 %	35 %
and, per pound.....	20 c.	25 c.	30 c.
1932: Item No. 553.....	22½%	30 %	35 %
and, per pound.....	10 c.	25 c.	30 c.
26th Feb., 1937: Item No. 553.....	20 %	30 %	35 %
and, per pound.....	5 c.	25 c.	30 c.

The foregoing gives the rates for the bulk of the cotton yarns and fabrics manufactured by the primary cotton manufactures.

NOTE.—Beginning in 1923 a discount of 10 p.c. has been allowed on duties on direct shipments under B.P. Tariff when rates exceed 15 p.c.

Special excise tax of 3 p.c. is levied on duty paid value of all imports from foreign countries. From 1931 to 1932 tax was at the rate of 1 p.c. Excise tax applied on British imports until March, 1935 but at the rate of 1½ p.c. from April, 1934 until removed.

ARTIFICIAL SILK

CUSTOMS DUTIES SET FORTH IN SCHEDULE "A" OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF ACT AS OF 26TH FEBRUARY, 1937

Tariff Item No.	Short Title of Goods Enumerated	Customs Duties		
		British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
792	Cotton pulp for artificial silk yarn manufacturers. . .	Free	Free	Free
200	Wood pulp for artificial silk yarn manufacturers.	Free	22½%	25 %
210a	Caustic soda, dry, per pound.	1/5c.	3/10c.	3/10c.
210c	Caustic soda, in solution.	15 %	17½%	17½%
558b	Yarns, artificial silk, singles, not coloured—			
	(a) Produced from cellulose acetate.	5 %	30 %	35 %
	Provided that, in no case, shall the duty be less than, per pound.		28 c.	28 c.
	(b) N.O.P.	20 %	30 %	35 %
	Provided that, in no case, shall the duty be less than, per pound.		28 c.	28 c.
561	Fabrics, artificial silk.	27½%	40 %	45 %
	and, per pound.		40 c.	40 c.
	Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, less 10% of the Intermediate <i>ad valorem</i> duty.			
560d	Fabrics, artificial silk velvets over 24" in width.	17½%	32½%	35 %
	Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, less 10% of the Intermediate.			
560e	Fabrics, artificial silk velvets, 24" or less in width.	17½%	32½%	35 %
	Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, less 25% of the Intermediate.			
562a	Ribbons, artificial silk.	22½%	32½%	35 %
	Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, less 15% of the Intermediate.			
564	Fabrics, artificial silk and silk for neckties and mufflers.	17½%	20 %	20 %
	Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement less 10% of the Intermediate.			
802	Fabrics, umbrella-covering of a class or kind not made in Canada.	Free	10 %	20 %
	Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, less 10% of the Intermediate.			
558d	Yarns, artificial silk, ply or coloured—			
	(a) Produced from cellulose acetate.	7½%	30 %	35 %
	Provided that, in no case, shall the duty be less than, per pound.		28 c.	28 c.
	(b) N.O.P.	25 %	30 %	35 %
	Provided that, in no case, shall the duty be less than, per pound.		28 c.	28 c.

NOTE.—Beginning in 1923 a discount of 10 p.c. has been allowed on duties on direct shipments under B.P. Tariff when rates exceed 15 p.c.

Special excise tax of 3 p.c. is levied on duty paid value of all imports from foreign countries. From 1931 to 1932 tax was at the rate of 1 p.c., Excise tax applied on British imports until March, 1935 but at the rate of 1½ p.c. from April, 1934 until removed.

EXHIBIT No. 807

SUMMARY OF TARIFF RATES ON YARNS AND FABRICS OF ARTIFICIAL SILK

Prior to 1923 there was only one Item in the Tariff dealing specifically with artificial silk products and this was a special Item providing for the free entry under all Tariffs of yarns of artificial silk imported by manufacturers of knitted, woven or braided fabrics.

Yarns and fabrics imported prior to 1923 were treated as if composed of cotton and a reference to cotton yarn data will give the corresponding rates.

ARTIFICIAL SILK TOPS AND WASTE

	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
1923: Item 583a.....	5 %	7½%	10 %
1928: Item 557b.....	5 %	7½%	10 %
26th February, 1937.....	Free	7½%	10 %

The above is material mostly used for re-spinning.

Artificial silk yarns have been dutiable as follows:—

	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
Single Strand—			
1923: Item 583a.....	12½%	17½%	20 %
1928: Item 558b.....	12½%	17½%	20 %
17th September, 1930: Item 558b.....	25 %	30 %	35 %
Duty to be not less than, per pound.....	28 c.	28 c.	28 c.
19th April 1934: Item 558b.....	20 %	30 %	35 %
Duty to be not less than, per pound.....	20 c.	28 c.	28 c.
2nd May 1936: Item 558b—			
(a) Produced from cellulose acetate.....	5 %	30 %	35 %
Provided that, in no case, shall the duty be less under the Intermediate and General Tariffs than, per pound.....		28 c.	28 c.
(b) N.O.P.....	20 %	30 %	35 %
Provided that, in no case, shall the duty under the Intermediate or the General Tariffs, be less than, per pound.....		28 c.	28 c.

NOTE.—Beginning in 1923 a discount of 10 p.c. has been allowed on duties on direct shipments under B.P. Tariff when rates exceed 15 p.c.

Special excise tax of 3 p.c. is levied on duty paid value of all imports from foreign countries. From 1931 to 1932 tax was at the rate of 1 p.c. Excise tax applied on British imports until March, 1935 but at the rate of 1½ p.c. from April, 1934 until removed.

	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
Ply yarns—i.e. two or more strands twisted together—			
1923: Item 583b.....	17½%	22½%	25 %
1928: Item 558d.....	17½%	22½%	25 %
17th September, 1930: Item 558d.....	25 %	30 %	35 %
Duty to be not less than, per pound.....	28 c.	28 c.	28 c.
2nd May, 1936: Item 558d—			
(a) Produced wholly from cellulose acetate.....	7½%	30 %	35 %
Provided that, in no case, shall the duty under the Intermediate or General Tariffs be less than, per pound.....		28 c.	28 c.
(b) N.O.P.....	25 %	30 %	35 %
Provided that, in no case, shall the duty under the Intermediate or General Tariffs be less than, per pound.....		28 c.	28 c.

It may be noted here that prior to 1923 artificial silk yarns, single or ply, with individual strands of 135 denier or finer, were permitted entry free of duty as being the equivalent of cotton yarns 40's or finer.

WOVEN FABRICS COMPOSED OF ARTIFICIAL SILK

	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
Composed wholly of artificial silk—			
1923: Item 583c.....	17½%	32½%	35 %
1928: Item 561.....	17½%	32½%	35 %
17th September, 1930: Item 561.....	27½%	40 %	45 %
and, per pound.....	30 c.	40 c.	40 c.
2nd May, 1936.....	30 %	40 %	45 %
and, per pound.....		40 c.	40 c.
26th February, 1937: Item 561.....	27½%	40 %	45 %
and, per pound.....		40 c.	40 c.
Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement Inter- mediate, less 10% of the <i>ad valorem</i> duty.			

NOTE.—Beginning in 1923 a discount of 10 p.c. has been allowed on duties on direct shipments under B.P. Tariff when rates exceed 15 p.c.

Special excise tax of 3 p.c. is levied on duty paid value of all imports from foreign countries. From 1931 to 1932 tax was at the rate of 1 p.c. Excise tax applied on British imports until March, 1935, but at the rate of 1½ p.c. from April, 1934, until removed.

	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
Composed in part of artificial silk (the other fibre being generally cotton)—			
1923: Item 533c.....	17½%	32½%	35 %
1928: Item 561a.....	20 %	30 %	35 %
17th September, 1930: Item 561.....	27½%	40 %	45 %
and, per pound.....	30 c.	40 c.	40 c.
2nd May 1936.....	30 %	40%	45%
and, per pound.....		40 c.	40 c.
26th February, 1937: Item 561.....	27½%	40 %	45 %
and, per pound.....		40 c.	40 c.
Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement Intermediate less 10% of the <i>ad valorem</i> duty.....			

As a matter of interest it may be pointed out that on the 19th April, 1934, a special Item was inserted in the Tariff for the benefit of manufacturers of plushes and velvets having pile of artificial silk, and it is quite possible that this privilege is only made use of by one or two concerns in the Dominion. The Tariff Item in question reads as follows:—

	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
(558f) Rovings, yarns and warps wholly of spun artificial silk or similar synthetic fibres produced by chemical processes, not coloured, imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of cut-pile fabrics, in their own factories.....			
but not less than, per pound.....	Free	30 % 28 c.	35 % 28 c.

NOTE.—Beginning in 1923 a discount of 10 p.c. has been allowed on duties on direct shipments under B.P. Tariff when rates exceed 15 p.c.
Special excise tax of 3 p.c. is levied on duty paid value of all imports from foreign countries. From 1931 to 1932 tax was at the rate of 1 p.c. Excise tax applied on British imports until March, 1935, but at the rate of 1½ p.c. from April, 1934, until removed.

SILK

CUSTOMS DUTIES SET FORTH IN SCHEDULE "A" OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF ACT AS OF 26TH FEBRUARY, 1937

Tariff Item No.	Short Title of Goods Enumerated	Customs Duties		
		British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
557	Raw Silk, i.e. singles in the gum.....	Free	Free	Free
558	Yarn, thrown silk in the gum.....	10 %	12½%	15 %
558c	Yarns, (1) silk or twists, ready for use.....	15 %	22½%	25 %
	(2) Wholly or partially covered with metallic strip.....	12½%	22½%	25 %
558a	Yarns, spun silk, singles only.....	10 %	12½%	15 %
558e	Yarn, spun silk, not coloured, and thrown silk in the gum for manufacturers.....	Free	7½%	10 %
560	Fabrics, silk, 7 pounds and less per 100 yards to be dyed and finished in Canada.....	17½%	30 %	45 %
560a	Fabrics, silk, general.....	22½%	40 %	45 %
	and, per lineal yard.....		10 c.	10 c.
	Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, less 10% of the Intermediate <i>ad valorem</i> duty.			
560b	Fabrics, silk, 26" in width or less.....	17½%	32½%	35 %
	Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement less 10% of the Intermediate.			
560d	Velvets, silk, over 24" wide.....	17½%	32½%	35 %
	Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement less 10% of the Intermediate.			
560e	Velvets, silk, 24" wide or less.....	17½%	32½%	35 %
	Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, less 25% of the Intermediate.			
559	Black mourning crepes.....	10 %	17½%	20 %
562	Ribbons, silk.....	22½%	32½%	35 %
	Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, less 15% of the Intermediate.			
563	Bolting cloth used by flour mills, etc.....	Free	Free	Free
564	Fabrics, silk for neckties and mufflers.....	17½%	20 %	20 %
	Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, less 10% of the Intermediate.			
802	Fabrics, umbrella-covering of a class or kind not made in Canada.....	Free	10 %	20 %
	Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, less 10% of the Intermediate.			
567b	Church vestments, including altar cloths.....	12½%	17½%	20 %
	Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, less 10% of the Intermediate <i>ad valorem</i> duty.			

NOTE.—Beginning in 1923 a discount of 10 p.c. has been allowed on duties on direct shipments under B.P. Tariff when rates exceed 15 p.c.

Special excise tax of 3 p.c. is levied on duty paid value of all imports from foreign countries. From 1931 to 1932 tax was at the rate of 1 p.c. Excise tax applied on British imports until March, 1935 but at the rate of 1½ p.c. from April, 1934 until removed.

EXHIBIT No. 809—*Contc.*

SUMMARY OF TARIFF RATES ON REAL SILK YARNS AND THREADS,
BROAD SILKS, RIBBONS AND NARROW FABRICS

Raw Silk, which is the basic form so far as the Canadian manufacturer is concerned and which consists of individual filaments grouped together to form strands of the desired weight and which are coated with the natural gum, which has to be removed before the merchandise is saleable, has always been free of duty under all Tariffs.

Silk Yarns, imported by manufacturers of silk underwear and of woven labels were on the free list from 1906 to 1928, and the same materials imported by manufacturers of ribbons and shoe laces, from 1910 to 1928, were dutiable as follows:—

British Pref.	Intermediate	General
5%	7½%	10%

Spun Silk, for the manufacturer of silk thread was put on the free list in 1914, while coloured spun silk, together with the silk yarns mostly used by manufacturers generally, were dutiable from 1906 to 1928 at 10 per cent-12½ per cent-15 per cent. A rearrangement was made in 1928 which left the raw silk free while the other silk yarns above mentioned were gathered together in one Item and made dutiable as follows:—

British Pref. Free	Intermediate 7½%	General 10%
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the above rates applying to the following processes: knitting underwear, weaving and the manufacture of silk thread. When used for other purposes, the rates were, on thrown silk in the gum:—

British Pref.	Intermediate	General
10%	12½%	15%

and the same rates were applied on spun silk, singles.

Coming now to the consumer's Item which would take care of *silk thread, crochet silks*, for sewing, embroidering and similar purposes, the rates have been as follows:—

	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
1906 to Feb., 1936.....	17½%	22½%	25%
26th Feb., 1937.....	15%	22½%	25%

Broad silks, which were first made in Canada somewhere about the year 1922 or 1923, were dutiable as follows:—

	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
1907.....	17½%	27½%	30%
1928: Item 560a.....	17½%	32½%	35%
1930: Item 560a.....	27½%	40%	45%
1931.....	27½%	40%	45%
and, per lineal yard.....		10c.	10c.
26th Feb., 1937: Item 560a.....	22½%	40%	45%
and, per lineal yard.....		10c.	10c.
Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, less 10% of the Intermediate.			

NOTE.—Beginning in 1923 a discount of 10 per cent has been allowed on duties on direct shipments under B.P. Tariff when rates exceed 15 per cent.

Special excise tax of 3 per cent is levied on duty paid value of all imports from foreign countries. From 1931 to 1932 tax was at the rate of 1 per cent. Excise tax applied on British imports until March, 1935, but at the rate of 1½ per cent from April, 1934, until removed

When considering silk fabrics 26 inches in width or less, it should be borne in mind that the Treaty rate applying to the principal foreign countries manufacturing such goods was 20 per cent for many years; even now is 32½ per cent less 10 per cent discount.

It may be mentioned that in 1923 a special Item was placed in the Tariff providing for the importation of silk cloth woven in the gum (which is the process generally adopted in the broad silk trade), when imported to be dyed and finished in Canada, would take the following rates:—

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
	12½%	22½%	35%
1930 to date:	17½%	30%	45%

NOTE:—The Item having been changed to exclude all but light fabrics such as georgette and crepe de chine.

Ribbons of all kinds and materials were made dutiable in 1906 at:—

British Pref.	Intermediate	General
22½%	32½%	35%

which rates, so far as silk and artificial silk ribbons are concerned are still in force.

Embroideries, laces, braids, fringes, tassels and fancy cords, of all materials, were dutiable in 1906 at:—

	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
26th Feb., 1937	25%	32½%	35%
Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, less 15% of the Intermediate.	22½%	32½%	35%

Embroideries, lace nets, netting, bobbinet, n.o.p. fringes, tassels, wholly of cotton, were dutiable in 1928 at:—

	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
1930	20%	27½%	30%
and, per pound	3c.	3½c.	4c.
1932	20%	27½%	30%
and, per pound	2c.	3½c.	4c.
1936	20%	27½%	30%
and, per pound		3½c.	4c.
Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, less 20% of the Intermediate.			

NOTE.—Beginning in 1923 a discount of 10 per cent has been allowed on duties on direct shipments under B.P. Tariff when rates exceed 15 per cent.

Special excise tax of 3 per cent is levied on duty paid value of all imports from foreign countries. From 1931 to 1932 tax was at the rate of 1 per cent. Excise tax applied on British imports until March, 1935, but at the rate of 1½ per cent from April, 1934, until removed.

EXHIBIT No. 810

WOOLLENS AND WORSTEDS

CUSTOMS DUTIES SET FORTH IN SCHEDULE "A" OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF ACT AS OF 26TH FEBRUARY, 1937.

Tariff Item No.	Short Title of Goods Enumerated	Customs Duties		
		British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
549	Raw wool, and spinnable hair—per pound..... Under the Canada-France Trade Agreement, hair of the camel and alpaca goat; less 20% of the Intermediate.	Free	10c.	15c.
549a	Hair, ordinary goat and horse.....	Free	Free.	Free
551a	Yarns, woollen and worsted for manufacturers.....	10%	17½%	20%
	and, per pound.....	5c.	15c.	17½c.
554c	Fabrics, 4 oz., for dyeing or finishing.....	Free	25%	30%
	and, per pound.....		17½c.	20c.
554	Fabrics, 6 oz., for dyeing or finishing.....	17½%	25%	30%
	and, per pound.....	7½c.	17½c.	20c.
554b	Fabrics, suiting and overcoating.....	22½%	35%	40%
	and, per pound.....	12c.	30c.	35c.
	(Provided, however, that the sum of the specific and <i>ad valorem</i> duties imposed by this Item on imports under the British Preferential Tariff shall not be in excess of 50c. per pound.)			
554a	Linings, Italian.....	Free	20%	25%
554d	Narrow braids and webbings.....	27½%	35%	35%
554f	Billiard cloth.....	Free	35%	40%
	and, per pound.....		30c.	35c.
551	Yarns, fingering, for the Consumer.....	15%	20%	22½%
	and, per pound.....	6c.	20c.	22½c.

