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Report, proceedings and
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James H. Samuel, M.P.

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Standing Comm. on Industrial and
International Relations, 1929.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE

SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

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THIRD SESSION OF THE SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT
OF CANADA

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1929

SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

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THIRD SESSION OF THE SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT
OF CANADA

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MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE

McINTOSH, C.R. (Chairman)

Messieurs

Messieurs

Bell (St. John-Albert)

Letellier

Bissett

Miss Macphail

Black (Halifax)

Macdougall

Bourassa

McGibbon

Chevrier

McMillan

Church

Malcolm

Cowan

Morin (St. Hyacinthe-Rouville)

Deslauriers

Neill

Ferland

Perley (Sir George)

Gervais

Plunkett

Grimmer

Prévost

Hall

Stinson

Heenan

St. Père

Howard

Thorson

Jenkins

Veniot

Johnston

White (Mount Royal)

(Cape Breton-North Victoria)

Woodsworth

Young (Toronto-Northeast)—35

(Quorum 10)

Attest

WALTER HILL,

Clerk of Committee.

FRIDAY, May 31st, 1929.

The Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations begs leave to present the following as their Final Report:—

Your Committee has had under consideration a resolution which was adopted by the House on February 13, 1929, as follows:

That the question of granting family allowances should be studied, taking into consideration the respective jurisdiction of both Federal and Provincial Parliaments in the matter, and that the said question should be referred to the Committee on Industrial and International Relations, with instructions to enquire into and make report.

The following witnesses appeared before your Committee to give evidence:—

Rev. Father Leon Label, S.J., Teacher of Philosophy, L'Immaculee Conception, Montreal, P.Q.;

Mr. Gerald E. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ontario;

Mr. Joseph Daoust, Shoe Manufacturer, Montreal, P.Q.; and

Miss Charlotte Whitton, of Ottawa;

Mrs. Mildred Densit, of Montreal; and

Mr. Robert E. Mills, of Toronto; representing the Social Service Council of Canada.

Your Committee begs to submit the evidence of these witnesses on the subject matter of investigation, and recommends that (a) as this proposal is new in Canada, and requires more careful consideration, no immediate action shall be taken; and

(b) That before the next session of Parliament the question of jurisdiction in matters of this nature as between the Dominion and the Provinces be considered by the Government;

(c) That 500 copies in English and 500 copies in French of this Report and Evidence be printed in blue book form, and that Standing Order No. 64 be suspended in relation thereto.

C. R. McINTOSH,

Chairman of Committee.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

WEDNESDAY, February 20th, 1929.

The Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations met this day at 11 a.m.

Mr. McIntosh (Chairman), presiding.

Present: Messieurs Bourassa, Deslauriers, Bell, Heenan, Jenkins, Letellier, McIntosh, McMillan, Morin (St. Hyacinthe), Plunkett, Prevost, Rennie, St. Père and Woodsworth—14.

The Chairman read the Order of Reference and pointed out to the Committee that the subjects referred might be taken up concurrently, or in the order the Committee desired.

On motion of Mr. Letellier:

Resolved, that the Rev. Father Leon Lebel, S.J., of Montreal, be heard on the subject of Family Allowances at the next meeting of the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Woodsworth, the Committee extended to Mr. Heaps, M.P., who is not a member of the Committee, the same privileges as granted to him last year.

On motion of Mr. Woodsworth:

Resolved, that a representative of the Dominion Insurance Department be requested to attend before this Committee to give such actuarial information as may be available in the Insurance Department on this subject.

On motion of Mr. Letellier:

Resolved, that the clerk obtain the services of a French reporter for this Committee.

The Chairman informed the Committee that he had a previous appointment and requested Mr. St. Père to take the chair.

Mr. St. Père then took the chair.

On motion of Mr. Neill:

Resolved, that your Committee do report and recommend that 750 copies in English and 250 copies in French of the evidence to be taken and of papers and records to be incorporated with such evidence be printed, and that Standing Order No. 64 be suspended in relation thereto.

The Committee then adjourned to the call of the Chair.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

TUESDAY, February 26, 1929.

Pursuant to adjournment, and notice, the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations met this day at 11 a.m.

The Chairman (Mr. McIntosh) presiding.

Present: Messieurs Bell (St. John-Albert), Bourassa, Church, Grimmer, Hall, Heenan, Howard, Jenkins, Johnstone (Cape Breton North-Victoria), Letellier, McIntosh, McMillan, Neil, Perley (Sir George), Plunkett, Stinson, St. Père, and Woodsworth.—18.

Minutes of meeting of February 20th read and approved.

Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, informed the committee of the measures he had taken regarding the recommendations made in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of their final report to the House on Friday, June 1, 1928.

He also filed, as exhibit No. 1, copy of letter sent to all the provinces of Canada regarding unemployment, sickness and invalidity insurance, and the replies which had been received in return from eight of the nine provinces communicated with.

Reverend Father Léon Lebel, S. J., Teacher of Philosophy of the Immaculate Conception (Montreal) called, sworn and heard, on the subject of family allowances.

On motion of Mr. Letellier:

Resolved, that the committee do now adjourn and that the same witness continue at 11 a.m. to-morrow, Wednesday, February 27, 1929.

Witness instructed by the committee to return at 11 a.m. to-morrow, Wednesday, February 27th, to complete his testimony and for examination in relation thereto.

The committee adjourned until 11 a.m., February 27, 1929.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WEDNESDAY, February 27, 1929.

Pursuant to adjournment and notice, the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations met this day at 11 a.m.

The Chairman (Mr. McIntosh) presiding.

Present: Messieurs Bell (St. John-Albert), Bourassa, Church, Howard, Jenkins, Johnstone (Cape Breton North-Victoria), Letellier, McIntosh, McMillan, Neill, Sir George Perley, Plunkett, Prévost, Stinson, St. Père and Woodsworth, 17.

Minutes of February 26 read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Woodsworth,

Resolved that the Chairman, Mr. McIntosh, interview the Chief Whips of the different parties to arrange for the appointment to this committee of members who are interested in its work in place of those members who do not wish to or cannot attend its meetings.

Reverend Father Léon Lebel, S. J. Teacher of Philosophy of the Immaculate Conception (Montreal), recalled for further evidence and examination on the subject of Family Allowances.

Witness retired.

The Committee was of the opinion that the Order of Reference did not cover the right to investigate or consider several of the items contained in the Notice of Motion presented by Mr. Church, M.P.

On motion of Mr. McMillan,

Resolved that said Notice of Motion be laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Howard.

Resolved that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered by this committee to the Reverend Father Lebel, S. J., of the Immaculate Conception (Montreal), for the very valuable evidence he had given before it.

The Chairman, Mr. McIntosh, conveyed to the Reverend Father the thanks of the committee and congratulated him upon the comprehensive study he had made of the problem, viz., Family Allowances.

On motion of Mr. Woodsworth,

Ordered that Mr. G. B. Clarke, Secretary Family Welfare Association, Montreal, be summoned to attend at the next meeting of the committee.

The Committee adjourned until 11 a.m. Tuesday, March 5th, 1929. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Wednesday, February 27, 1929.

TUESDAY, March 5, 1929.

Pursuant to adjournment and notice, the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations met this day at 11 a.m.

Mr. McIntosh (Chairman) presiding.

Present: Messieurs Bell (St. John-Albert), Grimmer, Howard, Jenkins, Johnstone (Cape Breton), Letellier, McIntosh, McMillan, Plunkett, Stinson, St. Père, and Woodsworth—12.

Minutes of February 27 read and approved.

A letter of explanation was received from G. B. Clarke, of the Family Welfare Association, of Montreal, regretting his inability to attend, through illness.

On motion of Mr. Howard, the letter of explanation was received and filed by the Clerk of the Committee.

Mr. McIntosh, the Chairman, informed the Committee that he desired to attend a meeting of one of the other committees.

On motion of Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Jenkins assumed the Chair.

Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, was called and sworn.

Witness retired.

Mr. Andrew D. Watson, representative of the Dominion Insurance Department, called and sworn.

Witness retired.

On motion of Mr. Letellier:

Resolved that Mr. Joseph Daoust, of the firm of Daoust and Lalonde, boot and shoe makers, Montreal, be summoned to attend at the next meeting of the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Woodsworth, the Committee requested Mr. Andrew D. Watson to prepare for them a brief outline of any scheme or schemes that he thought might be of value to them in their investigation.

The Committee then adjourned to the call of the Chair.

THURSDAY, March 7th, 1929.

Pursuant to adjournment and notice, the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations met this day at 11 a.m.

Mr. McIntosh (Chairman) presiding.

Present: Messieurs Black (Halifax), Church, Jenkins, Letellier, McGibbon, McIntosh, McMillan, Neill, Plunkett, Stinson, St-Père and Woodsworth.—12.

Mr. Church spoke briefly regarding the notice of motion laid on the Table February 27th, 1929, and asked that an officer of the Department of Justice be requested to attend a meeting of this committee in the near future to give an opinion on the subject matters in said notice of motion, to which the committee agreed.

Mr. Joseph Daoust, of the firm of Daoust and Lalonde, shoe manufacturers, Montreal, was then called and sworn and examined on the subject of family allowances.

Witness retired.

On motion of Mr. McGibbon,

Resolved that a sub-committee be appointed to prepare a list of witnesses to be heard, the said committee to consist of three members, Messrs. McIntosh (Chairman), Woodsworth, and Bell (St. John-Albert).

The Chairman announced that the subject to be considered at the next meeting of the committee would be unemployment insurance, sickness and invalidity.

The committee adjourned till Tuesday, March 12th, at 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, March 14th, 1929

TUESDAY, March 12th, 1929.

Pursuant to adjournment and notice, the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations met this day at 11 a.m.

The Chairman (Mr. McIntosh) presiding.

Present: Messieurs Bissett, Bourassa, Grimmer, Hall, Jenkins, Johnston (Cape Breton North-Victoria), Letellier, Miss Macphail, McGibbon, McIntosh, McMillan, Neill, Perley (Sir George), Stinson, St-Père and Wentworth.—16.

Minutes of March 7th read and approved.

Dr. A. Grant Fleming, Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine of McGill University, and Managing Director of the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis General Health League, who had made an exhaustive survey of the general conditions of Montreal, was called, sworn and examined on the survey and its relation to unemployment, sickness and invalidity.

The witness retired.

On motion of Mr. Bourassa:

Resolved that the thanks of the Committee be tendered to Dr. Fleming for the very comprehensive evidence he had presented to the Committee.

The Chairman (Mr. McIntosh) conveyed to Dr. Fleming the thanks of the Committee and expressed the opinion that the evidence which the doctor had given would be of great assistance to the Committee in formulating its report to the House.

The Chairman announced that the Committee would continue consideration of this subject, namely, unemployment insurance, sickness and invalidity, at the next meeting, and that the next witness would be J. G. Fitzgerald, School of Hygiene, University of Toronto.

The Committee then adjourned till Thursday, March 14th, at 11 a.m.

Tuesday, April 16, 1929

MARCH 14th, 1929.

Pursuant to adjournment and notice, the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations met this day at 11 a.m.

The Chairman (Mr. McIntosh) presiding.

Present: Messieurs Bourassa, Church, Grimmer, Hall, Howard, Jenkins, Letellier, Miss Macphail, McIntosh, McMillan, Plunkett, St. Père and Woodworth.—13.

Minutes of March 12th read and approved.

Mr. Bourassa called the attention of the Committee to the fact that the printed report of the evidence of March 12 did not contain some remarks that he had made, and requested that they be printed as an addenda to No. 6 of the printed proceedings (to which the Committee agreed).

John G. Fitzgerald, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, Director of the School of Hygiene and the Connaught Laboratories of the University of Toronto, was called, sworn and examined.

The witness retired.

The Chairman announced that at the next meeting the Committee would take up the replies received from the various provinces on their report to the House last year, dealing with unemployment insurance, sickness and invalidity.

The Committee then adjourned till Tuesday, the 19th instant, at 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, April 16, 1929.

Pursuant to adjournment and notice, the Select Standing Committee met this day at 11 a.m.

The Chairman (Mr. McIntosh) presiding.

Minutes of March 14th and March 19th, read and approved.

Present: Messieurs Bourassa, Grimmer, Hall, Jenkins, Johnstone (Cape Breton), Letellier, McIntosh, Neill, Plunkett, Woodsworth, St-Père.—11.

Actuarial Report of Mr. A. E. Watson, Department of Insurance, filed as Exhibit No. 2.

A telegram from the Social Service Council of Canada was read by the Chairman, and on

Motion of Mr. Woodsworth,

Resolved, that their representatives, viz., Miss Whitton, Mr. Falk, and Mr. R. E. Mills, be heard on the subject of Family Allowances on Thursday, next, April 18th, at 10.30 a.m.

On motion of Mr. Woodsworth,

Resolved, that a sub-committee be appointed to draft a report to be submitted to the committee for approval, the sub-committee to consist of the following four members, Messieurs McIntosh, (Chairman), Johnstone (Cape Breton North-Victoria), Woodsworth, and St-Père.

Mr. Gerald H. Brown, (Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour), called, sworn and examined.

Witness retired.

Ordered that report of the United States Senate Committee on Education and Labour, *re* Causes of Unemployment be printed in the record.

Mr. R. A. Rigg, Director of Employment Service of Canada, Department of Labour, called, sworn and examined.

Witness retired.

The Committee adjourned until 10.30 a.m., Thursday, April 18, 1929.

Tuesday, April 23, 1929.

TUESDAY, April 23, 1929.

Pursuant to adjournment and notice, the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations met this day at 11 a.m., the Chairman (Mr. McIntosh) presiding.

Present: Messieurs Bissett, Hall, Howard, Jenkins, Johnstone (Cape Breton North-Victoria), Letellier, McGibbon, McIntosh, McMillan, Neill, Sir George Perley, Plunkett, Stinson, St-Père, Woodsworth, and Hon. Peter Heenan.—16.

A letter and telegram from the Social Service of Canada was read by the Chairman, and on motion of Mr. Woodsworth, it was resolved

That the three representatives of the Social Service Council of Canada be heard on Tuesday, April 30th, at 10.30 a.m., on the subject of family allowances.

Mr. William Stuart Edwards (Deputy Minister of Justice), called, sworn and examined.

Witness retired.

Mr. Robert Hamilton Coats (Dominion Statistician), called, sworn and examined.

Witness retired.

The Hon. Peter Heenan (Minister of Labour) gave further information to the Committee regarding the recommendations made in the report of the Committee to the House last session, and replied to questions on the answers that had been received from the various Provinces.

Committee adjourned until 10.30 a.m., Tuesday, April 30, 1929.

Pursuant to adjournment and notice, the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations met this day at 10.30 a.m., the Chairman (Mr. McIntosh) presiding.

Present: Messieurs Bell (*St. John-Albert*), Grimmer, Jenkins, Letellier, McIntosh, McMillan, Morin (*St. Hyacinthe-Rowville*), Neill, Plunkett, St-Père, Thorson, Woodsworth, Hon. Peter Heenan and Miss Macphail.—14.

Minutes of Tuesday, April 23, read and approved. The Committee proceeded to consider the draft report presented by the sub-committee appointed on Tuesday, April 16, and on motion of Mr. Thorson it was

Resolved,—That the following be the report of the Committee on the subject of insurance against unemployment, sickness and invalidity.

Your Committee has had under consideration a resolution adopted by the House on February 14th, 1929, as follows:—

That the Committee on Industrial and International Relations be authorized to investigate and report on insurance against unemployment, sickness and invalidity.

The following witnesses appeared before your Committee to give evidence on the said subject matter of investigation:—

A. Grant Fleming, M.D., Professor of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Montreal; J. G. Fitzgerald, Professor of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, University of Toronto; Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa; R. A. Rigg, Director of Employment Service of Canada, Ottawa; Andrew D. Watson, Dominion Department of Insurance, Ottawa; W. Stuart Edwards, Deputy Minister of Justice, Ottawa; Robert H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, Ottawa.

Dr. Grant Fleming and Dr. Fitzgerald gave evidence dealing specially with sickness insurance.

1. Your Committee would reaffirm the position taken in the final report adopted on June 6th of last session, namely:—

That your Committee accept and endorse the principle of unemployment insurance, based on compulsory contributions derived from the State, employer and employees.

2. Your Committee recognizes that, while it is highly desirable that such legislation should be uniform in all the provinces, and while social insurance has a federal aspect, nevertheless, according to the Department of Justice, under our constitution legislative jurisdiction in relation to the establishment of a compulsory system of unemployment insurance is vested exclusively in the provincial legislatures.

3. Your Committee finds that the provinces, on being consulted by the Department of Labour with regard to their attitude towards the establishment of a general scheme, do not appear to be prepared to take immediate action.

4. Under these circumstances, your Committee submits the following recommendations:—

(a) That with regard to sickness insurance, the Department of Pensions and National Health be requested to initiate a comprehensive survey of the field of public health, with special reference to a national health program. In this, it is believed that it would be possible to secure the co-operation of the provincial and municipal health departments, as well as the organized medical profession.

(b) That in the forthcoming census, provision should be made for the securing of the fullest possible data regarding the extent of unemployment and sickness, and that this should be compiled and published at as early a date as possible.

(c) That the Federal Government be requested to bring the subject matter of this reference before the next Federal-Provincial conference; and your Committee suggests, when the agenda for such a conference is being arranged that the provincial governments be invited to send representatives of the Employer and Employee to discuss the subject matter of this report.

Your Committee further recommends that 750 copies in English and 200 copies in French of this report, and the evidence upon which it is based, be printed in blue book form, and that Standing Order No. 64 be suspended in relation thereto.

All of which is respectively submitted.

C. R. McINTOSH,
Chairman.

Miss Charlotte Whitton, Secretary, Canadian Council on Child Welfare, called, sworn and examined on the subject of Family Allowances.

Witness retired.