EXHIBIT No. 811

SUMMARY OF TARIFF RATES ON CERTAIN WOOLLEN AND WORSTED MANUFACTURES FROM 1907 TO 26TH FEBRUARY, 1937

Worsted yarns used by weavers were dutiable as follows:--

	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
1907.....	12½%	17½%	20%
1928.....	Free	10%	12½%
1930.....	10%	17½%	20%
and, per pound.....	10c.	15c.	17½c.
1932.....	10%	17½%	20%
and, per pound.....	7½c.	15c.	17½c.
26th Feb. 1937.....	10%	17½%	20%
and, per pound.....	5c.	15c.	17½c.

The above does not take into account certain mohair yarns used mainly by manufacturers of plushes, which yarns were free under all Tariffs from 1907 to 1928, when they took the above mentioned rates of Free—10 per cent—12½ per cent, which were increased in 1930 to 10 per cent—17½ per cent—20 per cent with a specific duty of 10c.—15c.—17½c. per pound, to be changed back a year later (1931) to the 1928 rates of Free—10 per cent—12½ per cent which are still in force.

Note.—Beginning in 1923 a discount of 10 per cent has been allowed on duties on direct shipments under B.P. Tariff when rates exceed 15 per cent.

Special excise tax of 3 per cent is levied on duty paid value of all imports from foreign countries. From 1931 to 1932 tax was at the rate of 1 per cent. Excise tax applied on British imports until March, 1935, but at the rate of 1½ per cent from April, 1934, until removed.

Yarns used by the knitting mills are, broadly speaking, of two classes, i.e., Bradford spun, used largely for sweaters and outer garments, as well as golf stockings, the heavier hosiery, etc., and "dry spun" which are finer, softer, rather more delicate yarns, used for underwear and the finer socks and stockings.

The Bradford spun yarns were dutiable from 1907 to 1930 at 12½ per cent—17½ per cent—20 per cent.

The "dry spun" yarns were, by virtue of a drawback provision, practically free of duty from 1907 until 1928, when they were made dutiable at 10 per cent—17½ per cent—20 per cent without provision for drawback. This rate prevailed until 1930 when the duties on both Bradford and "dry spun" yarns were set as follows:

	British Preferential Tariff	Inter-mediate Tariff	General Tariff
1930..... and, per pound.....	10% 10c.	17½% 15c.	20% 17½c.
1932..... and, per pound.....	10% 7½c.	17½% 15c.	20% 17½c.
1937..... and, per pound.....	10% 5c.	17½% 15c.	20% 17½c.

Yarns of the type sold retail to the consumer have been dutiable as follows:

	British Preferential Tariff	Inter-mediate Tariff	General Tariff
1907.....	20%	27½%	30%
1928.....	20%	22½%	25%
1930..... and, per pound.....	15% 15c.	20% 20c.	22½% 22½c.
1932..... and, per pound.....	15% 11½c.	20% 20c.	22½% 22½c.
1937..... and, per pound.....	15% 6c.	20% 20c.	22½% 22½c.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED SUITINGS, OVERCOATS, DRESSGOODS AND
PAPERMAKERS' FELTS, WHICH ARE WOVEN AND AFTERWARDS
FELTED, BUT NOT INCLUDING PRESSED FELTS

Woollen flannels—

	British Preferential Tariff	Inter-mediate Tariff	General Tariff
1907.....	22½%	30%	35%
1922.....	20%	30%	35%

The above rates prevailed until 1928.

NOTE.—Beginning in 1923 a discount of 10 per cent has been allowed on duties on direct shipments under B.P. Tariff when rates exceed 15 per cent.

Special excise tax of 3 per cent is levied on duty paid value of all imports from foreign countries. From 1931 to 1932 tax was at the rate of 1 per cent. Excise tax applied on British imports until March, 1935, but at the rate of 1½ per cent from April, 1934, until removed.

Other woollen and worsted fabrics—

	British Preferential Tariff	Inter-mediate Tariff	General Tariff
1907.....	30%	35%	35%
1922.....	27½%	35%	35%

The above rates prevailed until 1928.

Woollen and worsted fabrics, 5 oz. to the square yard, or less—

	British Preferential Tariff	Inter-mediate Tariff	General Tariff
1928.....	22½%	30%	35%

Woollen and worsted fabrics, exceeding 5 oz. to the square yard—

	British Preferential Tariff	Inter-mediate Tariff	General Tariff
1928.....	27½%	35%	35%

The above fabrics were merged into one Item No. 554b on September 17, 1930. The rates were:

	British Preferential Tariff	Inter-mediate Tariff	General Tariff
and, per pound.....	27½% 25c.	35% 30c.	40% 35c.
13th Oct., 1932.....	27½% 18½c.	35% 30c.	40% 35c.
23rd March, 1935.....	27½% 17c.	35% 30c.	40% 35c.
(Provided, however, that the sum of the specific and <i>ad valorem</i> duties imposed by this Item on imports under the British Preferential Tariff shall not be in excess of 65c. per pound.)			
26th Feb., 1937.....	22½% 12c.	35% 30c.	40% 35c.
(Provided, however, that the sum of the specific and <i>ad valorem</i> duties imposed by this Item on imports under the British Preferential Tariff shall not be in excess of 50c. per pound.)			

On October 13, 1932, the rates on fabrics weighing not less than 18 oz. per square yard were changed under the British Preferential Tariff from 27½ per cent and 25c. per pound to 25 per cent and 20c. per pound. This was Item 554e and remained in effect until the 23rd of March, 1935, at which time

NOTE.—Beginning in 1923 a discount of 10 per cent has been allowed on duties on direct shipments under B.P. Tariff when rates exceed 15 per cent.

Special excise tax of 3 per cent is levied on duty paid value of all imports from foreign countries. From 1931 to 1932 tax was at the rate of 1 per cent. Excise tax applied on British imports until March, 1935, but at the rate of 1½ per cent from April, 1934, until removed.

it was cancelled. These fabrics became dutiable under Tariff Item 554b as above.

Throughout the period 1907 to date there has been in the Tariff special provision for light weight fabrics 6 oz. per square yard, or lighter, substantially of wool, when imported to be dyed or finished in Canada. The rates on these goods have been as follows:

	British Preferential Tariff	Inter- mediate Tariff	General Tariff
1907.....	15%	22½%	25%
1928.....	10%	17½%	25%
1930.....	20%	25%	30%
and, per pound.....	12½c.	17½c.	20c.
1932: These fabrics were subdivided and those not exceeding in weight 4 oz. per square yard were changed under the British Preferential Tariff from 20% and 12½c. per pound to FREE of both duties, while those weighing from 4 to 6 oz. were changed under the same Tariff from 20% and 12½c. per pound to 20% and 9½c. per pound. In February, 1937, the duties on the latter Item were reduced to 17½% and 7½c. per pound.			

NOTE.—Beginning in 1923 a discount of 10 per cent has been allowed on duties on direct shipments under B.P. Tariff when rates exceed 15 per cent.

Special excise tax of 3 per cent is levied on duty paid value of all imports from foreign countries. From 1931 to 1932 tax was at the rate of 1 per cent. Excise tax applied on British imports until March, 1935, but at the rate of 1½ per cent from April, 1934, until removed.

SUMMARY OF TARIFF RATES ON KNITTED GOODS

This deals not only with such articles as cardigans, pullovers and similar goods, which are composed of sections specially knitted for the purposes, but also includes garments such as underwear, which are, to a large extent, made from a knitted fabric produced in piece goods form which can be treated just like any other cloth, i.e., cut to shape and the pieces sewn together to form garments or other articles.

This also deals with the knitted fabric itself, which, by the way, is produced in tabular form, i.e., without a natural selvedge. This knitted fabric will be dealt with separately as, for a period, it was embodied in woven fabric Items and treated according to material, i.e. cotton, wool, silk, etc.

KNITTED GOODS GENERALLY:

In giving the following Tariff rates the actual text of the Tariff Item is indicated.

	British Preferential Tariff	Inter- mediate Tariff	General Tariff
1907: Undershirts, drawers and knitted goods, n.o.p.	22½%	30%	35%
1922: Knitted undershirts, knitted drawers and knitted goods, n.o.p.	20%	30%	35%
1929: Item 568 Knitted garments, knitted underwear and knitted goods, n.o.p., all valued at more than 90c. per pound.	20%	30%	35%
Item 568a Knitted garments, knitted underwear and knitted goods, n.o.p., all valued at 90c. per pound, or less.	15%	30%	35%
17th Sept., 1930: Item 568 Knitted garments, knitted underwear and knitted goods, n.o.p.	25%	35%	45%
22nd March, 1935 to date: Item 568 Knitted garments, knitted underwear, and knitted goods, n.o.p.	25%	35%	45%
and, per pound.		25c.	30c.
26th Feb., 1937: Item 568 and, per pound.	20%	35%	45%
		25c.	30c.

NOTE.—Beginning in 1923 a discount of 10 per cent has been allowed on duties on direct shipments under B.P. Tariff when rates exceed 15 per cent.
Special excise tax of 3 per cent is levied on duty paid value of all imports from foreign countries. From 1931 to 1932 tax was at the rate of 1 per cent. Excise tax applied on British imports until March, 1935, but at the rate of 1½ per cent from April, 1934, until removed.

KNITTED FABRIC IN PIECE GOODS FORM

The exact text of the respective Items is not quoted, but an indication of material is given, which will serve the purpose.

	British Preferential Tariff	Inter-mediate Tariff	General Tariff
1907: Knitted fabrics of all kinds, i.e., cotton, wool, silk, etc..	22½%	30%	35%
1922: Knitted fabrics of all kinds, i.e., cotton, wool, silk, etc..	20%	30%	35%
1928: Cotton or linen.....	20%	27½%	30%
Woolen or worsted—5 oz. per square yard or less.....	22½%	30%	35%
Over 5 oz. per square yard.....	27½%	35%	35%
Real silk.....	20%	32½%	35%
Artificial silk.....	20%	30%	35%
17th Sept., 1930: Item 568 Knitted fabrics of all kinds, i.e., cotton, wool, silk, etc..	25%	35%	45%
22nd March, 1933: Item 568 Knitted fabrics of all kinds, i.e., cotton, wool, silk, etc.. and, per pound.....	25%	35% 25c.	45% 30c.
26th Feb., 1937: Item 568..... and, per pound.....	20%	35% 25c..	45% 30c.

EXHIBIT No. 813

SUMMARY OF TARIFF RATES ON HOSIERY

Socks and stockings of all kinds were dutiable from 1907 until the Tariff revision of 1928 at:—

	British Preferential Tariff	Inter-mediate Tariff	General Tariff
Item 563a.....	25%	32½%	35%

In 1928 the Item was divided into six sections, according to whether the stockings were of cotton, wool, silk or artificial silk, and, in the case of woollen stockings, there were two extra Items, making three in all for woollen stockings, graded according to value, which virtually was a separation in regard to qualities, i.e., ranging from the coarse strong type to the finer grades.

NOTE.—Beginning in 1923 a discount of 10 per cent has been allowed on duties on direct shipments under B.P. Tariff when rates exceed 15 per cent.

Special excise tax of 3 per cent is levied on duty paid value of all imports from foreign countries. From 1931 to 1932 tax was at the rate of 1 per cent. Excise tax applied on British imports until March, 1935, but at the rate of 1½ per cent from April, 1934, until removed.

From 1928 to 1930 the six Items were as follows:—

	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
Cotton stockings: Item 530.....	20%	27½%	30%
Woollen stockings: worth more than \$1.50 per pound, Item 556.....	27½%	32½%	35%
worth more than 90c. per pound, but not exceeding \$1.50. Item 556A.....	25%	32½%	35%
worth 90c. per pound or less, Item 556B.....	20%	27½%	30%
Silk stockings: Item 566.....	25%	32½%	35%
Artificial Silk stockings: Item 566A.....	25%	32½%	35%

In 1930, socks and stockings were again grouped in one Item 568A, at the following rates of duty:—

	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
.....	30%	32½%	35%
and, per dozen pairs.....	\$1.00	\$1.35	\$1.50
which rates were changed in October 1932 to.....	30%	32½%	35%
and, per dozen pairs.....	75c.	\$1.35	\$1.50
26th Feb. 1937: of wool.....	20%	32½%	35%
and, per dozen pairs.....	30c.	\$1.35	\$1.50
26th Feb. 1937: n.o.p.....	20%	32½%	35%
and, per dozen pair.....	—	\$1.35	\$1.50

NOTE.—Beginning in 1923 a discount of 10 per cent has been allowed on duties on direct shipments under B.P. Tariff when rates exceed 15 per cent.

Special excise tax of 3 per cent is levied on duty paid value of all imports from foreign countries. From 1931 to 1932 tax was at the rate of 1 per cent. Excise tax applied on British imports until March, 1935, but at the rate of 1½ per cent from April, 1934, until removed.

Gloves and mitts.—It might be pertinent here to give the rates on knitted gloves and mitts.

	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
1907: Gloves and mitts—Item 627.....	22½%	30%	35%
1928: Gloves—Item 627.....	22½%	30%	35%
Mitts—Item 627a.....	15%	25%	30%
1930 to 1937: Item 568b Gloves and Mitts.....	25%	25%	45%
26th Feb. 1937.....	20%	25%	45%

SUMMARY OF TARIFF RATES ON BLANKETS AND AUTO AND STEAMER RUGS, 1907 TO DATE

	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
Blankets wholly of wool— 1907.....	22½%	30%	35%
Blankets wholly of cotton— 1907.....	25%	30%	35%

In 1922 the Items were amended to cover blankets of any material and the rates were:

	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
1922.....	22½%	30%	35%
1928: Woollen blankets.....	22½%	30%	35%
Cotton blankets.....	15%	22½%	27½%

NOTE.—Beginning in 1923 a discount of 10 per cent has been allowed on duties on direct shipments under B.P. Tariff when rates exceed 15 per cent.

Special excise tax of 3 per cent is levied on duty paid value of all imports from foreign countries. From 1931 to 1932 tax was at the rate of 1 per cent. Excise tax applied on British imports until March, 1935, but at the rate of 1½ per cent from April, 1934 until removed.

In September, 1930, under Tariff Item 553, blankets of wool and cotton were again merged, the rates being:

	British Preferential Tariff	Inter-mediate Tariff	General Tariff
.....	22½%	30%	35%
and, per pound.....	20c.	25c.	30c.
24th May, 1932.....	22½%	30%	35%
and, per pound.....	10c.	25c.	30c.
26th Feb. 1937.....	20%	30%	35%
and, per pound.....	5c.	25c.	30c.
Under the New Zealand Trade Agreement, blankets of any material 20%.			

Rugs

For the type known as automobile and steamer and similar articles, the rates have been as follows:

	British Preferential Tariff	Inter-mediate Tariff	General Tariff
1907.....	30%	35%	35%
1922.....	27½%	35%	35%
Sept. 1930: Tariff Item 555.....	30%	40%	40%
and, per pound.....	25c.	32½c.	35c.
13th Oct. 1932.....	30%	40%	40%
and, per pound.....	18½c.	32½c.	35c.
26th Feb. 1937.....	30%	40%	40%
and, per pound.....	—	32½c.	35c.
Under the New Zealand Trade Agreement, rugs, travelling, all wool, 30%.			

NOTE.—Beginning in 1923 a discount of 10 per cent has been allowed on duties on direct shipments under B.P. Tariff when rates exceed 15 per cent.

Special excise tax of 3 per cent is levied on duty paid value of all imports from foreign countries. From 1931 to 1932 tax was at the rate of 1 per cent. Excise tax applied on British imports until March, 1935, but at the rate of 1½ per cent from April, 1934, until removed.

SUMMARY OF TARIFF RATES ON CARPETS AND RUGS

CARPETS AND RUGS OF THE ORIENTAL, BRUSSELS, WILTON, AXMINSTER, CHENILLE AND KIDDERMINSTER TYPES

	British Preferential Tariff	Inter- mediate Tariff	General Tariff
1907 to 1930: Item No. 572.....	25%	30%	35%
1930: Item No. 572.....	30%	35%	40%
and, per square foot.....	10c.	15c.	20c.
1932: Item No. 572.....	30%	35%	40%
and, per square foot.....	5c.	15c.	20c.
March 1935: Oriental and imitation Oriental rugs or carpets and car- peting, carpets and rugs, n.o.p.—			
(a) if valued at less than two dollars per square yard and, per square foot.....	30% 3c.	35% 15c.	40% 20c.
(b) If valued at two dollars or more per square yard and, per square foot.....	30% 5c.	35% 15c.	40% 20c.
Under the New Zealand Trade Agreement, rugs, floor or carpets, of wool, 25%.			
26th Feb. 1937: Item No. 572.....	30%	35%	40%
and, per square foot.....	—	15c.	20c.
Under the New Zealand Trade Agreement, rugs, floor or carpets, of wool, 25%.			

NOTE.—Beginning in 1923 a discount of 10 per cent has been allowed on duties on direct shipments under B.P. Tariff when rates exceed 15 per cent.

Special excise tax of 3 per cent is levied on duty paid value of all imports from foreign countries. From 1931 to 1932 tax was at the rate of 1 per cent. Excise tax applied on British imports until March, 1935, but at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent from April, 1934, until removed.

EXHIBIT No. 816.

STATEMENT OF RATES OF SPECIAL EXCISE TAX ON TEXTILES FROM 1931 TO DATE

June 2, 1931	1 per cent on importations.
to	
April 6, 1932	3 per cent on importations.
April 7, 1932	
to	
April 18, 1934	3 per cent on importations.
April 19, 1934	
to	
March 22, 1935	$1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on importations entitled to entry under the British Preferential Tariff or under trade agreements between Canada and other British countries.
March 23, 1935	3 per cent on importations.
	Special Excise Tax does not apply on importations entitled to entry under the British Preferential Tariff or under trade agreements between Canada and other British countries.
	Canadian made goods do not pay this excise.

APPENDIX D

REPORT TO THE FAIR WAGE BOARD OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC BY COMMITTEE OF EIGHT (COTTON INDUSTRY)

MONTREAL, December 20, 1937.

To the Fair Wage Board of the Province of Quebec.

We, the undersigned, being all the members of the Committee of Eight, appointed as a result of the agreement made on the 27th day of August, 1937, in the office of the Honourable Maurice Duplessis, K.C., Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, between Dominion Textile Company Limited, The Montreal Cottons Limited and La Fédération Nationale Catholique du Textile Inc. by which agreement the strike of certain employees of Dominion Textile Company Limited, The Montreal Cottons Limited and Drummondville Cotton Company Limited was settled, and being the Committee to which the Fair Wage Board of the Province of Quebec referred for settlement and report the question of wages, hours and working conditions for certain employees of Dominion Textile Company Limited, The Montreal Cottons Limited and Drummondville Cotton Company Limited, have the honour to report that we have unanimously agreed upon all the terms and conditions of a settlement covering wages, hours and working conditions for all employees concerned of Dominion Textile Company Limited, The Montreal Cottons Limited and Drummondville Cotton Company Limited, which settlement is satisfactory to and has been agreed to by the companies and the employees concerned, the details of which are as follows:—

1. Hours of Work

(a) All employees, except those referred to in sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) of this paragraph, shall be on a fifty-hour week basis for day and night work, to be divided into ten hours per day or per night, from Monday to Friday inclusively. The day shift shall work from 7 o'clock in the morning to 12 o'clock noon and from 1 o'clock p.m. to 6 o'clock p.m. and the night shift from 6 o'clock p.m. to 11 o'clock p.m. and from 12 midnight to 5 o'clock a.m.

(b) Maintenance men shall be on a fifty-five hour week basis, but the hours of work for maintenance men for day or night shall not be limited.

(c) Stokermen, night watchmen and bleachers, who are presently working 84 hours a week shall be on a 72-hour week basis and shall work 12 hours per day or per night for six days a week.

2. Shifts.

(a) In case it may be necessary to operate any mill or any department in any mill for 120 hours per week or over, there may be three shifts, each shift in such cases not to work more than 8 hours per shift.

(b) In any cases where any of the companies involved are operating three shifts at the present time, these shifts will operate as at the present time but not more than 8 hours per day or per night for each shift.

(c) In cases where there are less than 90 hours of work per week, the company at its option may operate in two shifts of 8 hours each.

(d) All employees of the printing and dyeing departments may be divided into three shifts, each shift working 48 hours a week or less, or such employees may be divided into two shifts, each shift working 50 hours a week or less at the option of the company, but in any event the hours of work each week shall be spread between 7 a.m. Monday to 12 o'clock noon Saturday.

3. Overtime

(a) All hours worked in excess of 50 hours per week, or in excess of 10 hours per day, shall be considered to be overtime work, except for those employees mentioned in the next two succeeding sub-paragraphs.

(b) All hours worked by maintenance men in excess of 55 hours in any one week shall be deemed to be overtime work.

(c) All hours worked by stokers, night watchmen and bleachers in excess of 72 hours in any one week shall be considered to be overtime work.

4. *Legal Holidays*

If a legal holiday occurs during the first five days of any week, the employees working on the day shift shall work ten hours on the succeeding Saturday or at the option of the Collective Committee (hereinafter referred to) for the mill concerned, five hours each on the two succeeding Saturday mornings after the holiday, and the employees working on the night shift shall work six hours on the succeeding Saturday night from 6 o'clock p.m. to midnight and one additional hour each night for four nights of the succeeding week or at the option of the Collective Committee for the mill concerned, the night shift shall work during the pay fortnight in which the legal holiday occurs one additional hour for nine nights, the whole without any overtime being payable on account of the hours so worked.

This provision shall not apply, however, to Christmas Day, New Year's Day, St. Jean Baptiste Day and Good Friday, and the time lost on account of these days shall not be made up.

5. *Wage Increases*

The following wage increases have been agreed upon:—

(a) An increase of 5 per cent to all employees upon all wages actually earned by them for the period from August 30, 1937, to December 11, 1937, inclusively, which increase shall be paid by the companies concerned in a lump sum as soon as possible after the signing of the collective agreements hereinafter referred to.

(b) A general increase for all piece workers of 4 per cent over the rates in force for piece workers prior to the 30th day of August, 1937.

(c) A general increase of 7 per cent over the rates in force for hourly paid workers prior to the 30th day of August, 1937, for all hourly paid workers earning less than 30 cents an hour prior to August 30, 1937.

(d) A general increase of 5 per cent over the rates in force for hourly paid workers prior to the 30th day of August, 1937, for all hourly paid workers earning 30 cents an hour or over prior to August 30, 1937.

(e) No night worker shall receive less than 20 cents an hour and all night workers who, prior to August 30, 1937, received less than 20 cents an hour, shall be increased to that minimum, if under the increased rates of pay referred to in sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) of this paragraph 5, such night workers do not receive that minimum salary.

(f) All night workers will receive 2 per cent over the corresponding day rate for the same work.

(g) All overtime worked will be paid for at an increased rate of 5 per cent over the ordinary rate.

(h) Stokers, night watchmen and bleachers shall receive for a week of 72 hours, the same wages that they received for an 84-hour week prior to the 30th day of August, 1937, and proportionately less in case the full 72 hours are not worked.

(i) No apprentice shall receive less than 15 cents an hour.

(j) All increases in wages provided for in this paragraph 5 except that provided for in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph 5, shall go into effect as of and from December 13, 1937.

6. Collective Agreement

The companies and the employees concerned shall enter into collective agreements upon the following terms and conditions:—

(a) There shall be a collective agreement in respect of each mill, but no collective agreement shall be extended under the provisions of An Act Respecting Workmen's Wages, except with the consent of the company and any attempt so to extend any agreement shall render it null and void and inoperative immediately.

(b) All collective agreements shall terminate on September 3, 1938, in any event or they may be terminated on May 28, 1938, at the option of any of the parties thereto, provided the party so desiring to terminate give notice in writing to all the other parties to all the agreements prior to the 28th day of February, 1938, in which event all collective agreements entered into shall terminate on May 28, 1938.

(c) The committee to be formed under each collective agreement shall be called the Local Collective Committee and shall consist of six members, three to be chosen by and to represent the company concerned and three to represent the other parties to such agreement and to be chosen as follows:—

(i) If 50 per cent or more of the employees of the mill concerned are paid-up members of the local syndicate of La Fédération Nationale Catholique du Textile Inc., then such local syndicate shall be entitled to two out of the three representatives of such mill and the other parties thereto (excluding the company concerned, La Fédération Nationale Catholique du Textile Inc. and its local syndicate) shall be entitled to one representative;

(ii) if less than 50 per cent of the employees of the mill concerned are paid-up members of the local syndicate of La Fédération Nationale Catholique du Textile Inc., then such local syndicate shall be entitled to one out of the three representatives for such mill, and the other parties thereto (excluding the company concerned, La Fédération Nationale Catholique du Textile Inc. and its local syndicate) shall be entitled to two representatives.

(d) For the purposes of any such collective agreement a paid-up member of the local syndicate shall mean a member in good standing according to the rules of such syndicate.

(e) For the purpose of determining the number of representatives to which the local syndicate is entitled on any collective committee, the local syndicate of La Fédération Nationale Catholique du Textile Inc. shall furnish to the company concerned an affidavit stating the number of employees in the mill concerned who are paid-up members of the syndicate.

(f) No collective agreement shall be entered into, however, unless the Fair Wage Board permits Dominion Textile Company Limited, The Montreal Cottons Limited and Drummondville Cotton Company Limited to withdraw the petitions of such companies now pending before the Fair Wage Board and made by such companies under the provisions of the Fair Wage Act, and unless no tax or levy of any kind is assessed against the said companies under the provisions of the Fair Wage Act.

(g) Each collective agreement shall also provide for the appointment of a committee to be called the "Central Collective Committee" to consist of the following eight members:—

1. W. G. E. Aird, to represent The Montreal Cottons Limited;
2. F. R. Daniels, to represent Dominion Textile Company, Limited;
3. H. D. Roberts, to represent Dominion Textile Company, Limited;
4. J. W. Yaxley, to represent Drummondville Cotton Company, Limited;
5. Alfred Charpentier, to represent La Fédération Nationale Catholique du Textile Inc.;
6. Albert Coté, to represent La Fédération Nationale Catholique du Textile Inc.;

7. Ephrem Clement, to represent the employees of the companies concerned who are not members of La Fédération Nationale Catholique du Textile Inc., or any local syndicates thereof.
8. Lorenzo Plouffe, to represent the employees of the companies who are not members of La Fédération Nationale Catholique du Textile Inc. or any local syndicates thereof.

(h) The Central Collective Committee shall only deal with matters arising out of any collective agreement which affects two or more mills and which cannot be effectively dealt with by the Local Collective Committee appointed in respect of the mill in which the matter arises.

(i) Any collective agreement may at its option be signed by La Fédération Nationale Catholique du Textile Inc. in addition to the signature of the local syndicate of that federation.

(j) Union Ouvrière de l'Industrie Textile may, at its option, be a party to any such collective agreement affecting any of the Sherbrooke mills of Dominion Textile Company Limited.

(k) All employees, representatives of employees or associations or organizations of employees may be parties to any collective agreement affecting the mill or mills in which they work or which they represent or for which they are organized.

7. Apprentices

The number of apprentices shall not exceed at any one mill at any one time 5% of the total number of employees. The period of apprenticeship shall not be more than one year and not less than three months, the actual period, according to the occupation, to be determined by the company concerned.

The company concerned shall furnish to the Local Collective Committee at the mill concerned at its request a list of learners or apprentices in its employ at such mill.

8. Machines

All machines will be stopped during the meal hour, except continuous process machines.

9. Information

(a) The company concerned shall furnish to the Local Collective Committee a list of basic wages for each piece work occupation.

(b) The company concerned shall furnish to the Local Collective Committee a list showing whether its various operations are performed by male or female help or both.

10. Note Book

The company concerned shall furnish to each employee covered by the terms of any collective agreement at his request a small note book for the purpose of assisting that employee to keep track of his or her wages, and if and when that book has been completely used by such employee for the purpose for which it was intended, the company upon satisfactory evidence thereof will furnish a new book to such employee upon demand, the whole free of charge.

11. Application of Collective Agreements

Any collective agreement entered into between the parties herein referred to shall apply only to those employees actually employed in the mill of the company concerned at an hourly rate of pay or upon piece work, and not to monthly paid employees, office employees, the employees referred to in paragraph 12 hereof, or any other employees of the company, but such collective agreements shall cover and apply to all employees of the company, except those excepted by this paragraph.

12. *Rayon Operations*

Any collective agreement entered into shall not apply to employees of Dominion Textile Company Limited, and/or The Montreal Cottons Limited who are engaged in rayon operations, except to such employees who are engaged both in rayon and cotton operations, in such a manner that the work which they do cannot be definitely classified under one heading or the other, in which event the terms of the relative collective agreement shall apply to such employees.

13. The foregoing shall form the basis of each collective agreement entered into in respect of any mill of the company and each particular collective agreement, in addition to incorporating the foregoing in so far as they relate to matters affecting all mills, shall include therein such items which are referred to in the foregoing which are suitable to each particular mill.

The Committee of Eight append to this report the written consent of Dominion Textile Company Limited, The Montreal Cottons Limited, Drummondville Cotton Company Limited and La Fédération Nationale Catholique du Textile Inc. to enter into collective agreements subject to and in accordance with the terms and conditions above set forth.

The Committee of Eight respectfully recommend that the Fair Wage Board approve of the terms of this report and permit the companies concerned to withdraw all applications or petitions now pending before the Fair Wage Board upon the terms and conditions set out in this report.

The whole respectfully submitted.

DATED at Montreal, Quebec, this 20th day of December, A.D. 1937.

IN THE PRESENCE OF:

(Signed) W. G. E. AIRD
 (Signed) F. R. DANIELS
 (Signed) H. D. ROBERTS
 (Signed) JOHN W. YAXLEY
 (Signed) ALFRED CHARPENTIER
 (Signed) ALBERT COTÉ
 (Signed) EPHREM CLEMENT
 (Signed) LORENZO PLOUFFE

We, the undersigned, agree to enter into collective agreements subject to and in accordance with the terms and conditions of the foregoing report.

MONTREAL, December 20, 1937.

UNION OUVRIERE DE L'INDUSTRIE TEXTILE INC.
 (Signed) LORENZO PLOUFFE

THE MONTREAL COTTONS LTD.
 (Signed) W. G. E. AIRD

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LTD.
 (Signed) G. B. GORDON

Per (Signed) ALFRED CHARPENTIER

DRUMMONDVILLE COTTON CO. LTD.
 (Signed) G. B. GORDON

LA FEDERATION NATIONALE CATHOLIQUE DU TEXTILE INC.
 (Signed) ALBERT COTÉ

We, the undersigned, hereby agree that in so far as the Montreal Cottons Limited is concerned, sub-paragraph (j) of paragraph 5 of the foregoing report, shall read as follows:—

"5. (j) All increases in wages provided for in paragraph 5 except that provided for in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph 5, shall go into effect as of and from December 20, 1937."

And that sub-paragraph (a) of the said paragraph 5, shall read as follows:—

"5. (a) An increase of 5% to all employees upon all wages actually earned by them for the period from August 30, 1937, to December 18, 1937, inclusively, which increase shall be paid by the Montreal Cottons Limited in a lump sum as soon as possible after the signing of the collective agreements herein referred to."

DATED at Montreal, Quebec, this 20th day of December, A.D. 1937.

(Signed)	W. G. E. AIRD
(Signed)	F. R. DANIELS
(Signed)	H. D. ROBERTS
(Signed)	JOHN W. YAXLEY
(Signed)	EPHREM CLEMENT
(Signed)	ALBERT COTÉ
(Signed)	ALFRED CHARPENTIER.
(Signed)	LORENZO PLOUFFE.

Supplementary agreement by the Committee of Eight to be annexed to the report of the Committee of Eight made to the Fair Wage Board of the Province of Quebec and dated December 20, 1937.

COMPLAINTS

1. In case any employee of any of the companies concerned complains that he has been unjustly dismissed, he shall have the right of appeal to the Superintendent of the mill concerned.

2. In case the employee is dissatisfied with the decision of the mill superintendent, he shall have the right to appeal to the Local Collective Committee by filing an affidavit with the Chairman of such Committee stating that he has, in his opinion, been unjustly dismissed and setting out the facts in connection therewith.

3. The Local Collective Committee shall deal with such appeal within eight days of the date of its reception.

4. If an employee is dissatisfied with the decision of the Local Collective Committee he must notify the Chairman of that Committee to that effect.

5. Upon receipt of any such notification, the Employer's section of the Local Collective Committee shall within eight days of such notification appoint an arbitrator and the employee shall have the right within a period of four days of such notification to appoint an arbitrator and if the employee does not exercise the said right within the said period of four days, then the Employees' section of the Local Collective Committee shall, within a further period of four days, appoint an arbitrator.

6. The employee may, at any time, waive his right to appoint an arbitrator, in which case the arbitrator will be appointed by the Employees' section of the Local Collective Committee.

7. The two arbitrators appointed as above set forth shall appoint a third arbitrator and if they cannot agree upon the third arbitrator within a period of four days from the date of the appointment of the last of the two arbitrators above mentioned, then the Minister of Labour of the Province of Quebec shall have the right to name the third arbitrator upon the application of the Employee or the Company.

8. Any decision rendered by the Board of Arbitrators so composed shall be final and binding on the Company concerned and the employee.

9. The employee shall be entitled to be represented by any Union to which he belongs which has a membership among the employees of the Company concerned, or by any other person.

(Signed) W.G.E.A.
F.R.D.
H.D.R.
J.Y.

DATED at Montreal, this 20th day of December, 1937.

In the presence of:

(Signed) ALBERT COTÉ
(Signed) EPHREM CLEMENT
(Signed) LORENZO PLOUFFE.
(Signed) W. G. E. AIRD
(Signed) F. R. DANIELS
(Signed) H. D. ROBERTS
(Signed) JOHN W. YAXLEY
(Signed) ALFRED CHARPENTIER

APPENDIX E
FURTHER STATISTICS ON LABOUR AND WAGES

EXHIBIT No. 1287.