Mrs. Mildred Kensit, Director, Children's Bureau of Montreal, called, sworn and examined on Family Allowances.

Witness retired.

Mr. Robert E. Mills, Director, Children's Aid Society, Toronto, called, sworn and examined on Family Allowances.

Witness retired.

The Committee adjourned until Friday, May 3rd, at 11.00 a.m.

WALTER HILL,
Clerk of Committee.

(b) That in the forthcoming census provision should be made for the securing of the latest possible data regarding the extent of unemployment and that this should be compiled and published as early as possible.

(c) That the Federal Government be requested to bring the subject matter of this report before the next Federal-Provincial conference; and your Committee suggests, when the agenda for such a conference is being arranged that the provincial governments be invited to send representatives of the employer and employee to discuss the subject matter of this report.

Your Committee further recommends that 250 copies in English and 200 copies in French of this report and the evidence upon which it is based be printed in blue book form and that Standing Order No. 64 be suspended in relation thereto.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. R. MEINTOSH
Clerk

Mr. Robert E. Mills, Director, Children's Aid Society, Toronto, called and examined on Family Allowances.

Mr. Alfred Kern, Director, Children's Bureau of Montreal, called and examined on Family Allowances.

Mr. Robert E. Mills, Director, Children's Aid Society, Toronto, called and examined on Family Allowances.

WALTER HILL,
Clerk of Committee.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

ROOM 425, HOUSE OF COMMONS,

TUESDAY, February 26, 1929.

The Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations meet at 11 o'clock a.m., Mr. C. R. McIntosh, the Chairman, presiding.

Hon. Mr. HEENAN: Mr. Chairman, Rev. Father and gentlemen, as a result of your deliberations last session, some substantial benefits have accrued, growing out of Mr. Woodsworth's bill and the deliberations of the committee upon it. One result is that a National Civil Service Council is being established, and is fairly under way at the present time. The organizations have selected their members to draft a constitution, and the Cabinet is now considering other portions of it. The order in council is now before the Cabinet.

As directed by the committee, we corresponded with the various provinces in regard to insurance against unemployment, sickness and invalidity, and we have received a reply, or an acknowledgment, from eight of the provinces—from all but Prince Edward Island. That correspondence will be placed before you, if you have not already seen it. The attitude of the provinces has not been very enthusiastic in connection with the unemployment, sickness, and invalidity scheme. Some of the provinces, being faced with old age pensions, and not knowing how far that provision will take them in a financial way, hesitate to embark on any new scheme. As I say, I have the answers from the provinces, but I think probably we had better leave them for the members to read, as I could only give you a very brief synopsis of them.

Mr. BOURASSA: Will those replies be printed?

Hon. Mr. HEENAN: That depends on the wish of the committee.

Mr. BOURASSA: I think it would be better.

Hon. Mr. HEENAN: Yes, I think so. I might say that I travelled throughout the country a great deal and met a number of members from the different provinces, and in discussing this situation with them, the thought they left with me was that they did not think they would be able to get their people to go along with them until they had the old age pensions scheme established and under way, to see what it would cost and how it would work out. While I was in England this past year I gave a great deal of study to the system there, although I had a fair knowledge of it. I entered into what might be termed negotiations to bring an expert over here in conformity with the recommendation of this committee, a man who had spent a great deal of time on these problems and who is a very prominent man in the labour movement over there. As a result of our discussions we felt that unless there was some tentative plan set up which would be considered feasible for the Dominion of Canada, it would be almost impossible to estimate the cost of any scheme. He thought it would be far better to first lay out a tentative plan, and then, if it was thought desirable, he, or someone else equally informed, would be glad to come over and discuss it with you. His thought in the matter was—and I confess I am disposed to agree with him—that if we wanted any information it would be better to send someone from Canada over there to study the situation, who, upon his return, would be with us continually and be able to recommend a policy for Canada. He thought that would be better than to have a man come in from another country to recommend a policy for this Dominion.

Mr. McMILLAN: Why could we not have that gentleman's name?

Hon. Mr. HEENAN: Because he will be in politics within the next few months.

I also discussed this matter with many prominent men, including members of the British cabinet, and those who may become members of the British cabinet, and when I outlined the conditions in Canada to them they found that our problem was not so easy as to enable them to recommend a particular scheme. For instance—and I am digressing for a moment—if a man is a machinist and goes on the employment list, he is registered, and is expected to go to any part of the country where he can secure employment as a machinist. In Canada, as you know, conditions are a little different. A man may be employed on a railway and be out of employment for two or three months, and he will then go into the bush, or elsewhere, and do other work; he might run a boat on the Lake of the Woods, or drive an automobile, or something of that nature. The difference in the conditions made it difficult for the prominent men in the British labour movement, with whom I discussed the question, to say just what would be the best system for a country like ours. That, gentlemen, is a brief outline of what we have done since we last met. I think perhaps the committee might give some further consideration to this question, as has been requested by some of the provinces, and perhaps form a tentative plan that would appear feasible for Canada. Then we might get an estimate of just what it would cost the country and the provinces. There is one important thing in connection with this question, and in connection with any plan you recommend—if you do recommend one—and that is, you must endeavour to formulate a plan that will carry the provinces with you, because this is not like the old age pensions. You cannot have a system which would permit one province to accept unemployment insurance, and another to reject it. It will have to be a Dominion-wide affair; every province will have to go into it, or it will not work out as well as we would like. I think that is all I have to say, except to assure you that if at any time you desire any officials of our department to appear before you, they will be glad to do so, and give you any information you may require. Personally, I may say that I will try to attend the sittings of your committee much more regularly than I have done.

Mr. BOURASSA: Mr. Chairman, I am sure we are very thankful to the Minister for his illuminating explanation of his trip both through Canada and abroad, and without passing comment which might be too eulogistic for the Minister at the present time, it seems to me the first thing we should do is to have these communications from the provinces printed and distributed, not only to the members of the committee, but to the members of the House, after which we can probably take up this question more intelligently.

Mr. McMILLAN: I second that suggestion.

Carried.

The CHAIRMAN: I am sure I am expressing the sentiments of all the members present when I say that we would like to see the Minister here as often as possible.

Mr. BOURASSA: And, if possible, have him stay all the time.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes. We will ask him for a one hundred per cent attendance.

We have Father Lebel with us this morning. I would ask him to come forward now, and we will get his evidence on the reference before the Committee. I do not think it is necessary for me to read the reference again.

FATHER LEON LABEL, S. J. called and sworn.

By the Chairman:

Q. What is your name in full, Father?—A. Léon Label, S. J.

Q. What position do you occupy at the present time, Father?—A. I am teacher of Philosophy at the Immaculate Conception, Montreal.

Q. You understand the reference before the committee, Father, and we would ask you to unfold that reference in your own way as fully as possible. We will later, or perhaps throughout your address, ask a question or two on the subject you are dealing with.—A. Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I am very grateful to the Committee for giving me this opportunity to speak my mind on the subject, a subject in which I am very interested, and one which should interest legislators.

According to the words of the Minister of Labour, our present government seems to be interested in social questions, such as insurance, with which family allowance is also connected. I must apologize to the Committee for speaking in English. I am afraid my English is rather poor, but I will do my best in order to be understood.

All sound economists and legislators agree that the family is the fundamental unit of society. From families society draws its substance and without them it could not subsist, so that the strength of any nation and the degree of its true civilization, depend in great part on the vitality of its fundamental unit just as the strength of a living body depends on the health and vigor of the cells which compose it. Hence, a state which pretends to progressive organization should attend, in its legislation, to the means of facilitating the existence and well-being of the family; and supposing that a change in social conditions renders the economic organization unfavourable to it, it is an essential duty of the state to modify economics in order to readapt them to family needs.

Moreover, in order that a nation may continue in existence it is necessary that it contain a certain proportion of what economists call large families. By large families I do not mean the family of twenty, nor the family of fifteen, nor yet the family of twelve. What economists call large families are families of four or more. A nation should contain a certain proportion of those large families if it wants to continue in existence. This is common sense. Suppose for a moment that a society is composed only of bachelors, or of childless families, it would not take an oracle to tell what would happen after one generation. With families of one child society would rapidly disappear from the face of the earth; even families of two children could not maintain their number in the course of generations unless both children came to maturity and each founded a family, whereas it often happens that one or the other dies prematurely or remains unmarried.

Economists maintain that a family must number at least three children in order that it shall not dwindle from one generation to another. It is, therefore, families of four or more children which make up for the celibates, for the childless and small families, and, consequently, a nation which does not contain a certain proportion of large families is doomed to more or less rapid extinction.

The importance of large families is even greater in a country like Canada, which possess immense territories and innumerable resources to be exploited, a country which is burdened by debt weighing heavily on a small disseminated population, and stands close to a nation which exercises a strong hold on our countrymen, due to the higher standard of living and milder climate prevailing there; so much so, that, despite the efforts of our governmental and national societies, we are facing this abnormal situation, namely: Canada an exceedingly

[Reverend Father Leon Label, S.J.]

rich and prosperous country with an underpopulated territory, with immense stretches of land waiting only for men to turn into money the riches of its soil, suffering yearly an emigration proportionately greater than an overpopulated country.

Everybody knows that from 1900 to 1921, 2,000,000 men disappeared from Canada. During the following five years, from 1921 to 1926, according to official statistics, 675,000 left Canada, so that our net increase during this period was only 600,000, whereas we received during that time 608,000 immigrants. Australia, with a smaller population and a lesser number of immigrants, enjoyed an increase of 750,000 during the same period.

Mr. BOURASSA: If you will allow me to interrupt, Father, just for the sake of accuracy, you mean people, not men?

The WITNESS: People, yes. Australia with a smaller population and a lesser number of immigrants, enjoyed an increase of 750,000 during the same period. If Canada continues to increase at the same yearly rate as it has done from 1921, that is, 120,000, the Canadian population would be less than 13,000,000 in 1950, which is far from the 23,000,000 predicted by the Premier of one of the provinces some months ago.

Many would perhaps suggest intensifying immigration as a means of filling the gap. But that remedy does not seem to be a very happy one. Immigrants are costly; they must not be too numerous for assimilation, especially those from foreign countries. On the other hand, we know the difficulties encountered in immigration from the British Isles. Farmers will not come to Canada; they are not numerous enough in England; good workers will not easily agree to emigrate, because they do not find in Canada the benefits of those social insurances against sickness, invalidity, enforced idleness and so on, which they actually enjoy in their own country. This statement was confirmed by Mr. Falk, an Englishman who resided in Canada for twenty years. Comparing the situation of the Canadian and the English worker, from many points of view, the situation of the English worker is more secure.

Moreover, as the years run on, England will be less and less in a position to send us immigrants, for since the end of the World War, the birthrate in England has become lower than in France. For the first three months of 1927, according to Henry Somerville, the number of deaths in Great Britain and Wales exceeded that of births, and on August 9, 1928, Herbert Bailey, a correspondent of the British United Press, was compelled to write the following:

A new angle to the problem of British emigration to Canada is being stressed to-day by the newspapers, which are pointing out that the fall in the British birthrate and the readjustment of British industries are certain within a decade to make Britain cease to be a "population exporting" country. Hence the Dominions will then be unable to secure British stock for their empty lands.

This means a danger for the future of Canada as a British country, the more so because a similar decrease is being registered in the birthrate of all the Canadian provinces.

Hence it follows, as an imperative necessity, that our economic conditions should be so adapted as to favour the welfare of families, so that young men may not be induced to protract indefinitely the foundation of a home, and that large families may not be forced to emigrate to the United States in the hope of finding there a decent living.

Unfortunately since the economic revolution which caused the huge development of large industry, and the introduction of machinery, social conditions have been evolving in a direction almost opposite to the interests of the wage

earner who happens to be the head of a family. We need but glance at the economic condition which preceded the revolution in order to be convinced of the fact.

At a time when the whole production was done in small shops every workman enjoyed the possibility, after working a certain time, under an employer to become a partner in his turn, thus increasing his revenues according to the increasing of his family charges. He had, moreover, the full liberty to dispose of his time, to work 12, 14 or 16 hours if necessary, in order to supply the needs of his family. Finally, there was nothing to prevent him from making use of his children as soon as they were able to work, the standard of education not requiring at that time a long stay at school.

At the present time, the great majority of the wage earners are deprived of the possibility of becoming employers. Great production and huge manufacture oblige them to remain wage earners as long as they live, with an increase of wages during their working life, it is true, but not in the same proportion as their family responsibilities. After forty-five years, when these responsibilities weigh heavily on him, the modern worker—unlike the wage earner of an earlier day—is not at liberty to prolong his working day and thus increase his output. The eight-hour day has been imposed upon him by modern civilization as well as a long and costly stay at school for his children. All these are equivalent to a kind of expropriation by which he is partly deprived of his means of earning, and nothing has been given him in return. There are laws preventing the boy now from working in manufacture before a certain age, and after the age of sixteen some nations prohibit long hours of work.

I do not want to be taken as criticizing that kind of legislation. Those things are very good; indeed they are necessary at the present time. Eventually the boy will profit by it; because he will be more healthy, and more intellectually fitted for the battle of life. Society will draw benefits from such legislation, because we will have more intelligent citizens, and so forth, but in the meantime a father of a large family must battle along as best he can. He has to feed the family, clothe them and send them to school, and he has been deprived of a part of his means of earning, and nothing has been given in return to compensate for this.

The situation is further complicated by the lowering of infant mortality. Besides the fact that medical treatment which formerly was dispensed with is now a fresh source of expense for the head of the family, the coming in to this world now is a very costly job.

Mr. McMILLAN: Too costly. We want to register a protest against it.

The WITNESS: It often happens that the children saved from death by a more enlightened intervention remain weak and sickly, and for years are a source of care and expense which impose a heavy burden on the income of the father, and increase the fatigue of the mother. Add to this that large families are excluded from apartment houses; that the modern four and five room flats are not fit for them; that they are refused roomier lodgings because they lack resources to pay the rent, or simply because they have the fortune, or the misfortune, to have many children. Think also of the question of servants who must actually be paid a wage often greater than the rent itself, and who, as is very often the case, generally flatly refuse to work where there are many children. Remember finally that playgrounds are wanting in our large cities, and that there exist municipal regulations allowing the police to arrest children found playing in the street, and you will be forced to the conclusion that the task of raising even a moderate family in our crowded cities has become a serious problem, especially in the case of the wage earner. The conditions have become aggravated by the unequal distribution of family burdens. Formerly, a large family was the general rule. Marriages were contracted at an early age; young

men started homemaking often before twenty, and then it happened that large families were the general rule; and, as it was the general rule, they had the same resources and lived very moderately. But actually to-day, on account of the increase in the cost of living, on account of the luxuries indulged in by the young people of both sexes, the young men are obliged to delay establishing homes until they are able to earn the income necessary to support a family. As a rule, ten to fifteen, and perhaps more, years have slipped by, and so it is that we see many bachelors of thirty-five years waiting to get married. That is why the number of bachelors and married men with small families have increased so considerably.

To give the statistics of Belgium, twenty-nine per cent of the males are unmarried; fifteen per cent are married without children. That means forty-four per cent without any family responsibilities. Sixteen per cent have but one child; twelve have two children; eight per cent have three children, and twenty per cent have four or more children. And in those statistics dependent children are considered those under twenty-one. If they were counted under fourteen or sixteen the proportion would be even greater. Thus forty-four per cent of the male population of Belgium have no family responsibilities; thirty-six per cent have but light responsibilities, and twenty per cent carry heavy responsibilities. In other words, twenty per cent raise almost twice as many children as the other eighty per cent.

Now, the same obtains in England. In England before the War, twenty-seven per cent were bachelors; twenty-five per cent married without children. That means fifty-two per cent. But this is only among workers, it is not in the country at large. Seventeen per cent had but one child; thirteen had two children; nine per cent had three, and nearly ten per cent had four or more.

In Australia, counting all the workers, forty-five per cent are bachelors; sixteen and one half per cent are married without any children; eight per cent have one child; eight per cent have two, and twenty-two per cent have three or more.

What is the effect of this unequal distribution of family responsibility? In a community of adults of equal resources or income, where the majority of those adults have scarcely any family responsibilities, that majority may be well off, or even rich. They spend more money; they multiply their wants; they develop expensive tastes and raise the standard of living, and the cost of living rises for the whole population. That is what we see to-day. The cost of comforts has been broadened.

The large families, submerged in this mass, can neither lodge nor feed nor clothe nor educate nor amuse themselves as they could two centuries ago; they are in the grasp of social needs, and, lacking resources, are exposed to intolerable privation.

The problem of the subsistence of the family wage earner is one which must draw the attention of legislatures, and more so because in our societies, industrialized and commercialized, as they are, actually more than one half of the population seems to depend on a salary to find a subsistence. According to the last census of Canada, of every one thousand citizens, 505 were on the farms and rural districts, and 495 were in the urban districts. Now, since that time I think the proportion has changed and in some of the provinces, such as Quebec and Ontario, the proportion is reversed. In Quebec the proportion was 560 in urban districts and 440 in the rural districts, and we must remember the fact that even in the rural districts they depend on salaries and wages for their living. In Ontario the proportion is yet greater, I think it is 580 in the cities and 420 in the rural districts.

Mr. BOURASSA: Including the villages?

[Reverend Father Leon Lebel, S.J.]

The WITNESS: Yes, including the villages, and it seems to me that the condition is growing worse as time goes on. For instance, let us consider the growth in automobiles and motor vehicles, which are taking the place of horses. There are 25,000,000 automobiles in the United States, or one for every five persons. In Canada I think the proportion is one automobile for every seven or eight persons, and I do not doubt that within five years that proportion will also be one in five. —That means that one-third of the stretches of lands which were formerly employed to produce hay and oats for nourishing horses are to-day reserved for the production of farm produce.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: And golf courses.