TABLE 1.—PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES ARRANGED ACCORDING TO AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF WAGE EARNERS, 1934
CANADA

	Males	
	Number	Average Weekly Earnings
		\$ cts.
1 Automobiles.....	10,292	33 94
2 Printing and publishing.....	6,561	27 15
3 Coke and gas products.....	3,549	25 70
4 Petroleum products.....	4,892	24 75
5 Automobile supplies.....	5,180	24 63
6 Breweries.....	3,342	24 47
7 Central Electric Stations.....	15,389	23 95
8 Clothing, factory, men's.....	3,476	23 86
9 Clothing, factory, women's.....	4,963	23 51
10 Pulp and paper.....	24,114	23 09
11 Sugar refineries.....	2,400	22 96
12 Printing and bookbinding.....	6,318	22 73
13 Railway rolling stock.....	15,767	22 67
14 Primary iron and steel.....	8,083	22 00
15 Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.....	1,007	21 78
16 Rubber goods, including footwear.....	7,246	21 71
17 Paints, pigments and varnishes.....	1,735	21 70
18 Castings and forgings.....	12,174	21 57
19 Slaughtering and meatpacking.....	7,112	21 44
20 Coffee, tea and spices.....	680	21 22
21 Machinery.....	6,128	21 14
22 Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	8,580	21 09
23 Butter and cheese.....	7,655	21 04
24 Artificial silk.....	2,599	20 32
25 Non-ferrous metal and smelting and refining.....	804	20 16
26 Boxes and bags, paper.....	2,736	20 16
27 Sheet metal products.....	5,369	19 68
28 Hosiery and knitted goods.....	6,001	19 67
29 Brass and copper products.....	3,072	19 63
30 Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	2,605	18 94
31 Flour and feed mills.....	4,096	18 91
32 Bread and other bakery products.....	13,449	18 30
33 Leather tanneries.....	3,443	17 94
34 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.....	3,797	17 75
35 Furnishing goods, men's.....	948	17 42
36 Woollen yarn and cloth.....	4,953	17 29
37 Boots and shoes, leather.....	9,876	16 73
38 Cotton yarn and cloth.....	12,587	16 15
39 Fruit and vegetable preparations.....	7,028	15 05
40 Silk.....	2,537	15 02
41 Sawmills.....	17,798	12 67
42 Fish canning and curing.....	4,330	11 90

SOURCE.—Census of Industry Returns, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 2.—PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES ARRANGED ACCORDING TO AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF WAGE EARNERS, 1934

CANADA

	Females	
	Number	Average Weekly Earnings
		\$ cts.
1 Automobiles.....	339	20 52
2 Railway rolling stock.....	26	17 38
3 Petroleum products.....	2	17 00
4 Coke and gas products.....	3	15 50
5 Breweries.....	37	14 55
6 Central electric stations.....	176	14 35
7 Automobile supplies.....	655	14 08
8 Machinery.....	106	13 94
9 Paints, pigments and varnishes.....	162	13 86
10 Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	3,042	13 29
11 Clothing, factory, women's.....	12,721	13 22
12 Printing and bookbinding.....	2,636	12 91
13 Hosiery and knitted goods.....	11,084	12 86
14 Artificial silk.....	1,209	12 67
15 Clothing, factory, men's.....	3,343	12 60
16 Woollen, yarn and cloth.....	3,916	12 30
17 Rubber goods, including footwear.....	3,069	12 26
18 Cotton yarn and cloth.....	7,114	12 21
19 Printing and publishing.....	1,042	12 17
20 Flour and feed mills.....	176	12 10
21 Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.....	1,300	12 08
22 Butter and cheese.....	480	11 92
23 Slaughtering and meatpacking.....	827	11 79
24 Leather tanneries.....	118	11 75
25 Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	4,937	11 59
26 Boots and shoes, leather.....	6,177	11 54
27 Castings and forgings.....	144	11 54
28 Sawmills.....	128	11 52
29 Furnishing goods, men's.....	5,468	11 42
30 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.....	5,484	11 27
31 Coffee, tea and spices.....	569	11 19
32 Silk.....	2,252	10 93
33 Brass and copper products.....	280	10 88
34 Pulp and paper.....	592	10 65
35 Bread and other bakery products.....	1,808	10 65
36 Sugar refineries.....	82	10 26
37 Primary iron and steel.....	24	10 00
38 Boxes and bags, paper.....	3,034	9 94
39 Sheet metal products.....	1,350	9 85
40 Fruit and vegetable preparations.....	9,247	8 95
41 Fish canning and curing.....	3,030	6 77

SOURCE.—Census of Industry Returns, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

EXHIBIT NO. 1288

TABLE 3.—PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES ARRANGED ACCORDING TO AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF WAGE EARNERS, 1934

QUEBEC

	Males	
	Number	Average Weekly Earnings
		\$ cts.
1 Coke and gas products.....	372	26 84
2 Printing and publishing.....	1,413	25 12
3 Petroleum products.....	1,147	24 90
4 Breweries.....	1,232	24 90
5 Central electric stations.....	2,152	24 34
6 Railway rolling stock.....	6,935	23 09
7 Clothing, factory, women's.....	2,293	22 98
8 Paints, pigments and varnishes.....	643	22 64
9 Pulp and paper.....	12,966	22 38
10 Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	1,933	22 25
11 Coffee, tea and spices.....	161	21 29
12 Clothing, factory, men's.....	1,705	21 18
13 Machinery.....	2,073	21 09
14 Butter and cheese.....	1,445	20 23
15 Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining.....	804	20 16
16 Sheet metal products.....	1,546	20 01
17 Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.....	323	19 76
18 Castings and forgings.....	2,497	19 36
19 Printing and bookbinding.....	1,900	19 35
20 Brass and copper products.....	883	18 84
21 Artificial silk.....	1,638	18 62
22 Slaughtering and meatpacking.....	1,272	18 51
23 Boxes and bags, paper.....	915	18 19
24 Hosiery and knitted goods.....	1,977	18 10
25 Automobile supplies.....	51	18 02
26 Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	2,109	17 87
27 Rubber goods, including footwear.....	1,749	17 15
28 Primary iron and steel.....	1,547	16 96
29 Bread and other bakery products.....	3,916	16 26
30 Furnishing goods, men's.....	359	15 81
31 Flour and feed mills.....	589	15 80
32 Cotton yarn and cloth.....	8,637	15 61
33 Boots and shoes, leather.....	6,254	15 58
34 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.....	1,433	15 45
35 Leather tanneries.....	484	15 10
36 Broad silk.....	2,103	14 30
37 Woollen yarn and cloth.....	1,271	14 23
38 Fruit and vegetable preparations.....	1,380	13 06
39 Sawmills.....	382	12 44
40 Fish canning and curing.....	699	10 58

SOURCE.—Census of Industry Returns, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 4.—PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES ARRANGED ACCORDING TO AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF WAGE EARNERS, 1934

QUEBEC

	Females	
	Number	Average Weekly Earnings
		\$ cts.
1 Central electric stations.....	1	21 50
2 Breweries.....	18	17 78
3 Railway rolling stock.....	26	17 38
4 Paints, pigments and varnishes.....	74	14 66
5 Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	568	14 25
6 Machinery.....	77	14 01
7 Artificial silk.....	592	12 75
8 Clothing, factory, women's.....	7,849	12 53
9 Hosiery and knitted goods.....	2,764	12 00
10 Cotton yarn and cloth.....	4,702	11 80
11 Clothing, factory, men's.....	1,624	11 74
12 Printing and bookbinding.....	652	11 58
13 Flour and feed mills.....	1	11 50
14 Butter and cheese.....	17	11 50
15 Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	3,943	11 32
16 Leather tanneries.....	15	11 30
17 Primary, iron and steel.....	5	11 30
18 Woollen yarn and cloth.....	905	11 23
19 Rubber goods, including footwear.....	1,074	10 60
20 Boots and shoes, leather.....	4,054	10 41
21 Slaughtering and meatpacking.....	189	10 34
22 Bread and other bakery products.....	281	10 25
23 Broad silk.....	1,623	10 24
24 Castings and forgings.....	49	10 19
25 Furnishing goods, men's.....	2,253	10 14
26 Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.....	458	10 00
27 Brass and copper products.....	100	9 95
28 Coffee, tea and spices.....	125	9 83
29 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.....	1,567	9 78
30 Printing and publishing.....	324	9 39
31 Pulp and paper.....	336	9 21
32 Sheet metal products.....	829	8 49
33 Fruit and vegetable preparations.....	2,539	7 43
34 Boxes and bags, paper.....	1,620	7 34
35 Fish canning and curing.....	331	4 72

SOURCE.—Census of Industry Returns, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

EXHIBIT No. 1289.

TABLE 5.—PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES ARRANGED ACCORDING TO AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF WAGE EARNERS, 1934

ONTARIO

	Males	
	Number	Average Weekly Earnings
		\$ cts.
1 Automobiles.....	10,116	34 05
2 Printing and publishing.....	3,571	28 21
3 Clothing, factory, men's.....	1,681	26 88
4 Coke and gas products.....	1,609	25 19
5 Breweries.....	1,348	25 06
6 Pulp and paper.....	8,102	25 03
7 Central electric stations.....	6,388	24 91
8 Clothing, factory, women's.....	2,307	24 81
9 Automobile supplies.....	5,068	24 73
10 Petroleum products.....	1,912	24 59
11 Printing and bookbinding.....	3,128	23 91
12 Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	473	23 77
13 Primary iron and steel.....	4,668	23 76
14 Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.....	618	23 25
15 Artificial silk.....	961	23 24
16 Rubber goods, including footwear.....	5,479	23 17
17 Castings and forgings.....	8,290	22 43
18 Slaughtering and meatpacking.....	2,897	22 04
19 Coffee, tea and spices.....	371	21 80
20 Boxes and bags, paper.....	1,652	21 24
21 Railway rolling stock.....	2,212	21 19
22 Machinery.....	3,845	21 19
23 Paints, pigments and varnishes.....	970	21 11
24 Hosiery and knitted goods.....	3,658	20 85
25 Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	6,506	20 81
26 Butter and cheese.....	3,912	20 78
27 Brass and copper products.....	1,910	20 40
28 Bread and other bakery products.....	6,408	19 75
29 Sheet metal products.....	3,069	19 70
30 Woollen yarn and cloth.....	3,565	19 58
31 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.....	1,532	19 53
32 Boots and shoes, leather.....	3,241	19 22
33 Leather tanneries.....	2,906	18 47
34 Broad silk.....	434	18 40
35 Flour and feed mills.....	2,057	18 24
36 Furnishing goods, men's.....	437	18 14
37 Cotton yarn and cloth.....	3,075	17 26
38 Fruit and vegetable preparations.....	5,173	15 87
39 Sawmills.....	8,644	13 46

SOURCE.—Census of Industry Returns, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 6.—PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES ARRANGED ACCORDING TO AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF WAGE EARNERS, 1934

ONTARIO

	Females	
	Number	Average Weekly Earnings
		\$ cts.
1 Automobiles.....	330	20 52
2 Primary iron and steel.....	4	15 75
3 Petroleum products.....	1	15 50
4 Clothing, factory, women's.....	4,357	14 59
5 Central electric stations.....	156	14 38
6 Printing and publishing.....	495	14 27
7 Machinery.....	27	14 20
8 Automobile supplies.....	653	14 09
9 Boots and shoes, leather.....	1,943	14 04
10 Clothing, factory, men's.....	1,486	13 87
11 Printing and bookbinding.....	1,282	13 55
12 Hosiery and knitted goods.....	7,579	13 31
13 Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.....	796	13 22
14 Boxes and bags, paper.....	1,249	13 21
15 Rubber goods, including footwear.....	1,995	13 15
16 Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1,840	13 13
17 Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	2,467	13 06
18 Paints, pigments and varnishes.....	75	12 99
19 Broad silk.....	629	12 72
20 Slaughtering and meatpacking.....	311	12 66
21 Furnishing goods, men's.....	2,182	12 64
22 Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	993	12 63
23 Artificial silk.....	617	12 60
24 Woollen yarn and cloth.....	2,924	12 55
25 Pulp and paper.....	256	12 55
26 Coffee, tea and spices.....	206	12 51
27 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.....	2,429	12 45
28 Castings and forgings.....	90	12 43
29 Flour and feed mills.....	127	12 40
30 Sawmills.....	63	12 37
31 Breweries.....	8	12 12
32 Sheet metal products.....	461	11 97
33 Leather tanneries.....	98	11 89
34 Brass and copper products.....	166	11 78
35 Butter and cheese.....	207	11 03
36 Bread and other bakery products.....	954	10 91
37 Fruit and vegetable preparations.....	6,041	9 75

SOURCE.—Census of Industry Returns, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

EXHIBIT No. 1235 PT.

TABLE 7.—CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALE EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN COTTON TEXTILE MILLS

Average Hourly Earnings	UNITED STATES (a)					CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1936 (b)			
	North and South, 1930	North		South		Maritimes	Quebec	Ontario	Total
		July, 1933	Aug., 1934	July, 1933	Aug., 1934				
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Less than 12.5 cents*	0.3	1.4			8.3		0.3		0.2
" 17.5 "	2.8	6.0			35.0		13.4	2.2	10.1
" 22.5 "	14.8	22.3	0.2		64.0	0.6	30.7	9.2	24.3
" 27.5 "	35.0	46.1	1.0		81.5	7.6	58.2	29.8	49.7
" 30.0 "	42.4	58.8	2.1		86.0	8.3	68.1	45.9	61.2
" 32.5 "	51.4	66.8	3.2		91.3	44.0	74.8	63.9	71.2
" 35.0 "	58.7	74.0	22.8		94.7	54.9	80.2	72.2	77.4
" 40.0 "	72.4	83.5	42.1		97.6	70.9	88.4	81.9	86.0
" 45.0 "	82.4	89.8	58.7		98.7	82.7	94.3	87.9	92.1
" 50.0 "	88.1	95.4	70.3		99.1	91.6	97.8	94.9	96.7
" 60.0 "	96.1	98.6	85.2		99.5	97.5	99.1	98.4	98.9
" 70.0 "	98.9	99.5	96.1		99.8	99.0	99.4	99.2	99.3

* In 1930—Less than 12 cents.
Less than 17 cents.
Less than 22 cents.

(a) From Bulletin 639 and Exhibit 442, Textile Report, U.S. Department of Labor.
(b) From Payrolls submitted to the Commission.

EXHIBIT No. 1235 PT.

TABLE 8.—CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN COTTON TEXTILE MILLS

Average Hourly Earnings	UNITED STATES (a)					CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1936 (b)			
	North and South, 1930	North		South		Maritimes	Quebec	Ontario	Total
		July, 1933	Aug., 1934	July, 1933	Aug., 1934				
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Less than 12.5 cents*	1.8	3.8			21.4		0.1		
" 17.5 "	8.5	13.0			61.7		7.1	1.4	11.3
" 22.5 "	25.6	46.4	0.6		87.9	0.5	36.6	16.8	37.7
" 27.5 "	49.4	74.1	1.5		94.3	3.5	64.6	63.9	74.9
" 30.0 "	58.5	84.1	1.8		95.5	4.0	79.3	88.1	85.6
" 32.5 "	66.9	90.0	3.8		98.2	58.1	85.4	94.0	92.3
" 35.0 "	74.2	93.8	38.3		99.2	75.4	93.7	96.8	95.9
" 40.0 "	85.6	97.2	68.8		99.6	91.1	95.7	99.0	99.0
" 45.0 "	93.0	98.9	85.2		99.8	96.7	99.6	99.7	99.7
" 50.0 "	96.3	99.5	91.9		99.9	98.6	99.8	99.8	99.8
" 60.0 "	99.2	99.8	99.0		99.9	99.7	100.0	99.9	99.9
" 70.0 "	99.8	99.9	99.8		99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0

* In 1930—Less than 12 cents.
Less than 17 cents.
Less than 22 cents.

(a) From Bulletin 639 and Exhibit 442, Textile Report, U.S. Department of Labor.
(b) From Payrolls submitted to the Commission.

TABLE 9.—COTTON FIRMS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO AVERAGE (MEDIAN) HOURLY EARNINGS, FEBRUARY, 1936

MALES	Cents per Hour	FEMALES	Cents per Hour
Cosmos Imperial Mills Ltd. (Hamilton Mill).....	36.7	Cosmos Imperial Mills Ltd. (Hamilton Mill).....	32.2
Dominion Fabrics Limited.....	34.9	Canadian Cottons Limited (Hamilton Mill).....	27.3
Hamilton Cotton Co. Ltd.....	33.0	Hamilton Cotton Co. Ltd.....	27.3
Dominion Yarns Ltd.....	32.0	Dominion Textile Co. Ltd. (Montreal Mills).....	25.6
Canadian Cottons Ltd. (Hamilton Mill).....	31.5	Canadian Cottons Ltd. (Cornwall Mills).....	25.0
Canadian Cottons Ltd. (Cornwall Mills).....	30.5	Dominion Fabrics Limited.....	24.9
Dominion Textile Co. Ltd. (Montreal Mills).....	27.6	Goodyear Cotton Co. Ltd.....	24.7
Empire Cottons Ltd.....	27.0	Dominion Yarns Ltd.....	24.0
Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.....	27.0	Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.....	23.5
Dominion Textile Co. Ltd. (Outside Mills).....	25.4	Empire Cottons Ltd.....	23.4
Goodyear Cotton Co. Ltd.....	25.3	Dominion Textile Co. Ltd. (Outside Mills).....	22.3
Trent Cotton Company Ltd.....	25.0	Montreal Cottons Ltd.....	21.0
Montreal Cottons Ltd.....	25.0	Trent Cotton Co. Ltd.....	20.5
Quebec (all mills).....	25.8	Quebec (all mills).....	23.1
Ontario (all mills).....	30.5	Ontario (all mills).....	25.5

(Prepared from Exhibits Nos. 1247 and 1248).