The WITNESS: And the American farmers have begun to adapt themselves to that condition and are beginning the cultivation of vegetables by the use of machines and scientific methods, thereby creating an overproduction. We know very well that the statistics of the United States record that there is an overproduction on most farms of the United States, and the Minister of Agriculture seems to think that the only way to solve the problem—the most efficacious way—would be to control the production, to limit it, because it exists at the present time. That means that with fewer farmers there will be more production. Where do these farmers go? They are gathering in the cities.

Mr. McMILLAN: May I make this observation, that while there is an overproduction along certain lines of articles that easily strike the markets, there is a serious underproduction in other directions, notably amongst the live stock. There is a serious underproduction of live stock in the United States at the present time.

Mr. HEAPS: Does not also the question of under-consumption enter into the consideration?

The WITNESS: It is possible. Now, the consequence of it is the gathering in the cities of these men, and they are actually fostering in the United States a new method of cultivating vegetables and fruit by the use of what they call mulch paper, by which they rapidly kill the weeds and require less handiwork. By keeping up the humidity and simulating the warmth of the sun they can multiply their production by two, three, four, five, and in some cases six. This method is spreading very rapidly. That means that the number of farms will still further decrease and yet production will increase.

Now this gathering of farmers in the cities comes with the application to industry of scientific methods, what is called industrialization, which means that ten or fifteen men are replaced with a machine so that they are obliged to produce three or four times what they would do otherwise. That means an over-production in industry, and, with social insurance not established, lack of work. In all nations where this industrialization has been established and has spread, we notice that after forty-five years it is getting more and more difficult to find work, because you know that to serve these machines with rapidity it needs a young man, with all his resources. Now, I ask how it will be possible to raise families henceforth. These other factors explain the rapid decline in natality in civilization after the war. England and Sweden have fallen lower than France, and Germany with so large a level of natality is at the level of France. France, of all the other nations, alone has maintained its level after the war, when we would have expected it to go down four or five points, and I think it is on account of the family allowance that they have succeeded in keeping their rate of natality on the level. In Canada the same thing obtained. In 1921 the rate of natality was 26·4. In the five years from 1921 it had fallen down to 22. Canada, for the eight provinces, excepting Quebec, lost 4·4, and the province of Quebec sunk even faster, because from

37.6 in 1921, it fell to 32.1 in 1926, showing a loss of $5\frac{1}{2}$ points; so that Canada has to rely mainly on its natural increase to build up a population. Economists anticipate, not only for Canada but elsewhere, a stabilization of the white population. They are fearing—especially those in Europe—that the white race is imperilled, and in danger of seeing its population go down. Mr. C. W. Peterson in his booklet "Canada's Population Problem" concludes with the following words:

Economists freely predict a stationary, or possibly receding, future world population. Beyond all shadow of doubt, in 15 or 20 years Canada will look overseas in vain for surplus man-power to develop her resources. So we are essentially working against time in our present leisurely colonization effort. With the passing of each year the problem will be irrevocably intensified. For a few years yet European countries may remain partly over-populated with adults, but our chances to secure more people are dwindling steadily day by day. It requires no prophetic foresight to conclude that the time limit, within which Canada may solve her population problem, in terms of millions of new citizens, is coming to an end.

So that Canada has to rely mainly on its natural increase, to build the population. That does not mean that we should cease immigration, but I should say it means that it is useless to bring out, at great cost, numerous immigrants if we cannot keep them in Canada, or if we can not prevent the Canadian born from crossing the border. As was said recently by the Premier of British Columbia, "You cannot collect much rain in a leaky barrel", and you cannot build a population if the emigration equals the immigration. The first operation is to cure the leak. One of the most efficacious remedies would be to solve the problem of the subsistence of the family. Now, this problem has for many decades occupied the minds of the economists, and after long discussions they arrived at what they thought was an adequate solution, namely, the living wage. It is necessary that the wage be a living one, otherwise it would be to admit that our present organization, of which we are so proud, is inferior to that of slavery. What do they mean by a living wage? That is to pay every adult male worker a minimum wage sufficient to cover the expenses of a family of five persons, the father, the mother and the three children. In fact, if we accept the modern economist's idea, everybody—employer, employee, the man in the street—all admit that a living wage is the most reasonable solution, and we see that all the governments to-day are preparing statistics of the cost of living based upon what is necessary to maintain a family of five. That means they adopt implicitly the living wage as a real solution. Everybody considers it as a panacea which will completely solve the problem of the family. Unfortunately this would not be a panacea at all. Compared with the present economic possibilities it appears as a mere Utopia. The inadequacy of the living wage for solving the problem of the family has been established by many modern economists, such as Paul Douglas in the United States, Miss E. F. Rathbone, and Mr. J. Cohen in England, and Mr. A. B. Piddington in Australia. Making use of official statistics they state that if every adult male worker should receive a wage sufficient for a family of five, commerce and industry would pay more for wives and children than there are people in the whole nation. In the United States, for instance, where there are approximately 18,000,000 male adults who are gainfully employed, to pay each of them enough to support a family of five would mean granting maintenance for 90,000,000 people, and this, supposing that each worker would be paid only the minimum wage. But we must take into account the supplement which has to be paid to skilled labour. The statistics prove that 50 per

cent must be added for that item, which would mean that the maintenance of 42,000,000 people would be involved. Add to this the wages paid to male workers under 21 years of age, and those paid to women and girls and you are forced to conclude that the wage bill of commerce and industry should be sufficient to sustain more people than there are in the United States. Yet notwithstanding that immense effort, the solution would be almost inadequate and very poor. Statistics show that among the working class nearly 80 per cent are bachelors or heads of small families; 10 per cent only are heads of families of five, these having about 40 per cent of the dependent children of the nation. To pay the vital wages to all adult male workers would mean that 80 per cent would receive more than their needs, ten per cent would receive according to their needs, and 10 per cent would receive less than their needs. In other words, with the family-of-five wages, millions of phantom children and wives would be provided for by commerce and industry, while millions of flesh and blood children would lack adequate support. As Doctor Paul Douglas says, the family-of-five advocates seem to believe that by overpaying many workers they will atone for greatly underpaying others. Moreover, the family-of-five wages is a mere Utopia. Although for many decades the living wage was advocated by employees, accepted in principle by employers, applauded by everybody, yet in not a single country has it been achieved, not even in the United States. That is evident in the United States. There the economists have established a budget for a family of five of \$2,000—a decent standard. Eighty per cent of the wage earners do not receive such wages, but we must not be too harsh on the subject because many of the wage earners in the United States have other resources than wages, revenue and income from other sources and yet statistics are there for the wages themselves showing that 31 per cent of the wage earners in the United States actually receive wages under \$1,250, which is considered by economists as the budget for a bachelor.

In Canada, the budget for a family of five is adopted by many economists. The statisticians of the government give every month in the Labour Gazette what they estimate a family budget should be, and they give a figure for expenses of a family of five for one week, giving only what is required for nourishment, for rent, and for heating, and they say that in order to have a complete budget there should be added 50 per cent to the figure given by the government. According to this, the family budget in Canada would be between \$1,600 and \$1,700—\$1,650. Many of our economists have tried to comply with the first part of the budget established by the statisticians. Miss Gould, of Toronto, estimates a family budget to be \$2,160. That is the highest one I have ever seen. Mr. Comeau, of Montreal, having made an estimate based on inquiries of the very small workers, estimates it at \$1,931. That seems to be a little too high. Mr. Hushion estimates it at \$1,803; Mr. St. Pierre estimates it at \$1,700, and, most conservative of all, Mr. G. B. Clark of the Social Agencies of Montreal estimates it at \$1,101.76. He explains in his report that he wants to take the lowest possible standard, and that he has omitted those items on which it is very difficult to strike an average, such as physicians' fees, and we all know that in many cases the charges for physicians' fees run into a considerable amount. He also omits drugs and insurance, charity expenses, union dues, and recreation—all expenses for recreation—tobacco, candy, stationery, replacement of kitchen utensils, towels and bedding. They are all excluded. If you add something for all of these items, I think his figure would probably go over \$1,300.

Now, the variations in those budgets are explained precisely by that. There are two standards taken by the economists, the average standard, according to the man living in general society, and a low standard, such as what is

absolutely necessary to exist—not to live. So Mr. Hushion's estimate of a merely existing budget of \$1,200, means that a family of five would only exist; it would not die; it would not starve to death, but it could not live according to the standards of our nation.

Now, the Commission created by the government to study the minimum wages of women has set a budget for women workers at \$634, taking a figure lower than that by any of the organizations which they had consulted—

Mr. BOURASSA: That is for single women?

The WITNESS: For single women, yes. What are the wages in Canada? In 77 of the main industries I think that actually the average wage is below a thousand dollars. We must consider in connection with that that many of the workers are girls and women, and many are young men, so if we would take the average wage of the male adult worker, the figure would be a little higher. But I maintain that there are in Canada whole classes of workers who earn less than \$1,000, and those are what we call "unskilled labour." For unskilled labour the recognized tariff is 35 cents an hour; some earn 30 cents an hour, and in some industries only 25. Many men who work with shovels are only earning that. But, supposing a man earns 35 cents an hour, and works ten hours a day, 300 days a year without losing Saturday afternoons; that means a theoretical annual wage of \$1,050, which is far below the family budget—even the "existing budget." And we know very well—as I have been told by organizations on oath—that the average wages of unskilled labour range about \$800. When we consider that, and further consider that the budget of a girl is estimated at \$634 in Quebec, we wonder how the father of a family if he has one, two, three and sometimes four and five children, can manage to live. He will live, but his children have no advantages. He is obliged to take his children from school as soon as they are able to earn 50 cents or a dollar a week, and sometimes the mother is obliged to go out and work, which is a very sad condition. The reason for this failure must be found in the fact that industry and commerce in general do not possess the resources sufficient to pay all a living wage. The employers have not sufficient resources to pay. That has been made clear by a scientific inquiry by the Government of Australia in which expert statisticians declared that by distributing to the working population the entire value of all the merchandise produced in the country a fifty per cent increase in wages would not be obtained. It was precisely that inquiry which marked the beginning of the establishment of family allowances in Australia.

On the other hand, inquiries made in Germany, England and the United States have proved that the share of profits coming to capitalists and contractors, compared with that which the workers received in salary does not, on the whole, exceed ten per cent. But I think in the United States and Canada the proportion would be greater, that the benefits to the industrial men in general would be a little greater. How could employers then raise the general wage fifty per cent if they make only ten per cent of the whole. We know very well that every year there is a proportion of employers who go into bankruptcy. Surely they cannot raise the salaries fifty per cent. Then there is a large proportion of employers who just stand on their feet and make no profits. The greatest number of firms and employers in Canada and other countries have moderate profits. They cannot raise substantially the wages of their employees unless they increase the price of their products, in which event up would go the cost of living, and we would be practically on the same level again. There is a small proportion of the larger firms who are making great profits. Those firms could raise the wages of their employees, but generally they are the ones who do not. So the

only way of having a general raising of wages would be for all employers to put together their resources, give all their revenues to the employees and produce without dividends; but I think that era is not yet here.

So that the living wage is a failure. It was not realized in the two richest countries of the world—the United States and Canada—and in the most prosperous period of their existence. Now, if it has not been established I wonder where and when it could be established, how it could be realized. Are we entitled to conclude that nothing is to be done in the matter, that large families are to be left to fight for their lives under the diverse conditions confronting them? If nothing is to be done then the Bolshevist contention is well founded, that the present capitalistic organization has to be overthrown, because under present conditions men are doomed to lead a life of poverty and privation.

Now, European economists and business men have concluded otherwise. They have looked at our economic machine, and they have seen that there is a wheel missing somewhere in the machine, but that it would be very easy to put that wheel in place in order that we might proceed more smoothly; and they have arrived at the conclusion that our economic system can be easily corrected so as to fit the change in conditions that has taken place. Their solution consists in paying the worker who is the head of a family a supplementary contribution proportional to his family responsibilities. This contribution, which they call "family allowances," is not to be paid directly by the individual employer to his own employees. It is distributed from a general fund to which all employees contribute, according to the number of employees or the total amount paid in wages. There is an equalization in connection with this fund. The amount an employer has to pay is always the same, no matter what proportion of bachelors and heads of families he has in his employ. Suppose two firms employ one hundred men working for \$30 a week. One firm has only fathers of families or heads of families. Let us say that with all those heads of families there are so many dependent children.

By Mr. Heaps:

Q. Do you favour such a fund coming from industry or do you feel it should come out of State taxation?—A. Well, I will come to that afterwards. If one of the employers should only have bachelors in his employ, and the other only fathers of large families, the cost is the same at the end of the week, according to the equalization of this fund.

Nor are family allowances to be considered as a wage paid to the head of a family in return for his work. It is not a salary, it is not a wage. It is a recognition of eminent service rendered to society, and to the employer, which will assure the prosperity and development of the country in the future.

Under the principle "equal work equal pay", it may be said that if you augment the remuneration paid to the worker who is the head of a family you will be obliged to augment the remuneration paid to everyone else. The logic is there. The principle of equal work equal pay is an old one, that is, paying wages as a matter of strict justice. If two men give to the same employer the same labour, the employer has satisfied justice if he gives the same wages, no matter if one is a bachelor and the other a head of a family—equal work and equal pay. And that is the reason why organized labour and employers have always been opposed to making any difference in the matter of wages between bachelors and heads of families. But there is another principle founded on reason, "each according to his needs"; because in a proper state of society everyone must be able to live, and those who are workers, since they must live on their labour, must find in their wages the means of living each according to his needs.

To-day, those two principles are merged, and harmoniously merged. When the earner goes to the cashier for his wages it is a case of equal work equal pay, but he goes also to the compensation fund, if he is the head of a family, and then he receives according to his needs.

By Mr. Bouchard:

Q. Have you considered the proposal made by the Labour Committee of the League of Nations, and put before the Congress last October, a resolution to develop in the homes a craft by which the worker and his family by making some artistic article might supplement his salary, or their salary, in a very efficient way? Do you see any solution in that?—A. Certainly, it would be a great help, but I do not think it would be complete.

The CHAIRMAN: The suggestion has been made that the Committee call Father Lebel again. He happens to have a lot of material, and of necessity he must take some time to develop it.

Mr. BOURASSA: It seems to me that the Father has put before us in an admirable manner what I would call the foreword of the problem, setting forth the conditions under which the needs have arisen. Later he will give us the details. I think we need them and I think we will all enjoy hearing the Father work out his system. I do not think we should crowd Father Lebel in any way. I think he should finish to-day the exposition of the basic principles, and then reserve for another sitting the exposition of his scheme.

Mr. McMILLAN: It will be continuous in the report anyway.

The CHAIRMAN: It is almost one o'clock now. If Father Lebel could stop at a suitable point it would be all right.

Mr. LETELLIER: An adjournment at this stage would be convenient to the members of the Committee, as I presume some of the members will have questions to ask the reverend Father.

The WITNESS I think this would be a good place to stop.

The witness retired.

The Committee adjourned until 11.00 o'clock a.m., on Wednesday, February 27, 1929.

EXHIBITS

(Copy)

OTTAWA, July 31, 1928.

DEAR SIR,—I desire to draw your attention to the report of the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations with respect to Insurance against Unemployment, Sickness and Invalidity, which was adopted by the House of Commons on June 6th last.

I am sending you herewith a copy of the final report of the Committee for the consideration of your Government and as you will note from paragraph 7 on page 237 the matter is to be further considered at the next session of Parliament I would be glad to have an expression of your views thereon.

I might add that the report of the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence is now in the hands of the printer and as soon as the same is off the press I shall be pleased to forward you a few copies.

Yours very truly,

PETER HEENAN,

Minister of Labour.

(The above was forwarded to all the Provincial Governments).

(Copy)

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

OFFICE OF THE PREMIER

HALIFAX, August 3, 1928.

DEAR SIR,—I have your letter of July 31st. The whole subject matter will have to be studied with great care by the Government, and for that purpose we will await the printed report of the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence.

Meantime I have to point out that while the Government is sympathetic toward all modern measures of similar character which have for their object the betterment of living conditions, the limiting factor in the Province of Nova Scotia is that of finance. For practically fifteen years this Province has not had a balanced Budget, and before we can take up the subject matter of industrial and international relations we are immediately confronted with a very heavy obligation which would arise with the adoption of the Old Age Pension system.

Yours very truly,

E. N. RHODES,

Premier.

HON. PETER HEENAN,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

ENR:OB

(Copy)

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

THE PREMIER

SAINT JOHN, N.B., August 3, 1928.

Honourable PETER HEENAN,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

MY DEAR MINISTER:—Your letter 31st ult. received with reference to insurance against unemployment, sickness and invalidity.

Of course, I recognize the desirability of some such provisions as these, but I think you will understand that, faced with the question of Old Age Pensions and what I regret to say seems to be the probable withdrawal by your Government of the assistance to technical education, it is utterly impossible for a Province with such limited means as New Brunswick to consider, at all, the subject about which you write. These things are simply matters of financial ability to do things, and when we have not got the money we cannot, and should not, undertake the responsibility.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN B. BAXTER.

(Copy)

MINISTER'S OFFICE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LABOUR

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

QUEBEC, August 7, 1928.

To the Honourable PETER HEENAN,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I duly received yours of the 31st ult., drawing my attention to the report of the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations with respect to Insurance against Unemployment, Sickness and Invalidity, adopted by the House of Commons on June 6th last, and wish to state, in answer, that it will be duly submitted to the attention of my colleagues of the Cabinet.

Yours truly,

ANTONIN GALIPEAULT.

(Copy)

MINISTER OF LABOUR

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA, August 6, 1928.

HON. PETER HEENAN,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I have before me yours of the 31st ultimo with the Report of the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations with respect to Insurance against Unemployment, Sickness and Invalidity which was adopted by the House of Commons on June 6th last.