TABLE 10.—DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO EARNINGS IN PAY PERIOD, FEBRUARY, 1936, TWO WEEK PAYROLLS

Average earnings	Males ⁽¹⁾								Females ⁽¹⁾								
	Cotton				Silk				Cotton				Silk				
	Quebec		Ontario		Quebec		Ontario		Quebec		Ontario		Quebec		Ontario		
	%	Cum. %	%	Cum. %	%	Cum. %	%	Cum. %	%	Cum. %	%	Cum. %	%	Cum. %	%	Cum. %	
1 Under \$6.....	0.7	0.7			0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8			0.3	0.3			1
2 \$6- 7.....	0.3	1.0			0.2	0.6			0.8	1.6			0.1	0.4			2
3 7- 8.....	0.5	1.5			0.9	1.5			0.9	2.5			0.7	1.1			3
4 8- 9.....	0.8	2.3			1.4	2.9			1.4	3.9			1.3	2.4			4
5 9-10.....	0.8	3.1	0.2	0.2	1.9	4.8			1.9	5.8	0.3	0.3	2.0	4.4			5
6 10-11.....	2.0	5.1		0.2	2.5	7.3			4.5	10.3	0.2	0.5	3.2	7.6			6
7 11-12.....	1.6	6.7	0.1	0.3	3.3	10.6			2.3	12.6		0.5	2.8	10.4			7
8 12-13.....	2.4	9.1	0.3	0.6	3.4	14.0	0.7	1.4	3.0	15.6	0.5	1.0	3.9	14.3			8
9 13-14.....	2.9	12.0	0.7	1.3	4.0	18.0	1.3	2.7	4.5	20.1	0.8	1.8	8.5	22.8	0.4	0.4	9
10 14-16.....	5.6	17.6	2.2	3.5	6.2	24.2		2.7	9.4	29.5	4.3	6.1	7.9	30.7	6.8	7.2	10
11 16-18.....	7.3	24.9	1.9	5.4	7.5	31.7	2.0	4.7	9.5	39.0	6.5	12.6	9.6	40.3	11.3	18.5	11
12 18-20.....	8.1	33.0	4.9	10.3	6.1	37.8	2.0	6.7	13.9	52.9	7.0	19.6	12.1	52.4	20.7	39.2	12
13 20-22.....	7.5	40.5	5.2	15.5	6.4	44.2	3.9	10.6	13.6	66.5	14.0	33.6	11.1	63.5	18.1	57.3	13
14 22-25.....	11.1	51.6	12.2	27.7	10.7	54.9	5.9	16.5	16.2	82.7	25.6	39.2	18.4	81.9	27.6	84.9	14
15 25-30.....	17.8	69.4	21.0	48.7	14.9	69.8	19.7	36.2	12.6	95.3	28.7	87.9	11.3	93.2	10.2	95.1	15
16 30-35.....	11.4	80.8	18.0	66.7	10.7	80.5	30.9	67.1	3.0	98.3	9.5	97.4	4.4	97.6	3.8	98.9	16
17 35-40.....	7.1	87.9	13.2	80.9	6.8	87.3	15.8	82.9	1.1	99.4	1.2	98.6	1.7	99.3	0.7	99.6	17
18 40-50.....	7.9	95.8	9.0	89.5	6.5	93.8	9.2	92.1	0.5	99.9	1.4	100.0	0.7	100.0	0.4	100.0	18
19 \$50 and over.....	4.2		10.5		6.2		7.9		0.1								19

(¹) Including only employees working in both weeks but not necessarily working full time.

(Prepared from Exhibits 1250, 1252, 1257 and 1258)..

TABLE 11.—DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO EARNINGS IN PAY PERIOD, FEBRUARY, 1936—ONE WEEK PAYROLLS

Average earnings	Males								Females								
	Cotton				Silk				Cotton				Silk				
	Quebec		Ontario		Quebec		Ontario		Quebec		Ontario		Quebec		Ontario		
	%	Cum. %	%	Cum. %	%	Cum. %	%	Cum. %	%	Cum. %	%	Cum. %	%	Cum. %	%	Cum. %	
1 Under \$6.....	2.4	2.4	3.0	3.0	6.6	6.6	4.7	4.7	1.5	1.5	3.6	3.6	17.2	17.2	3.9	3.9	1
2 \$6-7.....	1.8	4.2	2.5	5.5	3.3	9.9	1.4	6.1	4.3	5.8	0.7	4.3	6.4	23.6	1.3	5.2	2
3 7-8.....	1.8	6.0	3.6	9.1	7.1	17.0	1.4	7.5	1.4	7.2	1.8	6.1	9.5	33.1	2.2	7.4	3
4 8-9.....	2.9	8.9	5.0	14.1	2.7	19.7	4.7	12.2	5.0	12.2	4.6	10.7	5.1	38.2	1.3	8.7	4
5 9-10.....	6.4	15.3	2.3	16.4	1.6	21.3	2.8	15.0	4.4	16.6	7.2	17.9	11.5	49.7	8.2	16.9	5
6 10-11.....	3.5	18.8	5.4	21.8	2.7	24.0	3.7	18.7	8.6	25.2	10.3	28.2	14.6	64.3	5.2	22.1	6
7 11-12.....	5.7	24.5	5.0	26.8	7.1	31.1	5.1	23.8	12.2	37.4	14.5	42.7	13.4	77.7	17.3	39.4	7
8 12-13.....	12.4	36.9	5.9	32.7	4.4	35.5	6.5	30.3	12.2	49.6	12.8	55.5	7.0	84.7	21.6	61.0	8
9 13-14.....	9.7	46.6	5.7	38.4	3.3	38.8	3.7	34.0	15.1	64.7	12.5	67.0	3.2	87.9	11.3	72.3	9
10 14-16.....	17.4	64.0	17.1	55.5	11.5	50.3	12.1	46.1	25.9	90.6	20.2	88.2	6.4	94.3	11.7	84.0	10
11 16-18.....	10.6	74.6	14.3	69.8	10.4	60.7	10.3	56.4	8.6	99.2	7.4	95.6	3.2	97.5	8.2	92.2	11
12 18-20.....	11.5	86.1	9.2	79.0	13.1	73.8	11.7	68.1	0.8	100.0	2.8	98.4	0.6	98.1	3.5	95.7	12
13 20-22.....	6.4	92.5	7.8	86.8	4.9	78.7	7.5	75.6	.....	.....	0.6	99.0	1.3	99.4	1.3	97.0	13
14 22-25.....	4.6	97.1	7.0	93.8	8.2	86.9	4.7	80.3	.....	.....	0.8	99.8	0.6	100.0	0.4	97.4	14
15 25-30.....	2.5	99.6	4.3	98.1	6.0	92.9	8.9	89.2	.....	.....	0.1	99.9	.....	.....	1.7	99.1	15
16 30-35.....	0.2	99.8	1.3	99.4	4.9	97.8	7.5	96.7	.....	.....	0.1	100.0	.....	.....	0.9	100.0	16
17 35-40.....	0.2	100.0	0.2	99.6	0.6	98.4	0.9	97.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
18 40-50.....	.....	.....	0.4	100.0	1.6	100.0	1.9	99.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
19 \$50 and over.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19

(Prepared from Exhibits 1249, 1251, 1255 and 1256).

EXHIBIT No. 1301.

TABLE 12.—AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN THE COTTON MILLS OF QUEBEC, 1926, 1930, 1934 and 1936

Occupation	1926	1930	1934	1936
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
MALE				
Picker tenders.....	28.7	28.3	26.5	26.5
Card tenders and strippers.....	28.4	29.1	27.0	27.5
Speeder tenders.....	26.0	26.8	27.4	28.8
Spinners, frame.....	30.7	30.6	24.5	24.5
Winder tenders.....	25.3	24.3	21.1	23.8
Weavers.....	33.5	36.1	27.0	30.5
Loom fixers.....	45.8	46.3	41.9	41.7
Battery hands.....	15.6	18.2	15.0	17.3
Doffers.....	17.8	19.2	17.4	19.5
Average for selected occupations (1).....	28.7	29.0	25.7	26.7
Dominion Textile Co. Limited.....	28.9	30.0	26.8	26.9
Montreal Mills.....	31.0	31.6	27.8	29.4
Outside Mills.....	26.9	28.0	25.6	25.9
Montreal Cottons Limited.....	28.5	30.2	26.6	26.4
Wabasso Cotton Company Ltd.....			23.2	26.6
Goodyear Cotton Company Ltd.....		26.1	24.0	27.1
FEMALE				
Drawing frame tenders.....	22.5	22.0	22.8	25.6
Slubber tenders.....	27.0	22.4	23.9	26.6
Speeder tenders.....	24.9	23.5	26.4	27.2
Spinners, frame.....	24.3	24.4	22.9	25.6
Winder tenders.....	21.1	23.0	21.4	23.3
Weavers.....	27.7	27.0	25.8	30.6
Drawing-in-hands.....	25.0	26.9	23.6	24.8
Battery hands.....	14.6	16.3	16.3	18.0
Trimmers and inspectors.....	18.8	20.6	19.5	23.4
Average for selected occupations (1).....	22.5	22.8	21.9	24.0
Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.....	22.8	23.5	22.4	25.2
Montreal Mills.....	24.0	24.5	23.2	26.9
Outside Mills.....	19.7	21.7	20.2	23.1
Montreal Cottons Limited.....	20.7	20.7	20.7	22.3
Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.....			21.6	25.5
Goodyear Cotton Company Ltd.....		21.5	21.9	25.4

(1) Including occupations other than those listed.
 NOTE.—Prepared from payrolls filed with the Commission.

TABLE 13.—AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN THE COTTON MILLS OF ONTARIO 1926, 1930, 1934 and 1936

Occupation	1926	1930	1934	1936
	cents	cents	cents	cents
MALE				
Picker tenders.....	33.3	31.9	28.6	30.1
Card tenders and strippers.....	31.1	33.6	29.8	30.6
Speeder tenders.....	31.8	37.9	26.6	28.7
Spinners, frame.....	29.0	30.5	23.7	27.0
Winder tenders.....	22.8	32.2	25.0	27.2
Weavers.....	31.3	37.3	31.1	32.4
Loom fixers.....	47.7	52.2	44.0	44.9
Battery hands.....	24.8	22.0	22.4	24.4
Doffers.....	25.2	27.6	26.7	28.3
Average for selected occupations ⁽¹⁾	31.5	35.5	28.8	31.1
Canadian Cottons Limited.....	32.2	35.2	30.5	32.4
Cornwall Mills.....	31.6	35.2	29.6	33.2
Hamilton Mill.....	34.2	35.2	34.4	34.5
Cosmos Imperial Limited.....		43.5	34.5	37.2
Dominion Fabrics Limited.....			34.9	37.1
Dominion Yarns Limited.....		30.8	32.5	33.0
Empire Cottons Limited.....	30.0	34.2	25.9	28.3
Hamilton Cottons Limited.....		35.9	32.4	33.2
Trent Cottons Limited.....		21.0	24.3	25.1
FEMALE				
Drawing frame tenders.....	24.2	25.0	24.2	26.1
Slubber tenders.....	26.9	30.7	27.3	28.0
Speeder tenders.....	28.1	26.8	27.4	27.2
Spinners, frame.....	24.6	25.8	25.4	26.7
Winder tenders.....	25.4	25.5	24.2	26.5
Weavers.....	28.8	32.6	27.4	29.3
Drawing-in-hands.....	29.4	28.5	27.9	28.1
Battery hands.....	20.1	24.5	22.7	24.6
Trimmers and inspectors.....	22.6	23.3	21.8	24.6
Average for selected occupations ⁽¹⁾	25.4	26.7	25.1	26.6
Canadian Cottons Limited.....	25.8	27.3	25.7	27.4
Cornwall Mills.....	24.8	25.8	24.5	26.4
Hamilton Mill.....	26.5	28.1	26.7	28.2
Cosmos Imperial Limited.....		33.1	30.5	31.7
Dominion Fabrics Limited.....			26.2	27.3
Dominion Yarns Limited.....		26.4	22.9	25.1
Empire Cottons Limited.....	24.6	24.7	21.2	24.4
Hamilton Cottons Limited.....		27.4	27.3	28.2
Trent Cottons Limited.....		16.6	20.1	21.0

(1) Including occupations other than those listed.

NOTE.—Prepared from payrolls filed with the Commission.

EXHIBIT No. 1302.

TABLE 14.—AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS BY OCCUPATIONS IN THE COTTON MILLS OF NEW ENGLAND AND THE SOUTHERN STATES

(ATLANTIC SEABOARD)

NEW ENGLAND

Occupation	1926	1930	July, 1933	August, 1934
MALE				
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Loom fixers.....	62.4	58.5	46.3	64.9
Card grinders.....	50.7	47.8	34.2	50.4
Weavers.....	46.7	46.2	29.9	44.2
Slubber tenders.....	49.8	46.6	30.8	49.1
Speeder tenders.....	46.5	45.2	29.6	45.5
Card tenders.....	41.6	40.2	28.8	41.7
Doffers.....	39.9	38.6	27.0	43.8
Picker tenders.....	38.4	36.2	28.6	41.0
Drawing-frame tenders.....	35.5	35.1	25.9	39.2
FEMALE				
Weavers.....	42.8	42.6	28.0	43.5
Drawing-in-hand.....	42.3	40.6	33.6	43.1
Speeder tenders.....	39.5	36.3	24.9	40.4
Spinners, frame.....	37.0	34.9	23.6	37.8
Drawers-frame tenders.....	31.7	32.4	24.0	35.4
Spooler tenders.....	31.8	29.2	22.3	38.0
Trimmers and inspectors.....	27.9	27.9	21.4	33.5

SOUTHERN STATES (ATLANTIC SEABOARD) AND ALABAMA

Occupation	1926	1930	July, 1933	August, 1934
MALE				
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Loom fixers.....	39.5	42.0	32.3	50.7
Card grinders.....	35.4	36.2	27.1	44.4
Weavers.....	33.2	34.9	23.8	40.3
Slubber tenders.....	31.2	32.1	21.1	37.4
Speeder tenders.....	31.3	32.0	21.5	36.7
Card tenders.....	25.3	26.4	19.1	32.5
Doffers.....	27.4	28.7	19.6	35.0
Picker tenders.....	24.4	23.9	17.1	31.3
Drawing-frame tenders.....	25.8	26.1	19.2	33.7
FEMALE				
Weavers.....	29.8	31.9	21.5	38.4
Drawers-in-hand.....	27.7	29.8	23.0	39.4
Speeder tenders.....	27.5	28.3	19.6	35.3
Spinners, frame.....	22.2	22.5	16.2	32.0
Drawing-frame tenders.....	19.8	21.3	15.4	30.8
Spooler tenders.....	20.6	22.7	16.1	33.3
Trimmers and inspectors.....	20.2	20.9	15.9	31.0

Taken from the "Monthly Labor Review" (May, 1935), of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, U.S.A.

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TABLE 15.—AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN COTTON MILLS IN QUEBEC 1926, 1930, 1934 and 1936

Occupation	1926	1930	1934	1936
MALES				
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Picker tenders.....	14 04	11 61	11 01	11 45
Card tenders and strippers.....	12 67	11 91	10 46	12 36
Speeder tenders.....	10 57	11 25	14 34	12 80
Spinners(frame).....	11 47	11 52	9 38	10 85
Winder tenders.....	13 49	12 10	7 21	10 38
Weavers.....	14 32	13 04	13 12	13 52
Loom fixers.....	19 65	21 08	20 22	19 46
Battery hands.....	6 16	6 00	7 11	7 59
Doffers.....	6 59	7 14	6 45	7 94
Average for selected occupations ⁽¹⁾	12 37	11 70	10 77	11 57
Dominion Textile Company Ltd.....	11 71	11 42	9 08	10 78
Montreal Mills.....	12 25	12 25	10 86	12 14
Outside Mills.....	11 39	10 44	7 20	10 28
Goodyear Cotton Co. Ltd.....		14 55	13 29	14 97
Montreal Cottons Ltd.....	14 32	11 74	9 87	11 40
Wabasso Cottons Ltd.....			12 65	11 74
FEMALES				
Drawing frame tenders.....	9 17	8 56	9 00	9 58
Slubber tenders.....	8 35	7 89	8 49	10 47
Speeder tenders.....	9 34	8 96	11 91	10 39
Spinners (frame).....	9 57	9 29	8 88	9 55
Winder tenders.....	9 41	8 46	7 65	8 81
Weavers.....	13 58	12 16	12 43	13 55
Drawing-in-hands.....	12 12	12 18	9 91	9 20
Battery hands.....	6 22	6 87	7 18	7 52
Doffers.....	5 08	5 32	5 87	7 58
Trimmers and inspectors.....	10 06	8 76	8 33	9 80
Average for selected occupations ⁽¹⁾	9 62	8 92	8 83	9 57
Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.....	9 26	8 95	8 07	9 24
Montreal Mills.....	9 69	9 16	8 84	9 84
Outside Mills.....	8 01	8 55	6 30	8 40
Goodyear Cottons Co. Ltd.....		10 70	11 07	12 56
Montreal Cottons Ltd.....	11 01	8 63	9 82	9 75
Wabasso Cottons Ltd.....			11 01	9 93

(1) Including occupations other than specified.