This matter is one of very considerable importance and in view of the fact that the present Government of the Province will be retiring from office within a few days I feel that any expression of governmental opinion in so far as this Province is concerned should be made by the new Government rather than by the outgoing one. Constitutional points are involved which are important in themselves and the policy to be pursued is a vital one to a large number of people. I shall therefore leave your letter with my Deputy in order that he may bring it to the attention of the incoming Minister upon his taking office.

Yours very truly,

A. M. MANSON.

(Copy)

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

MINISTER OF LABOUR

VICTORIA, B.C., Sept. 25, 1928.

HON. PETER HEENAN,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—I have before me your communication of July 31st, addressed to the Hon. A. M. Manson, K.C., Attorney-General and Minister of Labour, on the question of Unemployment Insurance, together with his reply under date of August 6th.

As the Government of the day has not given consideration to the question of Unemployment Insurance I would be glad to accept your kind offer to furnish me with a report of the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence laid before the Select Standing Committee of the House of Commons, on Industrial Relations with respect to Insurance against Unemployment, Sickness and Invalidity; also the Report that was adopted by the House on June 6th last.

At the present time I have no views to offer on the Report of the Committee.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) W. A. McKENZIE,

Minister.

(Copy)

OFFICE OF THE PREMIER

ALBERTA

EDMONTON, August 8, 1928.

DEAR SIR,—I acknowledge your letter of the 31st ultimo enclosing report of the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations with respect to Insurance against Unemployment, Sickness and Invalidity, which was adopted by the House of Commons on June 6th last.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) E. A. BROWN,
Secretary.

Minister of Labour,
Dominion Government,
Ottawa, Ontario.

(Copy)

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA,

August 13, 1928.

The Honourable PETER HEENAN,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. HEENAN: I have the letter written by you to the Premier under date of 31st July last, and also copy of the Report of the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations.

This Report covers particularly the item of unemployment insurance, and I note that the Committee experienced great difficulty in arriving at any definite conclusion owing to the lack of data as to the amount of unemployment either constant or occasional in character. While the Committee accepts and endorses the principle of unemployment insurance, based on compulsory contributions from the State, the employer and the employee, it recommended to Parliament that the question be again referred to the committee at the next Session.

I presume the suggestion of the Committee, that the Government obtain from Great Britain expert advice on the subject, has been followed and much additional evidence will be before the Committee when they reconsider the matter.

While we have not in this province given serious consideration to unemployment insurance we had a special Committee examine into and report on the unemployment situation. A copy of this Report is enclosed for your information.

I cannot at this moment give expression to any positive views on adoption of the unemployment insurance plan in this province. The matter is one to which very serious consideration will have to be given before coming to any definite conclusion and personally I think it wise to wait until the matter has received more complete attention by the Industrial and International Relations Committee. I shall welcome any additional material that you may be able to supply.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) W. J. MAJOR,
Attorney General.

WJM/CC
Encl.

(Copy)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND LABOUR

ONTARIO

TORONTO, August 28, 1928.

Hon. PETER HEENAN,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

DEAR SIR: I received your letter of the 31st ultimo in which you direct my attention to the report of the Select Standing Committee of Industrial and International relations.

On looking over this report I find that it deals almost exclusively with the question of unemployment insurance. The question of unemployment insurance in Canada is one that has not received a great deal of attention in this country because it has been felt that employment conditions in conjunction with public opinion did not warrant any action being taken on it. The report points out that the question of unemployment insurance is primarily a provincial responsibility. There may be a divergence of opinion regarding this aspect of the matter but the fact is that provincial governments have not as yet made any decided pronouncement on the question of unemployment insurance.

I am anxious that every consideration be given to the conclusions arrived at by the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International relations, and will be glad to direct the attention of the Ontario Government to the subject matter of this report.

It seems to me however that before anything tangible is accomplished in the matter of unemployment insurance, it will be necessary for the representatives of Provincial Governments to meet in conference and give this question their most serious consideration. It is probable that at some future date, such a meeting will take place and the merits or otherwise of having unemployment insurance and other forms of social insurance, made applicable in the respective provinces carefully gone over.

I shall look forward to receiving the published report of the minutes of proceedings and evidence to which your letter refers and will peruse same with very great interest.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) FORBES GODFREY,
Minister of Health and Labour.

JB/GB

(Copy)

PREMIER'S OFFICE

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA, October 22, 1928.

Honourable PETER HEENAN,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

DEAR SIR: I shall be pleased to place before Honourable Mr. Gardiner, for attention, upon his return to the office shortly, your letter of October 16, together with a copy of the final report of the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations, upon the question of Insurance against Unemployment, Sickness and Invalidity.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) A. M. BURTON,
Secretary.

I am anxious that every consideration be given to the conclusions arrived at by the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations and will be glad to direct the attention of the Ontario Government to the subject matter of this report. It seems to me however that before anything feasible is accomplished in the matter of unemployment insurance, it will be necessary for the representatives of Provincial Governments to meet in conference and give this question their most serious consideration. It is probable that at some future date, such a meeting will take place and the merits or otherwise of having unemployment insurance and other forms of social insurance made applicable in the respective provinces carefully gone over. I shall look forward to receiving the published report of the minutes of proceedings and evidence to which your letter refers and will pursue same with very great interest.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) FORBES GODFREY,

Minister of Health and Labour.

ROOM 425, HOUSE OF COMMONS,

WEDNESDAY, February 27, 1929.

The Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations met at 11 o'clock a.m., the Chairman, Mr. C. R. McIntosh, presiding.

REV. FATHER LEON LABEL, S. J., recalled.

THE WITNESS: In order to review briefly what I said yesterday, I may say that the question which is at stake is the subsistence of the family of the worker.

MR. BOURASSA: Just before you start, Father, when you are giving out your statistics in regard to the workers, are you including both the rural and the urban workers?

THE WITNESS: I will come to that a little later, Mr. Bourassa. The subsistence of the family of the worker has been a problem which for decades has stimulated the mental activities of the economists. It has been found impossible to provide for that subsistence by the sole means of wages, because by the sole means of wages the economists are running on a wheel. When the wages are not sufficient for the subsistence of a family there is a pressure tending toward the general raising of wages, but we find that if wages are raised, say, 50 per cent, the cost of living also rises 50 per cent. They are in the same ratio. So the family allowance has been devised by our economists as the sole method of breaking away from the vicious circle. They mention that family allowances are not to be considered as wages, or remuneration of labour, because if they were so considered even the bachelors could claim them; but they insist, on that point, that family allowances are a recognition of special services rendered to society by the workers as heads of families.

Now, economists have tried to figure that mathematically. What is the relation of that service to society? The assurance companies have tried to figure that service, saying that a man who works and produces is comparable to capital producing interest in a bank, because at the end of the year he has produced more riches than there were at the beginning of the year. They say that a man earning a salary of \$50 a week is, to a nation, of value equal to a capital of \$42,000. In the United States the Metropolitan Insurance Company has calculated that a young American in the cradle is worth \$9,333.33. This may be somewhat of an exaggeration, but let us suppose that a Canadian born is worth to Canada \$5,000; a man giving ten children to his country is giving to that country to the value of \$50,000. Now, the factor of riches in relation to society depends wholly upon the father of a family. It has been calculated that to raise a young boy from one to eighteen years of age costs approximately \$7,200. I think there is also some exaggeration in that, but there is likewise some truth in it, and the whole task of preparing that factor of riches to society depends wholly upon the father of a family, so in order to make that great gift to society he is obliged to spend something like \$30,000, and that proves very costly. You will say: "Well, a man does not raise children for money." True. It is a service to society, and society should help the father of the family to render that service especially if conditions have made the task almost too heavy to be borne. In other lines, society gives remuneration for services which

are not rendered for money. The King, governments, ministers of the country, even deputies, do not administer the affairs of the country for money; that is, at so much an hour, but they render a service to society without which society could not subsist, and so society gives to them an honorarium or a fee in order that they may be able to properly render that service. The same applies to the judges. They do not pass sentence on a man, committing him to jail or sentencing him to death for money—at so much an hour, and yet they render a great service to society, without which society could not subsist, and society gives to them the means of properly rendering that service. The same holds true with regard to the heads of families. They are rendering a service without which society could not subsist. Supposing all the potential heads of families should go on strike; there would be very few of the next generation, and since conditions render that service very difficult to perform it is to the advantage of society to help the fathers of families to properly render that service in order that they may raise strong healthy children, who will be more intellectually instructed.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: You speak of “the fathers of families”; you would not overlook the services rendered by the mothers, which are perhaps even greater through the years than those of the fathers.

The WITNESS: When I say “the father of a family” I really mean both parents. Now, who should pay for it? I say it is society in general, because the service is rendered to society; it is the business man in particular, because this service is especially profitable to the business man. By increasing the population of the country, the heads of the families supply the workers, which fact automatically multiply the number of consumers; thus enabling the producers and merchants to dispose of their wares. It is by increased business that the business men are impelled to go ahead in enlarging their enterprises and building new ones. That is brought about by the confidence which the business men have that the population will stand at least equal, or become greater, as time goes on. If to-day we should learn that the population was beginning to decrease, we would find the banks and the great firms declining and going into bankruptcy, one after the other. That is the reason why business men should contribute to the family allowances, because in the long run they will alleviate their present burdens, as well be seen hereafter, and will be less costly than if dependent solely upon wages.

Now, this institution has had a large development. At the end of the war and during the subsequent years—from 1918 to 1924—more than twenty-five European countries have adopted this principle in some form or another. Nearly all of the European governments grant allowances to their civil servants. It was lately adopted and imposed upon industry and commerce in Australia—and by “Australia” I mean the state of New South Wales—and in New Zealand.

An ever increasing number of American economists contend that family allowances are the only efficacious solution for the problem of wages and family, even for the United States. There are schools of economics in Philadelphia and Chicago who are spreading the idea, and somebody told me yesterday that the government at Washington has lately instituted an inquiry into the subject. My fear is that the United States will adopt family allowances before us. If they do you will see the families in this country going to the United States, by aeroplane if necessary, and I believe it will not be long before the business men will be obliged to lock their doors and follow on. In England the scheme has not been applied on a very large scale, but it is applied in some branches of industry, thought not very largely. However, opinion is growing toward it; there are many economists who are fostering it, such as Miss Rathbone, Mr. Somerville, Mr. Cohen and many others. The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the problems of the miners suggested family allowances as the

most efficacious remedy for the problem. Nearly all the social organizations have put family allowances on their programs. The National Council of Women, the National Union for Equal Citizenship, the International Women's Suffrage, and nearly all the feminine organizations have included it in their programs, and now the Independent Labour Party have adopted it as an article in their program.

This magnificent achievement is due in part to the encouragement of clear-sighted business men. In fact, family allowances are the creation of business men, and wherever adopted they were promoted by those who actually pay spontaneously the whole expense required. When I say "spontaneously" I mean in Europe. This surprising attitude is explained by the fact that the cost of family allowances is rather light compared with the amount paid out in wages; the most generous funds do not exceed five per cent of the total wage bill. In general, it is two per cent. Three per cent is rare, but there is one firm, the great firm of Michelin, tire manufacturers, that gives in allowances about five per cent of its wage bill. In general, three per cent is a high percentage.

Further, these spontaneous expenses are easily compensated for by the more conscientious working of the employees, by the avoidance of strikes, by a lessening of the pressure toward higher wages, and by a more friendly attitude on the part of the working class toward the capitalists. The pressure toward higher wages is very hard on industry, that is, the raising of general wages. Suppose, for instance, that the wages are \$1,200 or \$1,500 a year. That is probably sufficient for the bachelors, but there is always a certain portion of the workers for which it is not sufficient. But some bachelors spend much and they say, those wages are not sufficient, and as a result they obtain a five per cent increase, or possibly a three per cent increase. So that in the long run it is very costly and very hard on industry. By family allowances, therefore, there is a lessening of that general pressure, because those who have large responsibilities are provided for.

One cannot minimize the psychological effect that would be produced in the public mind by a system of family allowances in the matter of estimating the wages. Mention to-day to any man an annual wage of one thousand dollars, and it would immediately be styled a "famine wage", and with it would go all the expressions which are generally used toward the capitalists, such as blood suckers, and all those expressions that come to the minds of the workers. Why? Because to-day the sole resource of the worker is his wages, and the value of the wages is taken into account in considering the needs of the family. Suppose on the contrary that the principle of family allowances is established and children are provided for; to-day a wage of one thousand dollars, or even of \$980 would be considered fair and reasonable, because its sufficiency would be referred to individual needs, or the needs of a couple. And since two per cent or five per cent would be spent for family allowances that means that with the same cost more contentment and more peace could be obtained among the working classes.

You would perhaps be glad to know how those family allowances are applied in some of the countries where the system has been adopted. I will tell you what I know of France. France is the country where the system took birth, and where it is applied on a large scale. According to the report of 1927 there were in France 218 compensation funds, in which 12,000 employers participated, and they were distributing family allowances to 1,500,000 heads of families.

By Mr. Woodsworth:

Q. When you say "heads" you mean individual families?—A. Workers having dependent children.

Q. That is separate families?—A. Separate families.

By Mr. Bourassa:

Q. Have you the total number? How many people does it represent?—A. I have no figure for that. The amount paid is 260,000,000 francs. If we take into consideration the allowances furnished by governments, by municipalities, and by all other public services, we arrive at the conclusion that actually in France there are 1,500,000,000 francs paid out for the help of families. Turning that into Canadian money, putting the franc at four cents, that means that sixty million dollars are actually spent for the heads of families in France.

Now, those 218 funds have not the same rate of allowances. Some give more, some give less. If we take the average of those compensation funds, for the first child they give 27 francs per month; for the second child 40 francs; for the third child 48 francs; for the fourth child 66 francs; and for the fifth, and subsequent children 69 francs. That means that in France the head of a family having five dependent children would receive, apart from his wages, 3,000 francs. Turning that into Canadian money it means about \$120. That means something, especially if we bear in mind that the earning power of one franc in France is greater than the earning power of four cents in Canada.

They all say that that is not sufficient, and they are seeking to raise the rate in order to attain the level given in large centres. In large centres the average is 60 francs for the first child, 90 francs for the second child, 90 francs for the third child, 100 francs for the fourth and subsequent children. That means that the head of a family would receive 5,280 francs which if turned into Canadian money would mean \$211, or about \$300 roughly in real purchasing power.

They have a progression in the rate of allowances. They give so much for the first child, and then a little more for the second, I suppose considering that the wages are sufficient for the maintaining of the first child. But from the third it is generally considered that the wages are not sufficient, and they give a little more. Apart from that, they give a premium for the birth of every child. In general, on the average, those premiums run from 200 francs to 450 francs. And they also give premiums too for the mothers who nurse their children, a premium which runs from 200 francs to 300 francs. And they have organized many other services, such as a gratuitous nursing service for the sick, consultation before and after birth; infantile hygiene; gratuitous intervention of physicians and surgeons; hospitalization; preventoriums; air camps, allowances for sickness, and so on.

The system of family allowances has proved very good for promoting hygiene, and for promoting health in the different countries of the world to-day.

Q. Are those additional subsidies supplied by the State?—A. No. They are supplied out of the funds themselves. It is a charge on the employers, and they contribute spontaneously and liberally. It is surely a fine achievement.

Q. What proportion of the five thousand francs that the family gets comes from the manufacturers and employers, and what proportion from the state?—A. Actually in France, in fact in nearly all the European countries, in private industry the total cost is met by the employer.

Q. It is a charge on industry?—A. Yes.

By the Chairman:

Q. The state pays nothing direct?—A. No, nothing direct. Now, I come to the practical point, the different systems and the application of family allowances. We might perhaps have in mind one hundred ways in which the scheme could be applied, but I think we can safely divide the system into three different forms.

First, the optional system, which led to the organization of compensation funds. The employer in that case is the master of the compensation fund.

[Reverend Father Leon Lebel, S.J.]

The masters make the conditions, establish the rates and the allocation. This system is the system adopted in private industry in Europe in general,—France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Italy and so on.

The second system is compulsory by law, but restricted to wage earners, industry and commerce. This system has been adopted in New South Wales.

The third system is compulsory by law and generalized to every class of society, and this system is favoured by many European economists as the ideal solution. New Zealand has adopted this system on a small scale. We shall speak of it later on.

There are advantages and disadvantages in every system. The optional system fosters liberality and generosity. It produces better relationship between employer and employee, because the employee, seeing that the employer contributes liberally and has the interest of the worker at heart, is more prone to feel better toward the employer. The employers maintain that point of view at least. Consequently, that system is less costly.

By Mr. Bourassa:

Q. Due to less cost of administration?—A. Yes. They say the allowances can better be adapted to the different centres, because the costs and needs are not the same in different parts of the country. If there is only one national fund they will make the rate of allowance the same for the whole of the country, but if you have little funds here and there there is less danger of state interference.

There are, of course, slight disadvantages under the optional system, because many of the employers will not give family allowances, they will not become affiliated to such a fund. The consequence is that there will be a running of the heads of families to those who do contribute to such a fund, and those who give family allowances will be in a less favourable position to compete with those who do not. In other words, they will be punished for their generosity and the others, in a way will be recompensed. It may also be that the rates of allowances will be different, because some compensation funds that are financially well fixed will grant high rates while those that are not quite so strong financially, or whose patrons are less generous, will give less. And then again the workers say that this savours of charity and the dole.

In France and Belgium, practically every organization of labour is in favour of family allowances. That was not always the case.

Q. Under the optional system?—A. Yes. Even the Socialists at first were totally opposed to it, but now they see the benefits to be derived from it, and that nothing can prohibit its achievement; so they too rely on it.

In Holland and Germany, those organizations of labour which are opposed to family allowances, are, in general, opposed not to the principle itself, but to the manner in which it is applied in those countries. Under that system the disadvantage is that only wage earners, men actually earning a salary, would be entitled to receive allowances. Invalids, those who have no work—unemployed, widows having children under their care, workers, who in general are not in a better condition than those working on a salary, would not be entitled to receive family allowances, and one of the classes who would not receive allowances under such a scheme would be that of the farmers. According to the principle of family allowances they should be entitled to receive the benefit of such a scheme. They render the same service as the worker. As a rule, they raise large families, and if they are to be denied those benefits they are undoubtedly going to be attracted by the comfort and the luxuries and pleasure of the large centres.

The compulsory system is proposed as the ideal solution, applied to all the classes of the nation. Now, we do not see how, under this system, there could be many compensation funds directed by employers. We do not see how employers could organize compensation funds to give family allowances including the farmers, and to-day Belgian and French economists are proposing a great national fund which would be created by a subsidy from the government itself, from the various provinces and municipalities, supplemented by a large contribution from the employers, with perhaps a tax on the young men before they reach the marriageable age, and perhaps, if it is found necessary, a tax on married men without children. But I think, in general, it would not be necessary to go to that extreme. The main idea is to have it apply to all classes of society. The service rendered is not to business men alone.

There are, of course, disadvantages. It is more costly, or at least it would seem to be. Actually with a system of many funds it is costly, because there is the need of many organizations, and one central organization would perhaps not be any more costly, although there would be the danger of state interference. Under such a scheme, however, the family allowance would be paid, beginning with the first child, as they actually do in France, but the cost would be less if it were restricted, beginning, say, with the third child. I will come to that later.

There would be difficulty, too, in giving to all heads of families indiscriminately, not taking into account their revenue, or giving only to the heads of families who have not a certain revenue. If it were given to every man, to every head of a family, without taking into account the revenue the cost would be high. If it were given only to those who have a certain level of revenue, then undoubtedly it would require a vast army of officers to make inquiries, and it would also be the cause of false declarations being made. So you see there are great difficulties under that system.

If you want to apply that system in Canada the question is, how could it be applied? Under what authority should the matter of family allowances be administered? Would it come under the Federal government or the Provincial governments? First of all, it is quite clear that the Federal government and each province can pass a law, have full authority to pass a bill establishing family allowances for their respective public services. That is evident, because each government is an employer and is free to give allowances to its employees if it so desires. But if we want to extend it to workers, and to private industry and commerce, well indeed there are difficulties to be encountered. However, if Canada were to adopt the optional system I do not anticipate there would be much difficulty. Employers would have to foster the system, supply funds and so on. Some economists with whom I have consulted say that the different governments should have a special section in their Labour Department dealing with family allowances, whose function would be to make a campaign of diffusion, getting the employers to organize funds, and perhaps to contribute a little themselves to the compensation fund in order to help them to give good family allowances. As I say, if the optional system were adopted I do not anticipate there would be any difficulty.

If there is a law rendering it compulsory then I think that the authority for legislating on family allowances should pertain to the provinces. Yet I think the ideal way for family allowances to succeed would be to have it under federal authority, or, at least, it should be adopted by the consent of all the provinces, because otherwise the employers would not be on the same footing. If all the provinces did not adopt it, there would be the danger of families shifting from one province to another. I say it pertains to the provinces. I think that Australia has judged it in the same manner as Premier King and Honourable Mr. Lapointe, who told me that it was a matter for the provinces to dis-

cuss. In Australia, in New South Wales they have established their own law, and Queensland and the other states are actually preparing some projects in regard to this matter.

Mr. BOURASSA: You understand, Father, that the Australian states have much more autonomy in their constitution; the various states have much more authority than our provinces here?

The WITNESS: Yes. I think this should be considered very carefully by the Department of Justice. I understand that Hon. Mr. Lapointe has taken this in hand, and I assume he will be called to give his opinion on the subject.

Funds for this project should be provided by a subsidy by the government, by the provinces, by the municipalities, by a tax on bachelors and on married couples without children. Should the Federal government contribute? I say, yes, because a system of taxation of the federal government is altogether unjust for the fathers of families. It is easy to show that. The principle which should guide the legislators in the assessment of taxes should be this: each should contribute to the general welfare of the nation according to his capacity. If we consider two men having different incomes, one far greater than his needs, and the other derived solely from his wages for his daily labour, evidently the man with the larger income has more capacity to pay taxes, and that is the reason why in all society there is a special tax for those who have large incomes. Now, consider two men with the same income. Evidently the man who has no family responsibilities has more capacity to pay taxes than the father of a family, and that is why in all the governments of Europe there is a tendency to lower the taxes of those who have family responsibilities, and in some cases even to take away all direct taxation. Our federal government cannot do that, but on the contrary we are faced here in Canada with a peculiarly anomalous situation, namely that the burden of taxation does not, as justice demands, decrease with the demands of family responsibility, but rather increases with it, and the reason for that is that the main part of the revenue derived by the federal government is from taxes levied on commodities. That is a very fine tax for the government itself, because it is not costly; it is very easy to levy those taxes. The government goes to the manufacturers and to the customs and levies the tax and it is very easy to collect, but it is the consumer who has eventually to pay it, and it is evident that where there are ten consumers there are more taxes paid than where there is only one; so the assessment is applied contrariwise. The principle which should be adopted is one by which the federal government should repair that injustice. It is evident that Premier King could not go to every grocer and tell him that he must sell his matches at a lower price for increased sales, and, as I see it, family allowances would be the only means for the federal government to restore equality.

What would be the probable cost of family allowances, if it were established in Canada according to a generalized system? It is very difficult to arrive at a precise and definite figure. I have taken the census of 1921 and have made a calculation on the supposition that it would be a federal organization. In 1921 there were nearly 2,850,000 children under the age of fourteen, which means dependent children. If Canada were to pay an allowance averaging \$50 a year for each of those children the cost would be—and do not be frightened, as I will modify the figure in a moment—\$142,000,000. That is a very large figure. Now let us suppose that the family allowance were given for each of the children—and yet that probably would not be necessary, as all the economists whom I have consulted in Canada are agreed that in Canada it would be sufficient to begin with the third child—in France, Belgium and Europe, where they are giving the allowances from the first child, the tendency is to go to the third, and they say it would better solve the problem of the large families. Were we to restrict the allowance only from the third child, my original figure would

be greatly reduced. If we omit the first and second child in each family, more than two-thirds of the total figure is taken away. That is very easy to understand. In 1921 there were 1,600,000 married men in Canada, and from figures available I think about 400,000 of these were married but without children. That leaves 1,200,000 who have children. Omitting the first, therefore, you have reduced the number to 1,200,000. There are many others—about 300,000 or 400,000—who have only one child. Omitting the second, you reduce the figure to 800,000. Therefore, considering the cost of a system of family allowances, giving them allowance only beginning with the third child, the total cost is reduced to about \$45,000,000, which is still a great figure.

Now would Canada be able to find the necessary resources to meet such an expenditure? I think it would be pretty easy if the task were distributed amongst all those who are interested in it. While my figures are not definite, I would suggest that the federal government should give \$5,000,000; the provincial governments \$5,000,000, divided according to their rates of population; the municipalities should give \$5,000,000; the employers should give \$20,000,000, and the unmarried men \$10,000,000. Now let us discuss these figures and see if they are exaggerated. In reference to the federal government giving \$5,000,000: the revenue of this country at present is well over \$400,000,000. The expense of this allowance would be an expense which would procure revenue, because it is expected that the population would increase more quickly. Supposing, for one moment, that family allowances had been in force in Canada since 1900; I am sure they would have resulted in an increased birth rate, and an increase in population by checking emigration to the United States. I feel certain that we would actually have had now nearly 2,000,000 more people in Canada. That would be one-fifth of the present population, and if we were to accept the present figures for the revenue of this country, and increase it by one-fifth, it would mean an additional revenue of about \$80,000,000, though I do not suppose it would be quite in that proportion. Supposing the increase had been only \$25,000,000, only \$20,000,000, only \$15,000,000; I would say that Hon. Mr. Robb would do to-day a fine stroke of business if he could give with one hand \$5,000,000 for family allowances, and receive, with the other hand, \$15,000,000 additional revenue. The same condition would apply to the provinces because if there were more men in Canada there would be more men proportionally in the provinces; the revenue would be higher.

As regards the \$20,000,000 to be paid by the employers: that sum represents only 2 per cent of their actual wage bill. I have not the complete figures, but judging by what is paid in the main industries, not including large corporations such as railways, I think the wage bill actually paid is over \$2,000,000,000. Supposing the business men are obliged to pay that additional 2 per cent; evidently they would try to take it out by raising the prices of their products, which would mean raising the cost of living by 2 per cent, which would not mean very much to the bachelors. Supposing the average cost of one person, according to a family budget, would be \$300; increasing that by 2 per cent would make it \$306, which is not a large amount. If a bachelor spends \$1,000 a year, under this plan he would have to spend \$1,020. It might be a little pressing upon him, but the fathers of families would receive the compensating benefit.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: If a bachelor had a great deal of money to spend, would it not mean that the family might not be founded?

The WITNESS: I am coming to that point now. Undoubtedly the unmarried men will complain that they are being fleeced. I have put \$10,000,000 for the bachelors as their contribution. Let us examine the case. The number of unmarried people who would be subject to this tax—those over 18 years of age—is more than 2,000,000, but the unmarried adults over 21 of both sexes probably do not number over 1,500,000, and the unmarried men of that class, I do not

think, exceed 800,000. Now, it is on this last class, all unmarried adults, before the marriageable age, that the burden of this task would mostly fall. Even at the outside figure, the cost on each individual would hardly exceed \$20 per year, which is 40 cents a week, the value of two packages of cigarettes, and it is for this precisely that family allowances would be of the greatest advantage. The family allowances would be of the greatest advantage to them, because it would serve as an insurance, for which they were paying the premiums with the prospect of receiving back in five or six years all they have paid in, and perhaps ten times as much as they have paid. The idea of insurance is so well known in Canada that it is easy to understand this matter.

Now, I have stated the probable cost of family allowances. Supposing we were paying \$50 for each child; if it were established on the basis of that at New Zealand, it would be far less costly. New Zealand actually pays for each child, beginning with the third, two shillings a week, which is practically 50 cents and amounts to about \$25 a year. It should be possible in Canada to cut the \$45,000,000 in two, which would mean \$22,500,000. Now, in Australia they do not give it to every worker indiscriminately; they give it only to those who have a revenue of less than \$1,000 per year, and they include in "revenue" not only salary and wages, but also income from any other source. If we were to establish it in Canada on that basis surely it would not be more costly than \$15,000,000, or perhaps \$18,000,000. Now, \$18,000,000 is about what Canada, counting the federal and provincial governments, will have to pay in old age pensions. They are a fine and a human thing, but it is an expense which does not bring revenue either to the provincial government or to the federal government. Family allowances would be a paying system and I think actually the tendency of economists at present is to attach to family allowances the idea of insurance. I have not the time to spend on that point, and so we will pass on to the next question as to what would be the special advantages for Canada. The first advantage would be to increase—or at least to stop the decrease—of the birthrate. But do not be frightened; do not imagine that family allowances will bring an overflow of families with 15 or 20 children. The fashion has passed for that; there are too many factors of modern civilization working against that; the spread of feminism; the young girls working in industry and becoming accustomed to living out of the houses; the automobile and their attendant journeys; the cinemas; the theatres; many other factors which are very difficult to combat. The economists are all saying that the danger to the white races to-day is the stabilization of or even a decreasing population.

Basing my arguments on the first optimistic statistic, I stated in my booklet that family allowances would produce a high increase, but according to the recent inquiry made by the International office of Labour at Geneva, the increase is really very slight. It is not sure whether that increase is not due to other factors, such as we see in France. In regard to this increase of birth rate, I think other provinces would profit more than Quebec because it is more difficult to raise the birth rate where it is high, than where it is low. The fear is that Ontario will follow the counsel of Right Rev. David Williams, Bishop of Huron, who says that the best way to populate Canada is with Canadian children, and the province of Ontario could fill the other provinces with their sons, and so Quebec would be overflowed with people from Ontario.

The second advantage would be to check emigration. If the system were introduced here, no large families would emigrate. We would keep more immigrants here.

The third advantage is that Canadian born who have no actual work in the United States—in some parts at least—would more quickly come back to us, and this would largely contribute to a more healthy nation, particularly in the fight against tuberculosis mortality in the cities. This effect has been clearly established where the allowances have been put into effect.

[Reverend Father Leon Lebel, S.J.]

Family allowances would be more effective than a law making instruction compulsory without having the inconvenience of the latter, because the allowance would be granted for a child as long as he was presumed to be dependent. When the father takes a child out of school and puts it to work, that child is no longer presumed to be dependent, and the payment of the allowance would be automatically stopped. Parents would be more efficaciously inclined to keep the children at school as long as the allowances were granted, as they would then have the means so to do.

Now, you may ask me what steps should be first taken. I think the first step to be taken is to go very slowly, because it is a very great question. The federal government would have no difficulty in passing a bill granting allowances to the members of the civil service—no difficulty at all. Nearly every government is doing that in Europe. This would serve as an example; it would be a great diffusion of the idea; it would be a good experience before passing a law for general allowances. I have prepared a draft of the law of Belgium which I will be glad to show you if you are interested. The second step would be to have a campaign of diffusion showing that it is an advantage, a campaign among the workers of Canada, especially organized labour. I have begun that campaign, but I was delayed for six or eight months by a lack of funds. For some time I was even in fear of going to jail for my debts, but eventually I received some financial help from business men. But it requires funds to send out these booklets. Business men will not come and purchase literature of this kind, and I was obliged to send out complimentary copies, paying the postage, providing the envelopes and having the addresses written. I was helped financially by the French business men to distribute these in the province of Quebec, but I did not feel that the French business men should be asked to provide for a further distribution, and I am endeavouring to secure the assistance of the English people of this country. I think also the government should give me a little allowance—

Mr. McMILLAN: A family allowance?

The WITNESS: Yes, because they are now calling me "The father of the largest family in Canada."

Another step would be to send an expert law-maker, or one well versed in the preparation of laws to Australia, New Zealand and even to Europe in order to see, not the value of the law in the books, but to study on the spot how we may profit by the experience of others, to study all of the different systems, and then to prepare a system for Canada.

I think, Mr. Chairman, on this subject I have now spoken the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. I feel that my conscience is clear. You may send me to jail if you want to, but I have done my best.

Moved by Mr. Howard, seconded by Mr. Woodsworth that a hearty vote of thanks be extended to Rev. Father Lebel, S. J., for his fine presentation of the subject now being considered by this committee.

Motion agreed to.

By Mr. Woodsworth:

Q. Will there be a tendency—and this is an objection that is made by some of my labour friends—to stabilize wages at a low level by the adoption of such a scheme?—A. There would be a danger of stabilizing wages at a low level if we were to adopt the system Australia has adopted. In Australia I think they give allowances for the first child. Business men are obliged to pay very heavy taxes to the government to meet the allowance. I think it is \$100 or \$130 per year; I am not absolutely sure of the figure. But there is a tendency to lower

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the level of the wages of an employee, and I think the other system of giving allowances beginning with the third child would be the better one to adopt. It would give organized labour the chance to secure at least a living wage.

Q. With regard to the management of such funds, the federal government would contribute only a small proportion, or the provincial government a small proportion. In that case, who would have the actual administration of these funds, the governmental authorities?—A. It would not be precisely a governmental matter. All of the economists say that it should not be administered by the government, that it should be administered by a Commission independent of the government.

By Mr. Bourassa:

Q. Like our Railway Board, for instance?—A. Yes, or the Liquor Commission. On this Commission there should be a representative of all those who pay. The federal government would have its representative. The provincial government, the employers, and the workers would have their representatives, also the fathers of families. The mothers of families too should have their representatives, and it should be managed in a way quite independent of politics.

By Mr. Woodsworth:

Q. Then, in such cases this allowance should be given to the workers not as a matter of charity but of right?—A. By right, yes. They would acquire a right by the compulsory law.

By Mr. Letellier:

Q. Are not family allowances generally of a Socialistic nature?—A. Socialistic, no. There are many things in connection with Socialism which are very good. We must, however, distinguish between some contentions of Socialism which seem to me not to be founded on reason. What is contemplated by Socialism according to one contention is the destruction of private ownership. The state is, as it were, the father of a family, and the children are altogether under the direction of the government. That is something which family allowances would not destroy. They would surely not destroy private property, rather they would help. The government would assist in such a scheme, in the case where private initiative is lacking. Nor would family allowances give to a Commission the right to control the raising of those children. They would give to the Commission, or to the government, no authority over the children. They would only give to the parents the necessary help for the raising of them. This point would be made clear if, instead of giving the allowance say from the first child, it were given from the third. The burden of raising the children would still rest with the parents.

MR. WOODSWORTH: I think Father Lebel's interpretation of what Socialism is, is not that understood by the Independent Labour Party of Great Britain, or by a group in this House. I just want to interject that. I do not think it affects the principle of family allowances at all. I merely want to suggest that some of us have an altogether different interpretation of Socialism than that set forth by Father Lebel.

By Mr. Letellier:

Q. Under what age should we consider a child a charge on his parents?—A. Well, in the general funds they state under the age of fourteen, and in many countries, and under many funds, they stipulate that if the child is working at the age of sixteen as an apprentice, only earning a small salary, they will grant an allowance. Under some other funds, in Belgium and in France, they

consider the child a dependent till he reaches the age of twenty-one if he continues his university studies, because they say he is then more costly than ever.

Q. Should we limit the allowances to heads of families who do not have a certain income, or should it be distributed to all without regard to income?—

A. I think there would be a great difficulty if we were to establish a special level of income. Doubtless, there would be false declarations. I would say this, that if we organized under the general system everybody would have a right to a family allowance if he had not an income sufficient to pay the Income Tax.

Mr. HEAPS: That is about \$3,000.

The WITNESS: But if he has children there would be exemptions.