NOTE.—Prepared from February Payrolls submitted to the Commission.

TABLE 16.—AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN COTTON MILLS IN ONTARIO 1926, 1930, 1934 and 1936

Occupation	1926	1930	1934	1936
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
MALES				
Picker tenders.....	17 00	15 33	15 01	15 67
Card tenders and strippers.....	15 14	16 14	15 09	14 35
Speeder tenders.....	13 12	17 89	15 58	13 84
Spinners (frame).....	17 15	16 00	12 68	12 24
Winder tenders.....	10 20	14 77	11 74	12 30
Weavers.....	14 11	16 76	13 71	15 68
Loom fixers.....	22 38	20 94	21 89	20 97
Battery hands.....	10 85	9 21	10 37	10 19
Doffers.....	11 40	12 89	12 44	12 59
Average for selected occupations (1).....	14 53	16 33	14 11	14 69
Canadian Cottons Ltd.....	13 94	13 80	14 20	14 01
Cornwall Mills.....	13 23	13 49	14 14	13 96
Hamilton Mill.....	16 95	17 20	17 61	14 41
Cosmos Imperial Ltd.....		22 55	13 85	18 31
Dominion Fabrics Ltd.....	19 50	21 33	17 68	21 02
Dominion Yarns Ltd.....		19 06	17 44	17 40
Empire Cottons Ltd.....	15 11	16 67	13 49	14 23
Hamilton Cottons Ltd.....		18 98	12 13	15 07
Trent Cottons Ltd.....		9 71	13 67	12 82
FEMALES				
Drawing frame tenders.....	10 77	11 79	11 10	12 41
Slubber tenders.....	12 50	14 22	14 09	14 06
Speeder tenders.....	13 76	13 36	13 72	14 06
Spinners (frame).....	11 43	12 50	11 60	12 35
Winder tenders.....	12 01	12 74	11 09	12 09
Weavers.....	13 85	15 20	12 66	12 69
Drawing-in-hands.....	15 38	15 44	12 16	13 29
Battery hands.....	8 12	9 44	9 76	10 23
Doffers.....	9 12	10 48	11 81	11 60
Trimmers and inspectors.....	11 75	10 70	11 30	11 59
Average for selected occupations (1).....	11 98	12 73	11 79	12 13
Canadian Cottons Limited.....	11 66	12 63	11 94	12 67
Cornwall Mills.....	10 03	10 01	10 75	12 02
Hamilton Mill.....	13 32	14 63	12 96	13 26
Cosmos Imperial Limited.....		15 48	10 88	15 30
Dominion Fabrics Limited.....			11 57	13 54
Dominion Yarns Limited.....		11 98	11 84	11 67
Empire Cottons Limited.....	12 94	12 62	10 84	11 43
Hamilton Cottons Ltd.....		12 29	12 93	12 14
Trent Cottons Limited.....		8 08	10 06	11 00

(1) Including occupations other than specified.

NOTE.—Prepared from February Payrolls submitted to the Commission.

TABLE 17.—AVERAGE EARNINGS IN COTTON GOODS MANUFACTURING

	AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS		HOURLY EARNINGS		WEEKLY EARNINGS	
	Dominion Textile Co. Grey Mills	United States	Dominion Textile Co.	United States	Dominion Textile Co.	United States
	\$	\$	Cents	Cents	\$ Cts.	\$ cts.
1914.....	334	387	14.3	15.3		
1915.....	379	401	14.5	15.8		
1916.....	427	456	16.1	17.9		
1917.....	446	548	16.9	21.3		
1918.....	525	726	20.3	26.7		
1919.....	634	825	24.7	33.8		
1920.....	760	1,026	29.2	48.0		
1921.....	683	797	26.8	35.0		
1922.....	618	750	24.5	33.0		
1923.....	609	841	27.2	37.1		
1924.....	629	770	27.6	37.2		
1925.....	629	793	27.2	35.0		
1926.....	660	792	26.9	32.8	12 69	15 91
1927.....	679	815	27.4	33.6	13 08	16 41
1928.....	685	754	27.7	32.6	12 73	15 31
1929.....	674	763	28.1	32.7	12 95	15 65
1930.....	666	700	28.4	31.9	12 63	14 51
1931.....	651	666	28.7	30.4	12 60	13 56
1932.....	618	535	28.9	24.0	11 90	10 83
1933.....	613	570	26.0	28.0	11 75	11 39
1934.....	611	637	27.4	37.8	11 79	12 59
1935.....	607	665	27.4	37.7	11 69	13 04
January, 1937.....			29.3	39.0	14 72	15 43

SOURCES.—Exhibit 1211 for Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Reports of U.S. Department of Labor for United States.

TABLE 18.—PRODUCTIVITY IN THE GREY MILLS OF THE DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED

Company's Year	Lbs. produced per Operative Hour	Average Wage per Hour	Average "Value Added"* per Operative Hour
		Cents	Cents
1912.....	2.00	12.7	38.74
1913.....	2.11	13.7	39.69
1914.....	1.97	14.5	37.92
1915.....	2.17	14.3	42.16
1916.....	2.26	14.5	38.96
1917.....	2.19	16.1	42.38
1918.....	2.02	16.9	49.01
1919.....	1.92	20.3	82.02
1920.....	2.03	24.7	69.83
1921.....	1.98	29.2	95.65
1922.....	2.01	26.8	78.49
1923.....	2.33	24.5	76.68
1924.....	2.44	27.2	73.44
1925.....	2.44	27.6	79.03
1926.....	2.43	27.2	84.44
1927.....	2.48	26.9	87.54
1928.....	2.53	27.4	78.43
1929.....	2.60	27.7	73.53
1930.....	2.64	28.1	77.01
1931.....	2.71	28.4	83.47
1932.....	2.76	28.7	83.24
1933.....	2.88	28.9	81.59
1934.....	3.22	26.0	89.36
1935.....	3.02	27.4	89.42
1936.....	3.00	27.4	86.76

* Calculated from mill spread per pound of product.

SOURCE.—Prepared from exhibits 1211 and 1361.

TABLE 19.—CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE SILK AND RAYON INDUSTRY

MALES

Average Hourly Earnings	United States		Canada February, 1936	
	April, 1933	August, 1934	Quebec	Ontario
Less than 12.5 cents.....	2.5	.....	9.1	0.5
" 17.5 "	11.0	.....	25.4	5.4
" 22.5 "	24.8	0.3	45.5	14.0
" 27.5 "	43.9	1.8	66.0	23.0
" 30.0 "	50.8	2.2	72.0	34.9
" 32.5 "	58.9	5.2	79.5	46.1
" 35.0 "	65.7	17.2	82.7	52.7
" 40.0 "	75.6	29.6	88.6	72.8
" 45.0 "	83.6	43.6	92.2	84.9
" 50.0 "	88.5	57.5	94.1	88.6
" 60.0 "	94.8	74.3	98.0	94.4
" 70.0 "	97.7	86.1	99.1	97.5

FEMALES

Less than 12.5 cents.....	5.5	.....	2.7	.....
" 17.5 "	27.1	.....	31.5	1.5
" 22.5 "	54.8	0.2	68.0	12.0
" 27.5 "	79.4	1.2	88.2	62.1
" 30.0 "	84.8	1.5	93.3	78.9
" 32.5 "	89.7	6.0	96.0	90.2
" 35.0 "	92.6	42.6	98.6	93.9
" 40.0 "	96.1	66.2	99.4	97.2
" 45.0 "	98.0	79.2	99.7	98.3
" 50.0 "	99.0	87.2	100.0	98.7
" 60.0 "	99.6	95.2	.....	99.8
" 70.0 "	99.8	98.7	.....	100.0

TABLE 20.—SILK FIRMS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO AVERAGE (MEDIAN) HOURLY EARNINGS, FEBRUARY, 1936

Males	Cents per Hour	Females	Cents per Hour
Riverside Silk Mills Ltd.....	39.8	Dominion Rayon Weaving Co. Ltd.....	29.9
L & L Textiles Ltd.....	35.0	Riverside Silk Mills Ltd.....	27.0
Grout's Limited.....	33.4	Dominion Silk Mills Ltd.....	26.9
Belding-Corticelli Ltd. (St. John).....	32.0	L & L Textiles Ltd.....	26.0
Slingsby Silks Ltd.....	31.0	Grout's Limited.....	25.1
Dominion Rayon Weaving Co. Ltd.....	30.3	Belding-Corticelli Ltd. (Montreal).....	25.0
Valleyfield Silk Mills Ltd.....	30.0	Royal Silk Mills Ltd.....	24.8
Dominion Silk Mills Ltd.....	30.0	Slingsby Silks Ltd.....	22.0
Canadian T.S.R. of Lyons, Ltd.....	30.0	Canadian Silk Mills Reg'd.....	21.6
Belding-Corticelli Ltd. (Montreal).....	26.9	British American Silk Mills Ltd.....	21.2
Associated Textiles Ltd.....	25.0	Acton Vale Silk Mills Ltd.....	21.0
Bruck Silk Mills Ltd.....	25.0	Albert Godde Bedin Ltd.....	21.0
Royal Silk Mills Ltd.....	24.6	Belding-Corticelli Ltd. (Coaticook).....	21.0
Consolidated Silk Mills Ltd.....	23.7	M. E. Binz Co. Ltd.....	21.0
British American Silk Mills Ltd.....	22.2	Bruck Silk Mills Ltd.....	21.0
L. Roessel & Co. Ltd.....	21.9	L. Roessel & Co. Ltd.....	21.0
Canadian Silk Mills Reg'd.....	21.4	Valleyfield Silk Mills Ltd.....	21.0
Albert Godde Bedin Ltd.....	21.0	M. E. Binz of Danville Ltd.....	20.7
B. Edmond David Silk Mills Ltd.....	20.4	Belding-Corticelli Ltd. (St. John).....	20.6
Belding-Corticelli Ltd. (Coaticook).....	19.7	B. Edmond David Silk Mills Ltd.....	20.4
Acton Vale Silk Mills Ltd.....	10.3	Consolidated Silk Mills Ltd.....	19.6
M. E. Binz of Danville Ltd.....	17.7	Canadian T.S.R. of Lyons Ltd.....	18.2
M. E. Binz Co. Ltd.....	13.5	Associated Textiles Ltd.....	17.2
Quebec (all mills).....	24.1	Quebec (all mills).....	21.0
Ontario (all mills).....	33.4	Ontario (all mills).....	27.0

(Prepared from Exhibits Nos. 1253 and 1254.)

TABLE 21.—TEXTILE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY—SILK DIVISION
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF ALL FACTORY WORKERS (EXCLUSIVE OF MANAGEMENT AND SUPERINTENDENTS)

	All males				All females			
	1926	1930	1934	1936	1926	1930	1934	1936
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
<i>Quebec</i>	29.5	29.4	24.8	25.6	20.4	23.9	19.2	21.1
Acton Vale Silk Mills Ltd.....			18.2	20.2			13.0	23.1
Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd.....			22.7	25.9			17.6	18.8
Albert Godde Bedin Ltd.....		27.4	24.8	28.8		18.6	19.5	21.6
Belding Corticelli Ltd.— Montreal.....			33.7	30.4			23.5	24.5
Coaticook.....			20.6	21.6			19.1	21.3
St. Johns.....			32.1	32.0			19.2	20.2
M. E. Binz Co. Ltd.....			13.2	16.6			10.5	19.0
M. E. Binz of Danville Co. Ltd.....			21.5	24.6			15.5	19.8
British American Silk Mills Ltd.....			27.1	24.3			21.3	22.6
Bruck Silk Mills Ltd.....	27.9	36.7	26.4	26.3	22.7	28.7	18.1	20.9
Canadian Silk Mills Ltd.....			20.4	25.2			12.2	23.8
Canadian T.S.R. of Lyons Ltd.....			24.1	32.5			21.1	21.2
Consolidated Silk Mills Ltd.....		30.7	26.3	25.7		18.3	20.4	21.4
Louis Roessel & Co. Limited.....	33.3	39.2	24.1	25.9	18.1	28.2	20.6	22.6
Royal Silk Mills of Canada Inc.....			20.8	25.8			25.6	25.6
Valleyfield Silk Mills Ltd.....			29.8	31.5			17.2	21.0
<i>Ontario</i>			33.9	35.3			25.5	27.4
B. Edmund David Silk Mills of Canada Ltd.....			15.8	18.7			17.4	21.2
Dominion Rayon Weaving Co. Ltd.....				34.6				33.7
Dominion Silk Mills Limited.....			31.2	37.1			24.3	27.3
Grout's Limited.....			41.2	36.6			27.9	27.8
L. & L. Textiles Ltd.....			31.1	32.3			24.9	26.6
Riverside Silk Mills Ltd.....			31.5	35.3			25.7	27.8
Slingsby Silks Ltd.....			31.5	36.8			24.1	24.1

TABLE 22.—SILK DIVISION—AVERAGE EARNINGS—TWO WEEK PAYROLLS

	ALL MALES				ALL FEMALES			
	1926	1930	1934	1936	1926	1930	1934	1936
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Quebec</i>	29 79	37 63	27 29	24 50	20 52	26 01	18 36	18 62
Acton Vale Silk Mills Ltd.....			17 88	21 87			13 33	17 54
Associated Textiles of Can. Ltd.....			29 71	27 58			18 33	16 56
Belding-Corticelli Limited—								
Montreal.....			38 80	25 72			23 27	20 00
Coaticook.....			18 73	22 90			11 20	17 96
St. Johns.....			32 00	37 76			16 23	19 54
M. E. Binz Co. Ltd.....			14 34	15 31			11 14	18 18
M. E. Binz of Danville Co. Ltd.....			18 14	14 04			11 16	11 25
British American Silk Mills Ltd.....			23 05	23 23			20 75	22 86
Bruck Silk Mills Limited.....	28 62	37 63	26 72	26 64	16 34	28 82	19 58	20 94
Canadian Silk Mills Limited.....			23 00	20 39			13 50	20 84
Consolidated Silk Mills Limited.....		28 45	26 70	20 43			19 38	12 53
Louis Roessel & Co. Ltd.....	32 95	43 72	27 33	23 37	17 65	27 13	21 42	20 65
Royal Silk Mills of Canada Inc.....			18 42	14 76			20 71	9 42
<i>Ontario</i>		41 90	26 12	30 57			26 42	19 22
B. Edmund David Silk Mills of Can. Ltd.....			18 17	21 88			17 59	20 94
Riverside Silk Mills Ltd.....		35 26	42 23	29 58		23 93	27 67	19 73
Slingsby Silks Ltd.....		43 27	30 65	34 73		26 14	24 33	26 10

ONE-WEEK PAYROLLS

<i>Quebec</i>		15 65	15 42	16 40		10 67	10 18	9 58
Albert Godde Bedin Limited.....		15 65	14 39	14 64		10 67	10 49	10 19
Canadian T. S. R. of Lyons Ltd.....			13 77	16 42			10 59	9 37
Valleyfield Silk Mills Ltd.....			18 70	16 76			9 62	9 43
<i>Ontario</i>	26 59	23 03	20 86	17 87	15 17	17 53	13 49	12 86
Dominion Rayon Weaving Co. Ltd.....				17 71			11 17	11 17
Dominion Silk Mills Limited.....	24 75	21 73	17 43	14 76	15 85	17 55	11 86	11 67
Grout's Limited.....	27 42	24 60	22 60	18 88	14 73	17 29	14 07	13 14
L. & L. Textiles Ltd.....			20 76	17 62			12 07	14 55

TABLE 23.—SILK DIVISION—AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS FEBRUARY, 1934 and 1936

Occupations	Quebec		Ontario	
	1934	1936	1934	1936
	cents	cents	cents	cents
MALES				
Enterers.....	25.1	23.4	32.7	35.4
Winders.....	14.8	15.7		
Spinners.....	17.3	20.3	29.3	32.7
Quillers.....	13.4	15.0	23.9	27.0
Warpers.....	23.8	26.5	35.5	40.1
Re-drawers.....	7.5	14.4		
Weavers.....	22.9	24.3	30.4	32.1
Loom fixers.....	44.2	43.0	42.5	50.7
Smash fixers.....	36.2	27.3		30.2
Battery hands.....	0.6	14.0	25.0	18.3
FEMALES				
Winders.....	17.2	19.8	25.6	27.6
Spinners.....	19.5	21.0	24.5	27.2
Quillers.....	13.9	16.8		
Warpers.....	23.4	25.2	35.9	31.4
Re-drawers.....	15.5	17.2		
Pickers and trimmers.....	17.3	20.0	19.3	24.4
Weavers.....	21.9	24.0	25.0	28.7

TABLE 24.—SILK DIVISION—AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS FEBRUARY, 1934 and 1936

Occupations	Quebec		Ontario	
	1934	1936	1934	1936
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
MALES				
Enterers.....	14 59	10 95	20 88	17 27
Winders.....	7 46	7 35		
Spinners.....	10 50	10 00	19 08	14 10
Quillers.....	7 63	7 45	15 11	12 76
Warpers.....	12 66	11 48	20 87	20 51
Re-drawers.....	4 06	7 22		14 10
Weavers.....	10 86	10 93	17 54	14 09
Loom fixers.....	25 27	23 65	27 07	25 82
Smash fixers.....	16 09	15 23		16 08
Battery hands.....	5 30	9 17	13 26	9 02
FEMALES				
Winders.....	8 93	8 14	13 19	10 64
Spinners.....	11 17	10 02	12 59	11 03
Quillers.....	7 52	8 07		
Warpers.....	11 61	9 90	19 77	15 18
Re-drawers.....	8 61	7 01		
Weavers.....	10 73	11 35	13 43	12 63
Pickers and trimmers.....	8 27	8 40	10 00	10 57

TABLE 25.—ARTIFICIAL SILK DIVISION—DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES
ACCORDING TO HOURLY EARNINGS, FEBRUARY, 1936

MALES

Average Hourly Earnings	Courtaulds (Canada) Limited		Canadian Celanese Limited	
	%	Cum. %	%	Cum. %
Less than 10 cents.....			0.1	0.1
10.0 cents to 12.4 cents.....			0.2	0.3
12.5 " 16.9 ".....	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.9
17.0 " 20.9 ".....	0.5	0.6	5.5	7.4
21.0 " 24.9 ".....	0.3	0.8	4.4	11.8
25.0 " 29.9 ".....	2.2	3.0	28.6	40.4
30.0 " 34.9 ".....	1.4	4.4	17.2	57.6
35.0 " 39.9 ".....	13.1	17.5	13.6	71.2
40.0 " 44.9 ".....	5.8	23.3	9.8	81.0
45.0 " 49.9 ".....	61.6	84.9	7.4	88.4
50.0 " 59.9 ".....	7.7	92.6	7.4	95.8
60.0 " 69.9 ".....	4.6	97.2	2.0	97.8
70.0 " 79.9 ".....	1.9	99.1	1.0	98.8
80.0 " 89.9 ".....	0.3	99.4	0.7	99.5
90.0 " 99.9 ".....	0.6	100.0	0.5	100.0
100.0 and over.....				

FEMALES

Less than 10 cents.....				
10.0 cents to 12.4 cents.....				
12.5 " 16.9 ".....	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.2
17.0 " 20.9 ".....	10.1	10.9	17.8	19.0
21.0 " 24.9 ".....	39.2	50.1	30.9	49.9
25.0 " 29.9 ".....	44.5	94.6	17.3	67.2
30.0 " 34.9 ".....	5.3	99.9	11.3	78.5
35.0 " 39.9 ".....		99.9	15.5	94.0
40.0 " 44.9 ".....		99.9	4.1	98.1
45.0 " 49.9 ".....		99.9	1.3	99.4
50.0 " 59.9 ".....	0.1	100.0	0.6	100.0
60.0 " 69.9 ".....				
70.0 " 79.9 ".....				
80.0 " 89.9 ".....				
90.0 " 99.9 ".....				
100.0 and over.....				

(Taken from Ex. 735 and 754).

ROYAL COMMISSION

TABLE 26.—ARTIFICIAL SILK DIVISION

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO WEEKLY EARNINGS, FEBRUARY, 1936

MALES

Average earnings	Courtaulds (Canada) Limited		Canadian Celanese Limited	
	%	Cum. %	%	Cum. %
Less than \$6.00.....	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.9
\$6.00-\$6.99.....		0.1	0.3	1.2
7.00-7.99.....	0.3	0.4	0.8	2.0
8.00-8.99.....	0.1	0.5	1.2	3.2
9.00-9.99.....	0.3	0.8	1.4	4.6
10.00-10.99.....	0.3	1.1	3.0	7.6
11.00-11.99.....	0.3	1.4	3.2	10.8
12.00-12.99.....	0.5	1.9	2.3	13.1
13.00-13.99.....	0.8	2.7	6.6	19.7
14.00-15.99.....	2.3	5.0	14.1	33.8
16.00-17.99.....	3.3	8.3	13.2	47.0
18.00-19.99.....	5.0	13.4	12.1	59.1
20.00-21.99.....	5.6	19.0	10.7	69.8
22.00-24.99.....	43.2	62.2	12.5	82.3
25.00-29.99.....	25.5	87.7	9.5	91.8
30.00-34.99.....	7.1	94.8	4.2	96.0
35.00-39.99.....	3.1	97.9	1.9	97.9
40.00-49.99.....	1.4	99.3	1.6	99.5
50.00 and over.....	0.7		0.5	

FEMALES

Less than \$6.00.....	2.7	2.7	1.2	1.2
6.00-\$6.99.....	3.6	6.3	0.5	1.7
7.00-7.99.....	12.9	19.2	4.1	5.8
8.00-8.99.....	9.2	28.4	4.2	10.0
9.00-9.99.....	4.8	33.2	10.7	20.7
10.00-10.99.....	5.8	39.0	11.4	32.1
11.00-11.99.....	11.9	50.9	14.2	46.3
12.00-12.99.....	12.3	63.2	5.7	52.0
13.00-13.99.....	23.7	86.9	7.7	59.7
14.00-15.99.....	11.5	98.4	10.0	69.7
16.00-17.99.....	1.4	99.8	9.2	78.9
18.00-19.99.....	0.2	100.0	11.1	90.0
20.00-21.99.....			8.5	98.5
22.00-24.99.....			0.9	99.4
25.00-29.99.....			0.4	99.8
30.00-34.99.....			0.2	100.0
35.00-39.99.....				
40.00-49.99.....				
50.00 and over.....				

(Taken from Ex. 736 and 755).

TABLE 27.—WOOLLEN DIVISION—AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS FEBRUARY 1926, 1930, 1934, 1936

Occupations	QUEBEC				ONTARIO			
	1926	1930	1934	1936	1926	1930	1934	1936
MALES								
Sorters.....					34.8	35.2	29.2	31.8
Carders.....	27.2	27.6	25.0	25.6	35.4	35.8	30.2	31.6
Spinners (frame).....					27.2	25.3	27.6	28.9
Spinners (mule).....					36.0	35.8	35.1	32.4
Weavers.....	24.7	29.4	26.6	30.1	32.0	41.4	43.1	35.8
Loom fixers.....	46.2	45.5	50.3	44.3	48.6	51.5	45.7	48.4
Fullers.....					36.2	38.5	33.5	39.0
Dyehouse.....					34.9	36.8	32.8	33.4
Finishers.....	26.8	28.6	26.2	25.5	35.7	34.9	31.6	33.2
Doffers.....								
FEMALES								
Spinners (frame).....	18.1	18.3	20.7	18.9		26.6	23.0	22.9
Spinners (mule).....					28.5	23.7	24.3	24.0
Twisters.....					30.9	20.1	24.0	26.0
Spoolers.....					22.5	25.1	23.4	24.7
Wetwinders.....					22.6	26.6	25.4	27.4
Drawing-in hands.....					24.8	24.7	25.8	24.2
Weavers.....	22.4	23.3	22.7	27.8	32.5	31.9	29.2	28.6
Finishers.....					23.4	26.3	21.7	24.8
Menders.....	19.5	20.2	18.8	20.9	24.6	27.7	26.2	26.4
Sewers and seamers.....						35.1	30.0	29.2
Inspectors.....						21.6	22.4	22.5

TABLE 28.—WOOLLEN DIVISION—AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS FEBRUARY 1926, 1930, 1934, 1936

Occupations	QUEBEC				ONTARIO			
	1926	1930	1934	1936	1926	1930	1934	1936
MALES								
Sorters.....					15 58	17 60	15 37	16 60
Carders.....	13 62	14 23	13 51	13 99	14 46	15 86	17 00	16 51
Spinners (frame).....					16 89	10 21	12 77	12 25
Spinners (mule).....					17 26	16 26	18 18	16 46
Weavers.....	12 50	14 83	14 03	15 95	15 09	18 09	15 79	17 60
Loom fixers.....	24 92	23 66	27 85	26 80	24 19	25 78	24 76	25 54
Fullers.....					17 18	17 12	16 17	18 65
Dyehouse.....					16 37	18 56	16 07	18 25
Doffers.....					8 93	13 18	14 12	13 19
Finishers.....	15 03	14 50	15 34	15 38	16 84	15 67	17 52	17 77
Helpers.....					17 35	13 86	17 06	15 42
FEMALES								
Spinners (frame).....	10 25	8 22	8 98	10 02		11 31	10 39	10 64
Spinners (mule).....					14 25	8 29	11 57	11 58
Twisters.....					12 50	12 02	10 52	11 40
Spoolers.....					10 82	10 93	11 22	11 16
Wet winders.....					11 30	12 19	12 31	11 11
Drawing-in hands.....					10 89	10 26	11 57	11 32
Weavers.....	10 65	11 65	12 06	14 76	12 89	12 61	13 43	14 34
Finishers.....					10 96	10 34	10 94	11 38
Menders.....	10 12	9 22	10 82	10 72	11 14	12 29	12 87	13 02
Sewers and seamers.....						13 32	12 81	12 08
Inspectors.....						9 58	11 03	11 21

TABLE 29.—KNIT GOODS DIVISION—AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, FEBRUARY, 1926, 1930, 1934, 1936

Occupations	QUEBEC				ONTARIO			
	1926	1930	1934	1936	1926	1930	1934	1936
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
MALES								
Sorters.....					32.3	31.2	29.6	28.4
Carders.....	24.0	26.1	24.9	25.9	33.1	34.9	32.1	32.3
Spinners (mule).....	26.6	26.5	24.6	26.5	34.3	37.1	34.2	36.5
Fixers (other).....					52.2	59.2	52.3	51.6
Knitters.....	26.8	30.2	25.9	28.4	37.4	47.3	36.8	38.9
Cutters.....					32.7	38.6	34.2	34.7
Boarders.....					38.7	40.8	35.0	35.4
Dyehouse.....	24.6	30.9	26.2	28.3	39.6	41.2	34.1	36.2
FEMALES								
Spinners.....					28.4	27.9	24.7	25.6
Twisters.....					28.1	29.1	26.2	26.9
Spoolers.....	16.9	21.0	21.0	23.6	27.3	30.4	26.0	26.4
Weft winders.....	17.4	21.1	18.5	22.5	32.0	37.1	28.7	28.2
Loopers.....	25.3	25.9	21.7	27.1	28.0	40.2	30.1	30.7
Knitters.....	21.2	23.2	21.2	22.5	28.1	31.8	27.3	27.6
Folders.....					28.0	30.1	24.7	27.6
Finishers.....	19.6	22.9	19.8	23.6	26.9	29.2	25.3	27.2
Menders.....	19.6	21.4	20.8	22.3	31.0	33.1	27.1	27.1
Cutters.....					28.8	28.9	27.1	28.7
Pressers.....					33.0	28.2	28.2	27.5
Sewers and seamers.....	19.9	25.8	21.1	23.6	31.7	32.8	27.4	29.3
Inspectors.....	18.8	22.2	20.5	20.7	25.6	27.8	25.7	25.5

TABLE 30.—KNIT GOODS DIVISION—AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, FEBRUARY, 1926, 1930, 1934, 1936

Occupations	QUEBEC				ONTARIO			
	1926	1930	1934	1936	1926	1930	1934	1936
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
MALES								
Sorters.....					14 02	15 89	12 80	15 02
Carders.....	13 20	13 08	12 95	13 13	15 57	16 29	15 03	15 64
Spinners (mule).....	14 40	13 25	11 77	12 03	16 51	16 15	15 63	17 25
Fixers (other).....					27 16	27 53	26 43	25 30
Knitters.....	14 40	14 18	13 18	13 98	18 58	20 15	17 01	17 87
Cutters.....					15 41	18 56	16 34	16 52
Boarders.....					17 56	15 86	12 55	12 07
Dyehouse.....	14 02	12 46	13 60	13 78	20 66	19 51	16 92	18 08
FEMALES								
Spinners.....					12 93	12 21	11 12	12 15
Twisters.....					13 87	12 16	9 82	13 22
Spoolers.....	8 33	7 80	9 03	8 01	12 27	12 39	10 58	10 86
Weft winders.....	8 63	7 95	8 91	7 80	13 32	15 30	12 11	10 83
Loopers.....	11 84	9 86	6 71	9 68	11 86	12 67	12 96	12 08
Knitters.....	10 70	9 22	8 87	8 04	12 58	13 73	11 79	11 46
Folders.....					12 05	11 84	9 95	10 88
Finishers.....	9 50	8 52	8 87	8 77	11 75	11 52	10 42	11 03
Menders.....	10 25	7 80	7 27	9 44	12 91	11 51	11 08	11 07
Cutters.....					12 90	12 12	12 14	12 29
Pressers.....					14 00	11 47	10 81	10 75
Sewers and seamers.....	9 11	10 36	8 13	9 49	13 90	13 23	11 13	11 76
Inspectors.....	9 91	7 88	7 87	8 87	11 33	9 87	10 11	10 71

TABLE 31.—HOSIERY DIVISION—AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, FEBRUARY, 1926, 1930, 1934, 1936

Occupations	QUEBEC				ONTARIO			
	1926	1930	1934	1936	1926	1930	1934	1936
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
MALES								
Fixers.....						64.3	56.9	51.8
Knitters.....		34.9	33.4	38.5		39.5	39.9	43.7
Dyehouse.....								
Boarders.....		36.9	32.4	44.9		36.5	36.0	34.6
FEMALES								
Spinners (frame).....		25.6	25.8	28.1				
Spoolers.....		23.7	23.3	23.7	22.1	24.0	20.2	23.5
Loopers.....		36.1	25.8	32.2	30.7	31.4	28.6	30.1
Knitters.....		27.2	24.2	26.0	26.3	26.1	25.2	27.8
Menders.....		30.4	20.5	23.8	30.6	30.3	25.4	27.2
Boarders.....		25.4	25.8	26.6	31.9	26.4	26.4	27.0
Sewers and seamers.....		23.3	23.5	28.2	27.7	33.3	29.2	29.7
Inspectors.....		23.0	21.3	27.1	29.6	24.8	25.4	25.9

TABLE 32.—HOSIERY DIVISION—AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, FEBRUARY, 1926, 1930, 1934, 1936

Occupations	QUEBEC				ONTARIO			
	1926	1930	1934	1936	1926	1930	1934	1936
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
MALES								
Fixers.....						31 74	30 10	25 36
Knitters.....		18 80	20 80	20 88		18 71	22 09	22 09
Dyehouse.....								
Boarders.....		18 70	16 13	20 50		16 90	15 35	11 92
FEMALES								
Spinners (frame).....		12 60	12 87	12 57				
Spoolers.....		11 34	11 38	11 50	10 14	10 72	9 32	9 50
Loopers.....		17 31	10 97	13 94	14 21	12 33	12 45	12 74
Knitters.....		13 11	10 03	12 14	12 11	11 73	12 29	12 61
Finishers.....		9 54	10 78	7 44	14 29	12 81	10 51	11 88
Menders.....		12 48	11 98	11 34	12 15	11 23	10 58	12 49
Sewers and seamers.....		13 13	10 36	13 43	12 60	10 81	13 73	13 77
Inspectors.....		13 31	9 50	12 54	13 48	8 74	11 97	11 35

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TABLE 33.—AVERAGE HOURS OF WORK AND EARNINGS OF TEXTILE WORKERS, QUEBEC, FEBRUARY, 1936

Division	No. of Employees Reported	Average Weekly Hours	Average Earnings		
			Hourly	Weekly	
			cents	\$ cts.	
Cotton Division.....	M.	8,132	45.3	28.0	12 68
	F.	4,206	39.8	23.5	9 35
	Total	12,338	43.4	26.6	11 55
Silk.....	M.	2,162	49.2	25.6	12 42
	F.	1,474	44.2	21.1	9 31
	Total	3,636	47.2	23.8	11 11
Artificial Silk.....	M.	2,095	56.2	34.8	19 56
	F.	521	50.6	27.0	13 66
	Total	2,616	55.0	33.2	18 29
Woolens and papermakers' felts.....	M.	771	52.4	31.4	16 64
	F.	587	46.0	22.5	10 39
	Total	1,358	49.7	27.6	13 83
Knit goods.....	M.	1,115	49.0	28.5	13 88
	F.	1,315	40.9	23.1	9 40
	Total	2,430	44.7	25.6	11 46
Hosiery.....	M.	936	52.6	36.4	19 18
	F.	1,162	44.7	25.7	11 46
	Total	2,098	48.2	30.9	15 23
Threads.....	M.	117	47.1	40.8	18 97
	F.	283	44.2	28.0	12 26
	Total	400	45.0	31.7	14 14

M—Males. F—Females.