By Mr. Letellier:

Q. The tax on bachelors would be inapplicable. In Montreal a similar tax was established, but has since been withdrawn.—A. That objection has been made many times. That tax would not be very popular. There was a tax established in Montreal on bachelors, of \$10 a year. That tax was paid, and was not ear-marked for any special purpose. It was simply put in the Treasury and used for anything at all, but a tax paid by a bachelor for a special purpose, and for a purpose which would be to his advantage, would be something different, and I think that bachelors would understand that, especially if it were proposed as part of an insurance system. I do not think there would be any difficulty.

Q. You have stated that the most industries would be unable to increase the salaries of their employees. If that is so, then how could they pay the family allowances?—A. I said, yesterday, I think, that industrial men, business men, would find it hard to raise the general wages fifty per cent. I still say that, but the raising of their wage bill for paying allowances would be only two per cent, and I do not think that that would be a very difficult matter for them. Family allowances would be adopted by universal agreement. They would all augment their wage bill by two per cent, and then they would all be on the same footing.

By Mr. Woodsworth:

Q. Has Father Lebel's attention been called to the fact that under the Income Tax there is an exemption; this principle is recognized, the exemption being \$500 a child. But in the case of the other taxation, as was pointed out, there is not only no exemption but the tax is heavy?—A. On the contrary it increases with the charges.

Q. That is, we have the principle recognized in the case of the better paid, but in the case of labour it is not yet recognized.—A. Yes. That is, it is recognized among the class that pay the Income Tax, where, comparatively speaking, they would not absolutely need that exemption. It is a very good principle, and we should have it applied to those who pay the Income Tax. We should try to enlarge it to all the other classes in the country.

By the Chairman:

Q. What about single women who earn more money than bachelors? What are we to do with them? Would we tax them?—A. That is something that would be taken care of by those who draft the bill. That would be calculated no doubt on the cost of it.

Mr. HOWARD: My attention has been called to the fact that some thirty years ago the province of Quebec put through a Bill, what they called the

Twelfth Child Allowance, which provided that as soon as the twelfth child was born the parents got a land grant of 100 acres. But it developed into a speculation, and was afterwards cancelled.

By Mr. Heaps:

Q. In France and Belgium has there been any tendency among the employers there to give a preference to the unmarried person as against the man with a large family?—A. No, neither in France nor in Belgium on account of the compensation fund. But in Germany they have not adopted the system of the compensation fund. That is, each employer gives the allowance directly to his own employees, and that is the reason why in Germany organized labour has remained a little opposed to the system. They say that there will always be a danger of the head of a family being omitted, and that such a system works to the disadvantage of the head of a family.

Q. Then, to apply that under circumstances where a large proportion of the fund is raised through different forms of taxation, there would be a lesser tendency to discriminate against the person with a large family?—A. I have never heard of such a case.

Q. Perhaps, I do not make myself clear to you, Father. I say that if the fund were raised mainly by taxation there would not be then the tendency to discriminate against a person with a large family, but if on the other hand the funds were derived from or contributed mainly by industry there would then be a tendency to discriminate against the person with a large family? Perhaps Mr. St. Père will translate the question to you, Father.—A. No, there is no discrimination against the head of a large family.

The witness retired.

The Committee adjourned until 11.00 a.m. Tuesday, March 5, 1928.

Twelfth Child Allowance which provided that as soon as the twelfth child was born the parents got a land grant of 100 acres. But it developed into a speculation and was afterwards cancelled.

Q. In France and Belgium has there been any tendency among the employers there to give a preference to the unmarried person as against the man with a large family? A. No, neither in France nor in Belgium on account of the competition fund. But in Germany they have not adopted the system of the competition fund. That is, each employer gives the allowance directly to his own employee, and that is the reason why in Germany organized labour has remained a little opposed to the system. They say that there will always be a danger of the head of a family being omitted, and that such a system works to the disadvantage of the head of a family.

Q. Then to apply that under circumstances where a large proportion of the land is raised through different forms of taxation there would be a lesser tendency to discriminate against the person with a large family?—A. I have never heard of such a case.

Q. Perhaps I do not make myself clear to you, Father. I say that if the land were raised mainly by taxation there would not be that tendency to discriminate against a person with a large family, but if on the other hand the funds were derived from or contributed mainly by industry there would then be a tendency to discriminate against the person with a large family? Perhaps Mr. St. Pierre will translate the question to you, Father.—A. No, there is no discrimination against the head of a large family.

The witness retired.

The Committee adjourned until 11.00 a.m. Tuesday, March 5, 1933.

The witness gave a short statement of his work in the various countries.

The witness stated that he had been in various countries and had seen the work of the various organizations.

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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

ROOM 425, HOUSE OF COMMONS,

TUESDAY, March 6, 1929.

The Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations met at 11 o'clock a.m., Mr. C. R. McIntosh, the Chairman, presiding.

The CHAIRMAN: The second reference to this Committee is in regard to insurance against unemployment, sickness and invalidity; and since we are unable to have Mr. Clark of Montreal with us to deal with the family allowances, we have Mr. Brown, the Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, who in the past has given the Committee very valuable information, and who will now tell us something about the matter contained in the second reference. As I have to be present at the Railway Committee I would like some member of the Committee to take my place in the chair.

Mr. Jenkins having taken the chair.

GERALD H. BROWN, called and sworn.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, in the past sessions we have discussed family allowances. Mr. Brown informs me that if any member of the Committee cares to ask him questions he will be pleased, if possible, to answer to the best of his ability, and he is no doubt able to do so. Later on we will take up the question which the Chairman has indicated, sickness and invalidity insurance. Possibly there is some member of the Committee who would like to ask questions of Mr. Brown regarding the matter of family allowances. I understand he has prepared some statistics here which may be of benefit to us.

Mr. LETELLIER: At the last Committee meeting I indicated my intention to call Mr. Brown, and I had a question framed like this: would you have any information to give to the Committee—information that would be helpful—according to the last census made by the Department. I believe that would be important.

The WITNESS: I am sorry, gentlemen, that my Minister is unable to be present this morning, but he hopes to be able to attend more regularly from now on. With respect to the subject of family allowances, with which Father Lebel dealt so fully at the last session, I find by reference to the last census report—that is the 1921 census report which, as you all know, was not published in full until recently—that there are some tables that might be of assistance to us on this subject. For instance, there is a table in the census showing that the number of private families in Canada, classified according to the number of children, is 2,001,512. That is according to the 1921 census. The table shows the division by provinces, and also the number divided into groups—the number with children and the number without children, the percentage without children, the families having one child, two children, and so on, up to seventeen children plus.

Perhaps for purposes of ready reference the percentages might be more interesting than the figures themselves. I have here a statement of the percentage of private families classified, according to the number of children, from the census of 1921.

[Mr. Gerald H. Brown.]

PERCENTAGE OF PRIVATE FAMILIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF CHILDREN, CENSUS OF 1921 (x)

	Canada	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
All families.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number without children.....	30.6	29.9	28.5	26.9	25.5	31.6	27.9	32.7	36.6	40.7
Number with children.....	69.4	70.1	71.5	73.1	74.5	68.4	72.1	67.3	63.4	59.3
Number with										
1 child.....	20.9	19.5	20.1	19.3	17.2	22.8	19.4	16.8	17.7	20.5
2 children.....	16.7	15.5	15.9	15.5	14.1	17.6	16.9	15.2	15.4	16.5
3 children.....	11.6	11.9	11.9	11.7	11.6	11.5	12.6	11.6	11.1	10.5
4 children.....	8.0	8.2	8.5	8.6	9.2	7.2	8.7	8.4	7.5	5.8
5 children.....	5.3	5.7	5.8	6.2	7.2	4.2	5.8	5.9	4.9	3.1
6 children (and up).....	8.7	9.5	9.4	11.6	15.2	5.1	8.7	9.3	6.9	2.9

(x) "Children" includes all those living at home (unmarried) of any age.

WITNESS: You will see that the number without children, 30 per cent, added to the number with one child, 20·9; with two children, 16·7 per cent, and with three children, 11 per cent, would bring the figures up to something over 78 per cent of all the families without children and with children up to three, which would make presumably, a household of five.

By the Acting Chairman:

Q. Do I understand you to say that out of the total number of families in Canada 30 per cent are without children?—A. Yes. I thought that would be interesting to the Committee.

Q. That is very surprising?—A. 20·9 per cent—practically 21 per cent have one child.

By Mr. Plunkett:

Q. But you have nothing to show what the percentage is in relation to the provinces?—A. Yes, I have.

Q. Could you give us that?—A. I will read this statement and then put it in the record.

Province	Without children	With one child	With two children	With three children	Total
Alberta	20	25	15	10	70
Manitoba	25	20	15	10	70
Saskatchewan	20	25	15	10	70
Ontario	25	20	15	10	70
Quebec	20	25	15	10	70
Atlantic	25	20	15	10	70
Canada	30	20·9	16·7	11	78·6

PRIVATE FAMILIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF CHILDREN, BY PROVINCES, CENSUS OF 1921 (*)

	Canada	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
Families—										
Total number.....	2,001,512	20,288	117,725	83,766	473,868	720,436	133,954	173,913	143,650	133,912
Number with children.....	1,389,254	14,233	84,121	61,279	353,006	492,527	96,597	117,066	91,063	79,362
Number without children.....	612,258	6,055	33,604	22,487	120,862	227,909	37,357	56,847	52,587	54,550
Percentage without children....	30.59	29.85	28.54	26.85	25.51	31.63	27.89	32.69	36.61	40.74
Children—										
Total number.....	4,156,802	43,564	255,889	197,831	1,263,114	1,280,005	289,868	369,430	265,096	192,005
Average number for all families	2.08	2.15	2.17	2.36	2.67	1.78	2.16	2.12	1.85	1.43
Average number for all families reporting children.....	2.99	3.06	3.04	3.23	3.58	2.60	3.00	3.16	2.91	2.42
Families Having—										
1 child.....	397,184	3,961	23,601	16,178	81,315	164,140	26,040	29,181	25,362	27,406
2 children.....	321,900	3,140	18,698	13,038	66,748	126,918	22,623	26,493	22,145	22,097
3 children.....	231,355	2,421	13,986	9,851	55,037	82,919	16,924	20,222	15,923	14,072
4 children.....	159,236	1,657	9,966	7,193	43,794	51,726	11,682	14,666	10,758	7,794
5 children.....	106,496	1,155	6,831	5,252	34,019	30,154	7,716	10,262	6,976	4,121
6 children.....	69,889	798	4,609	3,816	25,024	17,389	5,082	6,704	4,427	2,040
7 children.....	45,384	506	3,031	2,534	18,358	9,790	3,119	4,317	2,702	1,027
8 children.....	27,838	287	1,749	1,640	12,427	5,310	1,762	2,698	1,490	475
9 children.....	16,578	152	911	1,001	8,800	2,462	896	1,409	744	203
10 children.....	7,526	96	445	461	3,979	1,060	447	631	332	75
11 children.....	3,557	33	186	201	2,065	435	191	287	128	31
12 children.....	1,488	16	60	88	895	148	74	133	53	15
13 children.....	517	8	28	16	335	43	24	43	17	3
14 children.....	198	1	9	7	133	19	12	10	4	3
15 children.....	73	2	5	2	49	4	2	7	2	.....
16 children.....	26	.....	.....	1	19	.....	3	3	.....	.....
17 children.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(*) "Children" includes all those living at home (unmarried) of any age.

WITNESS: All the families with three children and up in Prince Edward Island constitute between 68 and 69 per cent. The balance would be those with larger families, that is with five or six children and upwards. In the case of British Columbia the percentage is 40·7 of those without children, the largest percentage of its kind in Canada.

By the Acting Chairman:

Q. How do you account for that? There must be some reason?—A. I suppose there must be. It is a little hard to explain offhand.

By Mr. Johnston:

Q. What was it for the whole of Canada for two children?—A. 30·6 per cent for the whole of Canada.

By the Acting Chairman:

Q. How would that compare with the British Isles?—A. In the case of England I have the comparison. I have not as regards other countries; but I have as regards Great Britain. Perhaps I ought to read the definition of a family from the census report of Canada I have just quoted so that the figures may be quite clear:—

The term "family", as used in the census, signifies a group of persons, whether related by blood or not, who live together as one household, usually sharing the same table. One person living alone is counted as a family. Thus, a clerk in a store who regularly sleeps there is to be returned as a family and the store as his dwelling. On the other hand, all the occupants and employees of a hotel, or lodging house, if that is their regular abode, and all the inmates of an institution, whether a hospital, poor house, insane asylum prison, school of learning, home for the aged, etc., are treated as constituting a single family. (The census family may be either a private family or an "economic family". The "economic" family is usually much larger than the private family as it may include servants, boarders and inmates. The term "private family" as used in this report comprises what may be termed the "natural family" and is exclusive of servants or inmates. For convenience the census family is referred to as "household" and the natural family as "private family".)

It was private family figures I was quoting. I find in the census a brief return for certain cities showing the average number of dependents supported by heads of families or wage earners. You will notice that this is confined to wage earners, in cities of 30,000 and over. The eastern cities are Halifax, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, St. John, Toronto, and Windsor. The western cities are Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Vancouver, Victoria, and Winnipeg. The table shows the average number of dependents and the average number of children under fifteen per family. It also shows the financial responsibility of heads of the house; that is, the number of children wholly supported by the head of the house and the average number of persons supported, and the average number of children supported separately. As to the average number of persons per family in these cities, the return is not available in this form for other than cities of 30,000 and upwards.

I will put this statement in.

[Mr. Gerald H. Brown.]

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS SUPPORTED BY HEADS OF FAMILIES OF
WAGE EARNERS IN CITIES OF 30,000 AND OVER, 1921

Cities	Size of Family		Financial Responsibility of Head	
	Average number of persons per family	Average number of children under 15 per family	Average number of children per family supported wholly by head	Average number persons per family supported by head
Eastern Cities—				
Halifax.....	4.18	1.55	1.78	3.84
Hamilton.....	3.81	1.28	1.39	3.42
London.....	3.72	1.17	1.33	3.38
Montreal.....	4.45	1.75	1.96	4.00
Ottawa.....	4.13	1.48	1.72	3.76
Quebec.....	4.86	2.04	2.33	4.38
St. John.....	4.11	1.44	1.68	3.74
Toronto.....	3.75	1.22	1.37	3.41
Windsor.....	3.72	1.26	1.41	3.44
Western Cities—				
Calgary.....	3.84	1.43	1.58	3.62
Edmonton.....	3.94	1.53	1.71	3.74
Regina.....	3.92	1.50	1.62	3.65
Vancouver.....	3.65	1.16	1.34	3.38
Victoria.....	3.74	1.22	1.44	3.49
Winnipeg.....	3.91	1.45	1.59	3.61

The WITNESS: Now you asked me with reference to the situation in England.

By the Acting Chairman:

Q. Might I ask you whether the same method is adopted in taking the census?—A. In Great Britain?

Q. Yes?—A. The method varies, but these figures are taken from the 1921 British census.

Q. If your census is not compiled in England the same way as it is in Canada your figures would probably hardly be relevant?—A. These figures are from the British census. Men over twenty years of age, 26.6 per cent are unmarried; 34 per cent married men or widowers with no children under sixteen years of age. These two classes, without any dependent children under sixteen, make up 60.16 per cent of the population. Married men or widowers, with four or more children under sixteen years of age, form only 6.7 per cent of the male population over twenty years of age.

Then may I refer to a point in Father Lebel's evidence where he referred to the cost of living—budgets; may I call the attention of the Committee to the fact that budgets were submitted to the Committee two years ago when a reference to a resolution of Mr. Woodsworth's was before the Committee dealing with minimum wage matters. The budgets of the Department of Labour furnished to the Committee were four in number at that time. One was designated as a "poverty level" with an income of \$900; one was designated as a "minimum subsistence level" with an income of \$1,400; one was designated as a "health and decency level" with an income of \$1,775; and the fourth was designated as a "comfort level" with an income of \$2,400. Now, these budgets were prepared on costs at that time, showing the divisions. Budgets 2 and 3 were published in the report. I do not know why, but for some reason budgets 1 and 4 were not included in the published report although they were put before the Committee by the Department. The four budgets in question were asked for as covering the same levels as were referred to in Professor Paul Douglas's book which was in evidence before us at that time two years ago.

[Mr. Gerald H. Brown.]

I think it is perhaps worth pointing out to the Committee that the different budgets that have been mentioned are based entirely on different scales of living. Mr. Clark's work in the city of Montreal, for instance, is among those who are in need of relief, and the budget which Mr. Clark has made up is around \$900. It has been mentioned here in our evidence previously, and it will be realized that that particular budget which is designated in Professor Paul Douglas's book corresponds to the one which is designated in Professor Douglas's book as a "poverty level". The other budgets are based on different scales of living. If you think it worth while I will put in this one sheet as a sample of the different budgets that were previously put before the Committee.

YEARLY BUDGETS OF EXPENDITURE FOR AVERAGE FAMILIES OF FIVE, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INCOME, IN CITIES IN CANADA, 1926*

	1	2	3	4
	Income \$900 "Poverty Level."	Income \$1,400 "Minimum Sub- sistence Level."	Income \$1,775 "Health and Decency Level."	Income \$2,400 "Comfort Level."
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Food—				
Meats and fish.....	94 25	126 00	156 50	170 00
Dairy products, etc.....	120 85	199 65	208 40	214 65
Bread, cereals, etc.....	45 20	53 45	53 45	66 85
Vegetables.....	39 75	35 58	42 21	47 76
Fruits.....	25 40	31 05	35 50	52 92
Sugar, etc.....	25 65	21 95	29 45	36 85
Tea, etc.....	18 25	17 70	21 20	34 65
Condiments, etc.....	4 50	4 15	4 75	5 25
All.....	373 85	489 53	551 46	628 93
Clothing—				
Man.....	66 85	80 65	90 65	124 50
Woman.....	67 42	77 50	97 25	127 45
Boy (11-13).....	44 15	52 40	60 30	75 85
Girl (7-10).....	30 84	38 19	44 39	66 41
Child (4-6).....	18 78	24 60	28 13	33 88
All.....	228 04	273 34	320 72	428 09
Fuel and light.....	94 25	119 05	147 05	159 80
Rent.....	144 00	240 00	330 00	420 00
Miscellaneous.....	59 86	275 00	370 00	720 00
Grand Total.....	900 00	1,396 92	1,719 23	2,356 82

* Budgets 2 and 3 were published in report of Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations, Session 1926, pp. 27-36; the four categories being those laid down by Professor Paul Douglas, University of Chicago, in "Wages and the Family." A budget substantially equivalent to the "Comfort Level" was detailed in the report in the evidence of Miss Margaret S. Gould, which was stated to be based on the budget of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, pp. 83, 94-100.