TABLE 34.—AVERAGE HOURS OF WORK AND EARNINGS OF TEXTILE WORKERS, ONTARIO, FEBRUARY, 1936

Division	No. of Employees Reported	Average Weekly Hours	Average Earnings		
			Hourly	Weekly	
			cents	\$ cts.	
Cotton Division.....	M.	2,551	48.1	32.5	15 63
	F.	1,488	45.8	26.5	12 14
	Total	4,039	47.3	30.3	14 33
Silk.....	M.	393	47.2	35.3	16 66
	F.	541	40.9	27.4	11 18
	Total	934	43.5	30.7	13 35
Artificial silk.....	M.	995	55.4	45.1	24 99
	F.	825	45.1	24.9	11 23
	Total	1,820	50.6	35.9	18 20
Woolens and papermakers' felts.....	M.	3,439	50.7	35.6	17 91
	F.	2,813	47.2	25.8	12 02
	Total	6,252	49.0	31.2	15 16
Knit Goods.....	M.	2,442	48.4	38.6	18 49
	F.	4,784	41.9	27.7	11 44
	Total	7,226	44.2	31.4	13 66
Hosiery.....	M.	1,140	50.3	40.3	20 29
	F.	1,725	43.3	27.8	12 05
	Total	2,865	46.1	33.2	15 32
Threads.....	M.	31	55.7	43.6	24 29
	F.	49	52.4	26.6	13 94
	Total	80	53.7	33.2	17 83
Carpets.....	M.	520	47.2	41.4	19 54
	F.	295	45.7	29.2	13 34
	Total	815	46.6	37.0	17 28

M—Males. F—Females.

TABLE 35.—DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO HOURS WORKED IN PAY PERIOD, FEBRUARY, 1936

TWO-WEEK PAYROLLS

Hours Worked	COTTON DIVISION								SILK DIVISION								
	MALES				FEMALES				MALES				FEMALES				
	QUEBEC		ONTARIO		QUEBEC		ONTARIO		QUEBEC		ONTARIO		QUEBEC		ONTARIO		
	%	Cum. %	%	Cum. %	%	Cum. %	%	Cum. %	%	Cum. %	%	Cum. %	%	Cum. %	%	Cum. %	
1 Under 8 hours.....	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	.....	.....	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.3	1
2 8.0 to 15.9.....	1.4	1.9	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.9	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.2	2.3	.....	.....	2
3 16.0 " 23.9.....	0.9	2.8	0.4	1.5	0.8	2.7	0.2	0.8	0.7	1.9	0.6	1.2	1.1	3.4	0.6	0.9	3
4 24.0 " 31.9.....	1.4	4.2	0.6	2.1	2.5	5.2	0.3	1.1	1.0	2.9	.....	.....	1.6	5.0	1.6	2.5	4
5 32.0 " 39.9.....	1.2	5.4	0.6	2.7	2.3	7.5	0.9	2.0	1.4	4.3	3.9	5.1	1.1	6.1	2.3	4.8	5
6 40.0 " 47.9.....	1.7	7.1	0.7	3.4	3.6	11.1	0.6	2.6	2.3	6.6	4.4	9.5	2.0	8.1	8.4	13.2	6
7 48.0 " 55.9.....	3.2	10.3	2.6	6.0	4.4	15.5	5.2	7.0	2.9	9.5	5.6	15.1	2.5	10.6	5.2	18.4	7
8 56.0 " 63.9.....	4.8	15.1	1.8	7.8	6.7	22.2	4.2	12.0	2.6	12.1	2.2	17.3	2.4	13.0	5.8	24.2	8
9 64.0 " 71.9.....	4.6	19.7	0.9	8.7	8.3	30.5	2.8	14.8	3.4	15.5	5.0	22.3	4.6	17.6	12.9	37.1	9
10 72.0 " 79.9.....	6.1	25.8	3.8	12.5	7.9	38.4	8.0	22.8	5.3	20.8	8.9	31.2	8.1	25.7	29.0	66.1	10
11 80.0 " 83.9.....	5.0	30.8	2.1	14.6	10.4	48.8	11.5	34.3	7.0	27.8	5.6	36.8	8.8	34.5	11.0	77.1	11
12 84.0 " 87.9.....	8.4	39.2	2.5	17.1	12.3	61.1	2.2	36.5	2.9	30.7	8.4	45.2	6.0	40.5	4.5	81.6	12
13 88.0 " 91.9.....	5.2	44.4	4.1	21.2	5.7	66.8	3.3	39.8	4.0	34.7	2.2	47.4	8.1	48.6	2.6	84.2	13
14 92.0 " 95.9.....	10.9	55.3	2.9	24.1	7.5	74.3	4.2	44.0	3.1	37.8	2.8	50.2	6.1	54.7	1.3	85.5	14
15 96.0 " 99.9.....	7.3	62.6	4.6	28.7	6.3	80.6	0.3	44.3	1.5	39.3	2.2	52.4	2.0	56.7	1.0	86.5	15
16 96-1 " 99.9.....	2.8	65.4	2.2	30.9	2.0	82.6	4.1	48.4	3.8	43.1	11.2	63.6	3.8	60.5	0.3	86.8	16
17 100-0 " 107.9.....	3.7	69.1	7.6	38.5	4.5	87.1	10.4	58.8	2.4	45.4	0.6	64.2	1.8	62.3	0.3	87.1	17
18 100-1 " 107.9.....	6.9	76.0	8.2	46.7	4.6	91.7	10.5	69.3	6.2	51.6	14.5	78.7	13.3	75.6	5.8	92.9	18
19 109-0 " 109.9.....	1.8	77.8	9.1	55.8	0.8	92.5	3.5	72.8	2.0	53.6	5.0	83.7	3.6	79.2	4.2	97.1	19
20 110-0 " 119.9.....	7.6	85.4	15.8	71.6	6.4	98.9	20.5	93.3	20.2	73.8	3.9	87.6	11.6	90.8	1.6	98.7	20
21 110-1 " 119.9.....	5.8	91.2	9.7	81.3	0.9	99.8	6.7	100.0	13.0	86.8	8.4	96.0	8.0	98.8	1.3	100.0	21
22 120-0 " 129.9.....	5.6	96.8	12.4	93.7	0.2	100.0	.....	.....	7.4	94.2	2.8	98.8	0.9	99.7	.....	.....	22
23 130-0 " 139.9.....	1.7	98.5	3.4	97.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.6	96.8	.....	.....	0.3	100.0	.....	.....	23
24 140-0 " 149.9.....	0.6	99.1	1.3	98.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.9	98.7	0.6	99.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
25 150 and over.....	0.9	100.0	1.6	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.3	100.0	0.6	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Number of employees.....	7,679		960		4,067		638		1,979		179		1,317		310		.....

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

TABLE 36.—DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO HOURS WORKED IN PAY PERIOD, FEBRUARY, 1936

ONE-WEEK PAYROLLS

Hours Worked	COTTON DIVISION								SILK DIVISION									
	MALES				FEMALES				MALES				FEMALES					
	MARITIMES		ONTARIO		MARITIMES		ONTARIO		QUEBEC		ONTARIO		QUEBEC		ONTARIO			
	%	Cum. %	%	Cum. %	%	Cum. %	%	Cum. %	%	Cum. %	%	Cum. %	%	Cum. %	%	Cum. %		
1	Under 4 hours	0.5	0.5			0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2			0.9	0.9				1	
2	4.0 to 7.9	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.2			0.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.4	0.4	2
3	8.0 " 11.9	0.9	1.9	1.1	1.5	1.3	2.3	0.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	0.9	2.3	1.9	3.2	1.3	1.7	3
4	12.0 " 15.9	1.1	3.0	0.8	2.5	0.4	2.7	0.7	2.5	0.6	2.2	0.5	2.8	3.2	6.4			4
5	16.0 " 19.9	0.1	3.1	0.8	3.1	1.1	3.8	0.6	3.1	1.1	3.3	0.9	3.7	1.9	8.3			5
6	20.0 " 23.9	1.5	4.6	0.4	3.5	0.6	4.4	0.8	3.9	1.1	4.4	0.9	4.6	0.6	8.9	3.0	4.7	6
7	24.0 " 27.9	0.6	5.2	6.8	10.3	0.6	5.0	0.4	4.3	1.1	5.5	0.9	5.5	4.5	13.4			7
8	28.0 " 31.9	1.5	6.7	1.3	11.6	1.7	6.7	1.1	5.4			0.5	6.0	0.6	14.0	0.0	5.6	8
9	32.0 " 35.9	6.7	13.4	1.5	13.1	1.1	7.8	3.6	9.0	2.2	7.7	0.9	6.9	2.6	16.6	0.9	6.5	9
10	36.0 " 39.9	1.5	14.9	10.9	24.0	13.5	21.3	13.3	22.3	0.6	8.3	0.5	7.4	3.2	19.8	1.7	8.2	10
11	40.0 " 40.9	4.5	19.4	2.0	26.0	0.8	22.1	0.8	23.1					1.9	21.7	0.9	9.1	11
12	41.0 " 43.9	0.4	19.8	2.6	28.6	5.3	27.4	4.9	28.0	0.6	8.9	5.6	13.0	2.6	24.3	10.4	19.5	12
13	44.0 " 44.0	18.0	37.8	0.1	28.7	1.3	28.7	0.6	28.6	1.6	10.5	0.5	13.5			2.2	21.7	13
14	45.0 " 47.9	7.9	45.7	11.1	39.8	24.0	52.7	11.5	40.1	2.2	12.7	7.5	21.0	19.1	43.4	24.2	45.9	14
15	48.0 " "	1.1	46.8	4.4	44.2	1.5	54.2	0.8	40.9			0.5	21.5	2.6	46.0	2.2	48.1	15
16	48.1 " 49.9	26.0	72.8	1.9	46.1	1.0	55.2	4.6	45.5			0.5	22.0	2.6	48.6	4.3	52.4	16
17	50.0 " "	4.0	76.8	21.2	67.3	30.7	85.9	29.7	75.2	25.1	37.8	19.6	41.6	8.2	56.8	32.9	85.3	17
18	50.1 " 53.9	2.8	79.6	7.2	74.5	6.1	92.0	10.0	85.2	2.7	40.5	8.9	50.5	13.3	70.1	5.6	90.9	18
19	54.0 " 54.9	3.3	82.9	2.7	77.2	1.3	93.3	1.5	86.7	4.9	45.4	6.1	56.6	2.6	72.7	0.4	91.3	19
20	55.0 " "	6.0	88.9	4.2	81.4	1.0	94.3	7.5	94.2	27.9	73.3	33.2	89.8	19.1	91.8	7.4	98.7	20
21	55.1 " 59.9	4.9	93.8	8.4	89.8	1.7	96.0	5.4	99.6	11.5	84.8	6.5	96.3	6.3	98.1	1.3	100.0	21
22	60.0 " 64.9	5.1	98.9	8.7	98.5	2.7	98.7	0.4	100.0	13.6	98.4	2.3	98.6	1.9	100.0			22
23	65.0 " 69.9	0.8	99.7	0.9	99.4	1.3	100.0			1.6	100.0	0.5	99.1					23
24	70.0 " 79.9	0.3	100.0	0.4	99.8							0.9	100.0					24
25	80.0 and over			0.2	100.0													25
Number of employees.....		796		1,591		525		851		183		214		157		231		

TABLE 37.—DISTRIBUTION OF MILL EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS, FEBRUARY, 1936

MALES

Age Groups	Dominion Textile Company Limited, All Branches		Montreal Cottons Limited Valleyfield		Wabasso Cotton Company Limited, Three Rivers	
	Per cent	Average Hourly Earnings	Per cent	Average Hourly Earnings	Per cent	Average Hourly Earnings
		cents		cents		cents
10 years to 15 years.....	0.68	15.29	0.12	12.93	0.93	17.34
16 " 17 ".....	3.55	16.19	5.64	16.30	4.27	14.31
18 " 19 ".....	8.07	19.34	9.71	20.80	9.63	17.62
20 " 24 ".....	23.89	24.25	20.64	24.48	33.10	24.22
25 " 34 ".....	32.65	29.93	28.14	29.13	33.10	31.22
35 " 44 ".....	14.51	32.87	12.21	31.40	9.41	36.46
45 " 54 ".....	9.18	34.60	9.83	31.91	6.45	38.48
55 " 64 ".....	5.97	33.15	4.83	32.55	2.64	34.39
65 " 69 ".....	0.60	34.82	0.23	31.95	0.39	29.54
70 years and over.....	0.19	23.67	0.17	17.98	0.03	42.50
Not stated.....	0.71	33.74	8.48	27.10		
Total.....	100.00	28.52	100.00	27.30	100.00	27.93

FEMALES

10 years to 15 years.....	0.77	18.66			1.32	12.48
16 " 17 ".....	6.81	19.04	15.27	17.87	10.98	13.11
18 " 19 ".....	12.96	21.25	19.35	19.57	10.32	17.61
20 " 24 ".....	34.86	24.04	31.11	22.76	33.33	23.18
25 " 34 ".....	31.81	25.79	23.30	24.60	38.23	25.74
35 " 44 ".....	8.72	26.99	6.18	26.05	4.89	28.28
45 " 54 ".....	3.02	27.88	1.40	25.90	0.93	25.51
55 " 64 ".....	0.73	24.52	0.47	24.38		
65 " 69 ".....	0.24	26.59				
70 years and over.....			0.12	22.50		
Not stated.....	0.08	30.04	2.80	21.00		
Total.....	100.00	24.27	100.00	22.09	100.00	22.77

TABLE 38.—CANADA—GAINFULLY OCCUPIED IN CERTAIN TEXTILE INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, 1931

MALES—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

Age	All Manufacturing Industries	Cotton Goods	Hosiery and Knitted Goods	Silk and Silk Goods (Including Artificial Silk)	Woolens and Worsted
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
10 to 15 years.....	0.33	2.68	0.68	1.15	1.14
16 " 17 ".....	2.39	8.97	7.20	6.20	5.14
18 " 19 ".....	4.51	9.81	10.30	10.78	7.23
20 " 24 ".....	13.69	18.70	23.73	25.89	14.38
25 " 34 ".....	26.68	22.57	24.08	28.98	23.22
35 " 44 ".....	23.47	13.97	16.22	14.24	18.29
45 " 54 ".....	17.97	12.64	10.53	8.73	15.53
55 " 64 ".....	8.34	7.98	4.81	2.92	9.87
65 " 69 ".....	1.78	1.74	1.34	0.71	3.15
70 years and over.....	0.85	0.94	1.06	0.40	2.05
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total number employed.....		11,187	3,970	4,789	4,631



TABLE 38.—CANADA—GAINFULLY OCCUPIED IN CERTAIN TEXTILE INDUSTRIES
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, 1931—Concluded

MALES—CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES

Age	All Manu- facturing Industries	Cotton Goods	Hosiery and Knitted Goods	Silk and Silk Goods (Including Artificial Silk)	Woolcons and Worsted
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
10 to 15 years.....	0.33	2.68	0.68	1.15	1.14
16 " 17 ".....	2.72	11.65	7.88	7.35	6.28
18 " 19 ".....	7.23	21.46	18.18	18.13	13.51
20 " 24 ".....	20.92	40.16	41.91	44.02	27.89
25 " 34 ".....	47.59	62.73	65.99	73.00	51.11
35 " 44 ".....	71.07	76.70	82.21	87.24	69.40
45 " 54 ".....	89.04	89.34	92.79	95.97	84.93
55 " 64 ".....	97.38	97.32	97.60	98.89	94.80
65 " 69 ".....	99.16	99.06	98.94	99.60	97.95
70 years and over.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

FEMALES—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

10 to 15 years.....	1.68	3.37	1.23	3.78	2.73
16 " 17 ".....	10.14	14.86	11.46	16.24	13.99
18 " 19 ".....	15.72	18.90	18.36	21.99	17.13
20 " 24 ".....	30.68	32.64	34.23	34.21	28.87
25 " 34 ".....	22.62	19.54	20.50	18.02	20.76
35 " 44 ".....	10.71	6.74	8.63	4.05	9.70
45 " 54 ".....	5.49	2.58	3.75	1.15	4.37
55 " 64 ".....	2.28	1.08	1.42	0.49	1.92
65 " 69 ".....	0.44	0.19	0.27	0.05	0.25
70 years and over.....	0.23	0.10	0.15	0.02	0.28
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total number employed.....		7,240	5,862	4,101	3,596

FEMALES—CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES

10 to 15 years.....	1.68	3.37	1.23	3.78	2.73
16 " 17 ".....	11.82	18.23	12.69	20.02	16.72
18 " 19 ".....	27.54	37.13	31.05	42.01	33.85
20 " 24 ".....	58.23	69.77	65.28	76.22	62.72
25 " 34 ".....	80.84	80.31	85.78	94.24	83.48
35 " 44 ".....	91.55	96.05	94.41	98.29	93.18
45 " 54 ".....	97.04	98.63	98.16	99.44	97.55
55 " 64 ".....	99.32	99.71	99.58	99.93	99.47
65 " 69 ".....	99.76	99.90	99.85	99.98	99.72
70 years and over.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

SOURCE.—Decennial Census of Canada, 1931.