By Mr. Woodsworth:

Q. Have the changes in the price levels made any substantial difference in the budgets in the last two years?—A. The changes in the price levels have been inconsiderable on the whole over a period much more than two years. They vary between summer and winter a little; but the changes I think Mr. Bolton our statistician will agree, are not considerable.

Mr. BOLTON: They would not be noticed.

WITNESS: The changes that have occurred in the cost of living over a period of several years would not be noticed. I have also from the census of 1921 the average earnings of heads of families in specified occupations. It includes bakers, bricklayers, masons, etc., for the cities I referred to. These figures are in dollars and cents, and if the Committee desires it I will put the statement in. The figures cover a wide range.

[Mr. Gerald H. Brown.]

AVERAGE EARNINGS OF HEADS OF FAMILIES IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, 1921

[Mr. Gerald H. Brown.]

Occupation	Eastern Cities																	
	Halifax		Hamilton		London		Montreal		Ottawa		Quebec		St. John		Toronto		Windsor	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Bakers.....	1,011	04	1,229	25	1,168	80	1,076	11	1,320	95	1,035	13	1,065	65	1,280	00	1,263	20
Bricklayers, masons, etc.....	1,170	88	1,136	27	1,173	76	1,062	21	1,271	82	1,028	46	972	16	1,142	86	1,379	09
Carpenters.....	1,042	05	1,155	11	1,191	18	1,109	63	1,184	99	1,128	39	864	21	1,187	83	1,318	99
Chauffeurs.....	1,005	00	1,028	36	1,102	81	1,167	25	1,111	87	1,056	48	863	41	1,084	50	1,263	13
Domestic and personal.....	1,039	77	1,074	85	1,003	76	1,035	41	1,082	25	1,011	81	910	43	1,099	23	1,386	70
Electricians.....	1,250	07	1,407	24	1,454	68	1,252	82	1,472	69	1,275	08	1,120	00	1,341	53	1,571	21
Labourers.....	805	25	946	67	959	93	881	41	922	52	827	81	692	19	965	48	1,070	91
Painters and decorators.....	1,019	68	1,046	43	1,178	47	1,074	24	1,198	51	1,042	10	841	01	1,106	57	1,333	54
Plumbers and gas fitters.....	1,186	25	1,353	88	1,205	32	1,164	77	1,255	05	1,139	62	996	68	1,275	38	1,594	92
Trainmen.....	1,449	66	1,835	03	1,955	81	1,662	88	1,982	36	1,774	34	1,563	07	1,813	60	1,881	06
Street railway employees.....	1,405	73	1,317	27	1,291	91	1,244	98	1,426	98	1,371	63	1,234	29	1,363	10	1,576	74
Salesmen.....	1,241	29	1,429	66	1,444	64	1,277	98	1,375	29	1,253	16	1,254	66	1,507	52	1,624	07

Occupation	Western Cities													
	Calgary		Edmonton		Regina		Vancouver		Victoria		Winnipeg			
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.		
Bakers.....			1,330	68	1,860	93	1,279	90	1,323	18	1,134	71	1,387	16
Bricklayers, masons, etc.....			964	33	1,029	08	1,259	72	1,015	19	891	88	1,217	03
Carpenters.....			1,096	18	1,131	45	1,268	16	1,116	45	928	81	1,224	56
Chauffeurs.....			1,206	86	1,175	16	1,270	91	1,154	30	1,126	68	1,145	57
Domestic and personal.....			1,171	28	1,118	53	1,184	53	1,087	54	998	82	1,132	19
Electricians.....			1,516	33	1,666	34	1,740	00	1,543	13	1,280	50	1,521	24
Labourers.....			981	46	952	62	985	74	898	65	819	25	980	37
Painters and decorators.....			1,104	57	1,131	24	1,216	72	1,097	52	874	92	1,168	95
Plumbers and gas fitters.....			1,238	93	1,287	02	1,431	52	1,089	87	1,019	93	1,369	73
Trainmen.....			1,962	60	2,039	42	2,019	53	1,830	51	1,689	91	2,034	92
Street railway employees.....			1,716	14	1,444	02	1,504	84	1,504	27	1,464	93	1,426	79
Salesmen.....			1,665	11	1,446	55	1,603	70	1,477	18	1,268	46	1,641	48

WITNESS: Those are the earnings as shown by heads of families themselves—the amounts which they have respectively earned during the preceding year; and our understanding in the Department of Labour is that the intention of the census authorities is to collect similar information as to 1930 which will be produced by those who make returns throughout the country in the ensuing year 1931.

By Mr. Woodsworth:

Q. On what year's census are the figures that you have given based?—A. 1921, the twelve months ending the 1st of June. You will realize that these figures of earnings are simply figures obtained from individuals who were asked by the census officials as they went around, "How much did you earn last year?" They are not based on returns from employers or on any definite returns of that kind, but are simply the amounts that individual heads of households stated that they had received over a period of a year. Perhaps I might take one typical city. Mr. Bolton, our statistician, reminds me, and Mr. Woodsworth referred to this, that the return given by individuals would be a little higher than the return probably that would be made by individual employers, for this reason, that in these returns given by the men themselves would be included anything that they had picked up apart from their regular employment.

Q. Just before you pass from the budgets, there would be no provision, I take it, there for any accident or death or prolonged illness in the family? I take it that a heavy expenditure of that kind might take months or years to make up? A. Just so. The budgets as given do not include other than the items for food, clothing, fuel, light, rent and miscellaneous items. The miscellaneous items, Mr. Bolton who made up the budgets tells me, include small amount for the cost of illness, but quite clearly the budgets would not be sufficient to cover any cost of prolonged illness. In that case the man simply goes to the hospital for free treatment or is otherwise taken care of by others.

By the Acting Chairman:

Q. We were merely continuing the first reference; would you come now to the second reference?—A. I do not want to weary you, but perhaps I might pick one city as a typical city and read the returns for a dozen or so occupations that are listed in this census return of earnings. Mr. Bolton suggests Toronto, perhaps, as an average city: bakers, \$1,280; bricklayers, masons, etc., \$1,142; carpenters, \$1,187; chauffeurs, \$1,084; domestic and personal, \$1,099; electricians, \$1,341; labourers, \$965; painters and decorators, \$1,106; plumbers and gas fitters, \$1,275; trainmen, \$1,813; street railway employees, \$1,363; salesmen, \$1,507. Trainmen would include conductors as well as brakemen. It would include the train crew. It would not, of course, include the engine crew.

With further reference to family allowances perhaps it might be of interest to say something more. Father Lebel appears really to have covered the ground very, very fully indeed in his survey of the situation. We try in the Labour Department to keep in touch with all these questions to some extent, Mr. Chairman, and we have in the Department reports and publications of various kinds dealing with the subject of family allowances, official reports and other reports which are at the service of the Committee and of any individual members of the Committee who may desire them. I think that the members of the Committee might be interested in a report on family allowances which has been published by the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations. I brought with me five or six copies of this report. It is the most complete survey of the subject generally that we have seen in the Department

[Mr. Gerald H. Brown.]

of Labour. It is not quite up to date as it was issued in 1924. Nevertheless, I think it will be found of service to anyone who is particularly interested. Those copies are all that we have to spare.

Perhaps, Sir, it would be of interest to make this observation: that the systems of family allowances existing throughout the world seem to fall roughly into two classes, that is to say, those schemes which are being introduced by private enterprise, and the system, on the other hand, which has been introduced in Australia of the payment of allowances based on amounts collected from individual industries, in much the same way as workmen's compensation is administered in many of the provinces of Canada, for the benefit of the families of workers employed in those respective industries.

There is a third system which ought to be mentioned, the New Zealand one, which is a little different. In that case allowances are paid to needy families from the general funds of the state; the funds are not collected by levy on the industries, but are simply taken from the General Consolidated Fund of New Zealand.

By the Acting Chairman:

Q. Would they have a board for selecting these particular people, Mr. Brown?—A. There is in New Zealand administrative machinery to ascertain if the case is one of need, and the payment is one of two shillings a week for each child in excess of two. The principal conditions are that the average weekly income of the applicant, his wife and children, including allowances, must not exceed four pounds plus two shillings for each child in excess of two. The applicant and (except in cases where the allowance is not payable to the wife) his wife must have been resident in New Zealand for at least a year and the children in respect of whom the allowance is payable must have been born in New Zealand or resident there for one year. Aliens and Asiatics do not receive allowances except by direction of the Minister.

The system in effect in New South Wales grew out of an inquiry into the cost of living, which was made throughout Australia at the instigation of Premier Hughes in 1919. The inquiry in question had resulted in a report, which went to show that the basic wage required for the maintenance of a family was one of £5-16/-, somewhere in the neighborhood of \$28 and \$29, a week. When the report was received it was referred to the Statistician of the Commonwealth for examination, and he pointed out that the entire produced wealth of the country would not meet that scale. In other words, if the profits enjoyed by those who received them were added to the wages throughout Australia, it would not bring the earnings up to that amount. The actual basic wage in Australia at that time, as fixed by arbitration boards and courts, was one of £3-17/-. The report was referred back to the Commission of Inquiry and the Commission thereupon drew up a scheme for the adoption of family allowances. They recommended that the basic wage should be raised to £4, and that allowances should be paid in excess of that in order to bring it up to a living wage.

New South Wales was the first state to adopt family allowance legislation. Their law was passed during 1927, and we understand it came into operation only a little more than a year ago. We have asked for reports of the operation of this law in New South Wales, and doubtless will have them shortly. When they come, we will be pleased to place them before the Committee, but we have no information as yet as to the operation of the New South Wales act.

The levy which was made on industry in New South Wales was on the basis of three per cent of the payroll. The amounts collected are, of course, funded, and the payments, which are at the rate of five shillings a week, for each child, are paid to the mother of the child from the state fund which is raised, as I have already indicated, by a levy on industry.

[Mr. Gerald H. Brown.]

I think it is perhaps worth while, in making it quite clear, to say that the systems existing in Europe are entirely voluntary systems which have come into effect over a long period of years, in France extending back for upwards of a century, and progressively in other European countries from France, including Belgium, Germany, Austria, Czecho Slovakia, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Jugoslavia, Italy, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Luxemburg, Norway, Holland, Switzerland and Sweden.

The system of family allowances in all these cases is one which is operating entirely on voluntary agreement. In many cases the systems are individual, that is existing in individual works, factories and plants. In other cases, there are by agreement what are known as equalization funds into which the amounts are paid by employers, a toll or fund of their own, so that the burden does not fall unduly on any one concern.

As far as there is law on the subject of family allowances in Europe, it relates exclusively to public employees.

The equalization funds are operating entirely within industry itself. The control is in the hands, for the most part, of the employers, although in some cases the administrative control is a joint control between the employers and the workers. In France organized labour is contending strongly for public control, governmental control. The levy is, in some cases, one which is on a group of concerns in one line of industry. In other cases it is a levy by agreement, of course, on all the industries in one locality, including the various kinds of industries that may exist there locally. It is the latter type of agreement which seems to be the prevailing one. It began with the individual concerns, but is has come now to be more a pool of all the industries in a locality rather than a group of industries of one class.

The amounts contributed towards the pool vary considerably in European countries, generally in the neighbourhood of from two to three per cent. The levy in New South Wales is three per cent.

It might be of interest to members of the Committee to know what the levy is in the case of workmen's compensation, for instance, here in this province. It ranges, I think, from a small fraction of one per cent, perhaps one-fifth of one per cent, to in the neighbourhood of five per cent in the case of industries where the risk is quite considerable. So you can perhaps form some idea from that of what the relative cost would be of a scheme similar to what they have in New South Wales.

By Mr. Plunkett:

Q. Would it be much trouble for your department to prepare a statement dealing, say, with France, Belgium, Germany, Australia, New South Wales, the United States, and the British Empire, giving an outline of what their social legislation is, what the payments are, and how the fund is levied from the people?—A. Including family allowances?

Q. Including family allowances, yes, anything that you might class as social legislation for the benefit of the people?—A. Well, we will be very glad to do so. Of course, you realize that that includes a good many different lines.

Q. You could simply say that family allowances in France are levied from such a source, and the amount is so and so.—A. We will be glad to supply whatever information we have.

By Mr. Letellier:

Q. Have you any information as to those who are being supported by the members of their own family, say a father and mother who are supported by their children?—A. The family figures that I gave include the case of fathers and mothers who are being supported by their children in a family group, in a

[Mr. Gerald H. Brown.]

household. I have gone through the census return pretty closely for what I have given you, and I found nothing that dealt with the case of old people, for instance, who are being supported by their children. We tried to get that in connection with our Old Age Pension legislation as well, and the committee found that there was comparatively little information on that subject separately.

Witness retired.

The system of family allowances in all these cases is one which is operating entirely on voluntary agreement. In many cases the system is individual, that is existing in individual works, factories and plants. In other cases, there are by agreement what are known as organization funds into which the amounts are paid by employers, a toll or fund of their own, so that the burden does not fall upon any one concern.

As far as there is law on the subject of family allowances in Europe, it relates exclusively to public employees.

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Q. Including family allowances, or anything that you might class as social legislation for the benefit of the people?—A. Well, we will be very glad to do that. Of course, you realize that that includes a good many different lines. You could simply say that family allowances in France are levied from each worker, and the amount is so and so.—A. We will be glad to supply whatever information we have.

Q. Have you any information as to those who are being supported by the members of their own family, say a father and mother who are supported by their children?—A. The family figures that I gave include the case of fathers and mothers who are being supported by their children in a family group in a

ROOM 425, HOUSE OF COMMONS,

THURSDAY, March 7, 1929.

The Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations met at 11 o'clock, a.m., the Chairman, Mr. C. R. McIntosh, presiding.

JOSEPH DAoust called and sworn.

By the Chairman:

Q. I would ask you, Mr. Joseph Daoust, to unfold your views on the subject of family allowances as you think you should and we can then proceed with the matter by discussion and question, as we go along.—A. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: I am not fully prepared to speak on the subject of family allowances inasmuch as the telegram to me was not specific, simply requesting me to appear before your Committee this morning. I thought at first I was to be asked to speak on the tariff, because I have been connected with tariff matters for a number of years, having been appointed to the first Tariff Commission. However, I will do my best in regard to family allowances.

I notice that Father Lebel gave evidence last week on this subject. He came to see me at my office several times, and we discussed this matter. It so happened that two years ago I was appointed by the government to represent Canada at the League of Nations at Geneva on the question of an international economic conference. Discussions took place at that time, but they did not go as far as family allowances; they were confined mostly to the subject of unemployment. It was stated there that at that time there were from ten to twelve million heads of families unemployed in Europe, and it offered a serious problem. Many discussions took place with a view to finding ways and means to stop this unemployment and its causes, but we were unable to find any practical solution. The question of large families was discussed privately by certain delegates, because there are large families in all countries, and the question arose as to how they could live. As you are aware, in industry, to get efficiency, and what they call "rationalization," you must have system and must rationalize the operations. For instance, speaking of my own business—the manufacture of shoes—in olden times, as men here with gray hair will remember, shoes were made mostly by hand. Later on, machinery was invented to replace hand work and reduce the cost of production. Then it was divided up by placing men in certain operations; for instance, the cutter of leather was doing nothing else but cutting leather all his life. The laster learned how to last the shoes, but he stayed all his life lasting, and the same with the heeler, or the stitcher; in fact, all the different operations. Specializing in those different operations reduced the cost. Machinery has been a good thing. Production has been increased by machinery. Consumption, however, has not been increased, and that is the whole problem.

Take an ordinary factory. We start a boy sixteen years of age as an apprentice. He gets so much per week. When he gets to be twenty or twenty-one he knows the trade; he knows how to operate a machine. He is still single. All the workers in the factory to-day are piece workers, because with such a system we know better how to figure the cost. We know that a certain opera-

[Mr. Joseph Daoust.]

tion will cost half a cent, another operation a cent, and so on, and, as a rule, we do not care whether a man is married or single. Under the piece work system the cost is not based on the question whether a man is single or married, or whether a man is married with one child or ten children. As I say, it is immaterial to us. A man, say, gets married at twenty-one or twenty-two, and he is making \$20 a week. The girl he marries has no money. He was receiving \$20 a week single, and now there are two to keep off \$20. After nine months or a year they have a child. He is still receiving \$20 a week. The following year another child comes along, That is four to keep off \$20. Perhaps twins may come along in the meantime. Every year there is an increase of one child and still he is only getting \$20 a week.

If I were a philanthropist I would say that in order to encourage large families, encourage population and consumption by population, I would give for every child that is born \$2 more per week. That would be a very nice thing to do as a philanthropist, but as a manufacturer I must not forget that if I am alone in that I would be on the street in a very short time, especially with the large families prevailing in the province of Quebec. I have to compete with the manufacturers of all the other provinces, and if I were to raise the price of my shoes simply because I was a good fellow, a good hearted man, I would not be very long in business. If I were to say to Mr. Smith, my shoes must cost twenty-five cents a pair more than the others simply because I was a good hearted fellow and I wanted to see the population of Canada increased, Mr. Smith would say to me, "If you want to be a nice fellow you must pay for that, and if I can buy my shoes twenty-five cents a pair cheaper from Mr. Brown, then I am not going to pay you twenty-five cents more." You see the position that I would be in if I were to undertake this thing alone.

In the north of France in certain sections of one class of industry—I have in mind the textile industry as a group—they have family allowances. They agreed on a certain system; they taxed themselves a certain percentage. This is only local, of course, but when it comes to a large country like Canada would it be feasible or practicable? Supposing Montreal were to say we are going to put on a tax, and the manufacturer will pay a certain percentage of the tax and the employer will pay a percentage of the tax, but if cities like Quebec and Toronto did not do that we would certainly be at a disadvantage in the city of Montreal in selling our products. Competition is very keen in every line of industry to-day. It is a question of price, it is not a question of sentiment. Sentiment is put to one side.

By Mr. Jenkins:

Q. You sell goods, I presume, in all parts of Canada?—A. From Halifax to Vancouver.

Q. Are you able to export any to the United States?—A. We do in some lines, sporting goods, skating boots and so on.

Q. And to other countries?—A. In 1919 we did export to France a lot of shoes, but to-day we cannot do that.

By Mr. McGibbon:

Q. Why is that?—A. Well, in 1919 it was just after demobilization, and the shoe factories were disorganized, but after a certain period of time the soldiers returned to their old jobs, and to-day we cannot export any shoes, because they are able to look after themselves.

Q. Does that apply to the United States?—A. We have been shut out of the United States too.

Q. By what means?—A. For the same reason, simply because they can look after themselves. And in France they have put a duty on shoes. I do

not know what it is to-day, but at that time I think it was a franc, when the franc was at par, that is, about 19 cents on shoes, and one and one-half francs, or about 29 cents on boots. They may have raised the tariff on account of the exchange. To-day the franc is worth a little less than four cents, I think.

By the Chairman:

Q. But you say they are able to take care of themselves?—A. Yes, they are able to take care of themselves.

By Mr. Plunkett:

Q. What competition have you to meet in connection with American shoes coming over here?—A. We have more or less competition, but the percentage is very small considering the quantity of shoes made or absorbed in Canada. According to statistics I do not believe it amounts to more than five per cent of the total number of shoes sold in Canada. What we get from the United States are mostly dumped. As to regular lines, staple lines, the percentage coming in is very small. With the dumping clause it is very hard to establish just what the price of such a shoe is. If it is a shoe that is up to the style of the moment it will be worth say five dollars, but if it is out of style for six months or a year it may be worth \$2.50. You cannot tell the intrinsic value of a shoe. It is a question of demand and style, and, as I say, it is very hard to establish the value. The dumping does not work out very satisfactorily. I have been called as an expert many times, and I have sometimes found it very hard to give my views.

Q. Are there many American shoes coming in by way of Great Britain through the preferential tariff?—A. I do not believe there are. There are some English shoes coming in, of course, but I do not believe there are any shoes made in the United States coming in through England. I do know that certain European shoes are coming to England, and they are simply labelled "made in England".

Q. That is what I want to get clear.—A. I do not know whether I understood your question. Did you say American shoes?

Q. Yes.—A. I do not believe there are any shoes coming from the United States, made in the United States, coming through England, but there are some European shoes, made in Germany, or perhaps made in Czecho Slovakia and other countries, sold to England, and some jobbers put the stamp on in England, or the label "made in England". That is something that is pretty hard to detect.

By Mr. Jenkins:

Q. I was talking to a business man on Bank Street the other day. I asked him how business was, and he said it was not up to the mark. I asked him why, and he said the automobile has ruined the shoe business.—A. That is quite true. Do you walk as much to-day as you did when you were twenty years of age? Then you used to walk miles, but to-day you probably won't walk half a mile, and if you do not walk you will not wear out your shoes very quickly.

Q. It would be a good idea for you shoe men to adopt an advertising slogan "walk for health".—A. Yes, it would.

By Mr. McGibbon:

Q. With regard to the shoe machinery, where is it made?—A. Well, with regard to machinery, we are under the control of American concerns.

Q. Is that in Boston?—A. Near Boston. The head office is in Boston, but there is some machinery built in Montreal. The principal parts are made in the States in large quantities and assembled here in much the same way as automobiles are.

Q. Are those machines bought or are they rented?—A. Some are bought outright, but most of them are on a royalty basis.

Q. You are paying a royalty to the American manufacturers?—A. Indirectly we are. We pay to Montreal, we do not pay to Boston. It goes indirectly to Boston, however. We are in the hands of this company.

Q. Then, how do you account for the styles being a year ahead?—A. I did not say a year. I said six months.

Q. How do you account for that?—A. I account for that because we are more American than we are Canadian. They make such enormous quantities of shoes. They have got what they call style men, and they are working all the time on styles, especially for women. Women want novelties all the time.

Q. And it takes about six months to get them here.—A. About six months.

Mr. LETELLIER: Mr. Chairman, I am afraid we are getting away from the subject.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, I am afraid we are, but I assume there is some connection.

By Mr. Letellier:

Q. Could you give us any suggestion as to the basis on which the government might establish family allowances?—A. Such a scheme could be devised, in my opinion, to work to the advantage of those with large families. To my mind, however, it has got to be general and not local, and it should be made to apply to all classes of industry, not particularly to shoes or cottons. It should also apply to farmers. As you know, the sales tax at first was not very popular. Everybody has got to buy some commodity or another, and the sales tax is one that touches every consumer. It has been gradually reduced from six per cent to two per cent.

By Mr. Woodsworth:

Q. Does not that very tax bear the heaviest on the poor families?—A. Exactly. That is what I am coming to. As I say, the man with a large family should be rewarded for that. The farmer and the labourer, it makes no difference what class of industry it is to which a man belongs, should be rewarded for having a large family. It is for the good of a country as a whole. The Compensation Act of the province of Quebec, which is in force now, tends to act against the man with a large family. If an accident happens in a factory the compensation is applied on the number of children that the man has got to support. If a man is married, and has a family, his indemnity is larger than if he were single, so it means that the manufacturer would be more prone to employ those who have no families in order to reduce his premiums.

By Mr. St-Père:

Q. He takes less chance?—A. Yes, he takes less chance. Probably you have an Act in Ontario that is similar.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: They have a Compensation Act but it does not work in that way.

The WITNESS: Of course, the Quebec government never thought of that aspect of it, but, as I say, if a manufacturer knows that he would have more risk with a man having a family of five, six or seven if an accident should happen, if he knows that his indemnity will be increased considerably over

that of a single man, he will not feel inclined to take the risk, and the man with a large family ought to be protected. I am not a Labour man like Mr. Woodsworth, who is the chieftain. I am a manufacturer, a capitalist, but I have a great deal of sympathy for the labouring man. We have to protect the poor people in a practical way, and governments have the machinery in their own hands. Family allowances could be provided for, I am sure, by applying half of one per cent of the sales tax, and it could be made to apply to families of over three, starting say at four. And I would say that after a child reaches the age of fifteen or sixteen it should be dropped from the scheme. A child at that age should be able to take care of himself or herself. I am against the dole. People should look after themselves to make a living. I am willing to protect the man who has a number of children to support, because that man is working for the country.

By Mr. St-Père:

Q. You say one-half of one per cent of the sales tax?—A. Yes.

Q. And you also say that you would be in favour of having boys drop out from such a scheme at sixteen years of age. You know, as a manufacturer yourself, that many boys at that age are attending technical schools, taking special lectures, and I do not see why they should be dropped at that age, if we want to make expert mechanics of them.—A. We are talking about poor people. If I had a child over sixteen I would look after him.

Q. Yes, but most of those boys who are attending technical schools belong to the poorer class.—A. Well, it will be up to you members of Parliament.

Q. There are many boys in my riding whose fathers are labouring men. Those boys are working as apprentices at the Angus shops and elsewhere, and they are sent to technical schools to attend lectures, and that costs money. Do you not think that special allowance should be made in such cases as long as they attend those lectures in technical schools? We want those boys to become foremen. We want our labouring men to become foremen, not just labouring men.—A. But, Mr. St-Père, you must draw the line. Those are exceptional cases.

Q. I mean in a general way. I am asking you the simple question. I know you are interested in the welfare of the boys.—A. As I say you have to draw the line somewhere.

By Mr. Woodsworth:

Q. Why not a percentage of the Income Tax instead of the Sales Tax devoted for that purpose?—A. I suppose many people would be in favour of a percentage of the Income Tax devoted for that purpose. I would myself because I have not paid any for a few years. But I think the Sales Tax would be more satisfactory to everybody.

Q. What I mean is that Income Tax bears on the people who have the most, whereas the Sales Tax bears most heavy on those who must spend most.—A. But they would get their return from the allowance, that is, the family allowance would take care of them. Undoubtedly they consume more, but the family allowance would give them back some of the money they pay out.

By Mr. St-Père:

Q. You said you would be in favour of a law of that kind being applied in a general way to farmers as well?—A. Yes.

By the Chairman:

Q. And you would favour some special kind of taxation to cover the cost?—A. I do not like the word "tax". The word "tax" is very unpopular with the public. Governments are accused all the time of taxing. When the

Sales Tax was imposed there was a kick. As I say, if you were to take half of one per cent from the Sales Tax it would be a good thing. After all, the money that the government gets from the Sales Tax—thirty or thirty-five millions or more—where does it go to? It goes to general expenses. They do not say in the budget that the money coming from the Sales Tax will be applied to certain things.

By Mr. St-Père:

Q. For a special purpose?—A. For a special purpose, no. They do not say that. If they were to take from the Sales Tax half of one per cent for family allowances I am sure the public would be perfectly satisfied, and it could be administered by the government. Of course the rich men would be out. A man would have to prove that he needed the money.

By Mr. Woodsworth:

Q. Why not some sort of a luxury tax rather than a sales tax?—A. Well, Mr. Woodsworth, we have lots of taxes. Sir Henry Drayton brought in a luxury tax which was very unpopular.

Mr. McGIBBON: The most unpopular thing the government of Canada ever did.

The WITNESS: I have had a little experience of tariffs. Any direct taxation is very unpopular. When Sir Henry Drayton put on his luxury tax, a pair of shoes retailing for nine dollars really cost ten dollars with the tax added, that is, the person who bought a pair of shoes—say the price was \$10 and there was a tax of ten per cent—had to pay me a dollar, which meant that the cost was \$11. There was a lot of cheating, and it was almost impossible to check it. I saw Sir Henry Drayton and discussed this tax with him. I asked him how he proposed to collect it.

Mr. McGIBBON: It was not collected.

The WITNESS: No, it was not collected. It was simply a means of making people dishonest.

By Mr. Jenkins:

Q. You would not ear-mark certain taxes for certain purposes?—A. No.

Q. You are taking an approximate amount to be collected from the sales tax?—A. Yes, one-half of one per cent.

Q. But this reference has nothing to do with that particular tax?—A. No.

Q. You might say we will pay out an amount collected from a certain tax, or a certain portion of a tax, but that would not be relevant to this question at all?—A. No, I am simply making a suggestion. The collection of a certain tax is very difficult. Now, one-half of one per cent on sales tax does not seem very large, and if the allowances were not paid to married men with less than four children and you left out those over sixteen years of age, you would have very little to pay. The bulk of the cost of raising a family up to the age of 16 is for education, especially between the ages of seven and sixteen.

By Mr. Woodsworth:

Q. In your opinion, if the matter were simply provincial, it would mean that any province adopting it would be in an unfair position with regard to the other provinces?—A. Yes.

Q. You think it should be on a Dominion-wide scale?—A. Yes.

Q. If this were adopted in Canada, would you find it difficult to compete with other countries?—A. We would not have to compete, because it would be the same as it is to-day. We only pay 2 per cent now. It would not cost any more to the consumer or to the manufacturer. It would not affect the export trade at all.

By Mr. McGibbon:

Q. Mr. Woodsworth's opinion is that it should not be placed on industry.—A. The point is that it would not be an extra tax; it would be derived from the existing sales tax.

By Mr. Woodsworth:

Q. Leave the sales tax aside for a minute. If we adopted this scheme, it would place a little extra burden on the manufacturer, according to the scheme outlined by Father Lebel. Would you find it difficult to compete with the United States which does not have to bear the burden of the family allowance scheme?—A. An amount, based on one-half of one per cent, would not be very large, and I do not think it would affect the sales.

Q. If I may leave your suggestion as to how it may be raised, and come to the original scheme of Father Lebel, which was that the amount should be raised partly from the governments and partly from the manufacturers, would you, as an industrialist, feel that if you had to pay something into a fund to provide for family allowances it would be placing you at a disadvantage in comparison with American manufacturers who would have no such burden to carry?—A. Yes, more or less. I did not read Father Lebel's evidence, but if the head of a family has a larger income, his purchasing power is increased, and if his family is large the consumption of that family is increased, and any loss in our export trade might be compensated for by the increased purchasing power in Canada.

Q. As an industrialist, you have to replace machinery in your plant from time to time, as it becomes worn out or obsolete?—A. Yes.

Q. What about the human machine—if I might put it that way? Do you feel that industry should have any responsibility in helping to replace the human machinery, by a new supply of younger workmen coming to the front?—A. What do you mean by that?

Q. I am thinking of a man as being merely a good working machine. You take them in at 16 or 18, fully developed, without any cost to yourself; they are waiting at the gate. You take them in, and work them for so many years, and then out they go, and you expect that a fresh supply will be available, standing at the gate, waiting to be installed. Do you think industry has any responsibility in helping to supply this new machinery?—A. I think it has a natural reason to expect better results from the younger men. We are in business for money, are we not? In fact, in my own plant I would not take in a man over forty years of age, but I would not discharge a man if he had been in my employ previously and had reached the age of forty. But if I had two applications for a position, one from a man of twenty-five, and the other from a man of forty-five, the preference would be given to the younger man. That is human nature. A man of forty-five or even over is only employed when the source of supply amongst the younger men is exhausted.

Mr. Letellier:

Q. Provided they have equal ability?—A. Yes. The health of the younger man is better, and he has better ability for production.

[Mr. Joseph Daoust.]

By Mr. Woodsworth:

Q. It is only fair that you should help the father and mother who produce these young people, is it not?—A. It seems to be fair.

Q. I am sorry you did not read Father Lebel's evidence. With the wages at present paid to the workers do you think they can support what is defined as a large family—four or five or more?—A. They can not; it is impossible.

By Mr. St-Père:

Q. Referring back to Mr. Woodsworth's question as to the burden which would be laid upon your shoulders if a law of this kind were applied; if the sales tax were obliterated altogether, you would not then consider it a burden?—A. I would not, no. As far as I can read between the lines of Hon. Mr. Robb's budget, the sales tax is coming down gradually to protect the people who have large stocks of merchandise. If the sales tax were dropped at once from 3 per cent to nothing, many storekeepers and those in industry in Canada would have to stand a big loss. I think the tax coming down gradually is a wise move.

By Mr. McGibbon:

Q. Mr. Daoust, if I understand you correctly, your scheme, boiled down, is this: the Dominion treasury should supplement the income from industry of workers with families of four or more?—A. Yes.

Q. Where would you draw the line of restriction? What would be your definition of the word "worker"? There are a lot of merchants who do not make much money and have a hard time raising their families. There are professional men in the same box.—A. They would have to make an application to the government and prove that their earnings were not sufficient.

Q. Would you make this application of the law universal?—A. If a man makes a salary of \$3,000 or \$4,000 a year he does not need any help. There are many merchants making that amount, and they would not require any assistance. It would not look too well for a man to go to the government and apply for this allowance. A man with any pride hesitates to ask for charity—of course, the word "charity" may not be popular; call it an "allowance". If a man has to ask for it, he will have to prove that he needs it.

Q. But you would make it universal?—A. Yes.

Q. Every person in straightened circumstances with a family of four or more, could apply for it?—A. Yes.

By the Chairman:

Q. He would have to apply, and his application would have to be investigated?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Letellier:

Q. You said a few moments ago that your employees were mostly on piecework. Do you find many of them who seem to have a hard time meeting their budget during the year?—A. Yes. I do not see how they can live, especially at this time. We are working from eight to four, and not on Saturdays. It is very quiet now, and we are not working to full capacity. They have to pay their expenses, working about thirty-five hours a week, and they cannot work any more than that even if they want to.

Q. I suppose in your own case the remuneration for piecework is higher than the average wage paid to labourers?—A. It amounts to about the same thing. If a man is put on piecework, it is to be more fair with him. A man with greater ability to operate a machine deserves a little more remuneration. Piecework was also applied to enable us to more accurately estimate our cost of production.

[Mr. Joseph Daoust.]

By Mr. McGibbon:

Q. May I ask a question? Perhaps I can make it general, so as not to apply to your own business. What does the average person earn per week or per day in the shoe business? I am not asking any particulars about your own business.—A. I do not think the average man will earn more than \$20 or \$22 per week.

By Mr. Woodsworth:

Q. You have to pay so much by way of fixed charges in your business, for rent, interest on your money, and certain overhead, and for these royalties of which you spoke—all that sort of thing?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you think that \$20 a week is a sufficient wage to maintain the family of a man in decency? Should it not be a charge to take priority over other fixed charges?—A. If it were general, I would not object to it. I would add 1 or 2 per cent more to take care of it, but I would not do it alone, and be driven out of business through sentiment.

By Mr. McGibbon:

Q. You could not do it alone?—A. No.

By Mr. Jenkins:

Q. You cannot operate unless you pay your fixed charges first?—A. No.

Q. If you do not pay your rent and pay for your machinery, you cannot do business?—A. No.

By Mr. Letellier:

Q. Do you export very much of your product, or are you aware of any boot and shoe manufacturer in your province or in Canada who does export very much to the United States or elsewhere?—A. As I told you before, there are a few manufacturers who are exporting sporting boots—special lines. As regards leather: it seems that our leathers are very popular in the States. We export sole leather, patent leather and calf skins to the United States, but if the tariff goes on in the United States, as has been suggested, it will result in the shutting down of a lot of tanneries in Canada.

By Mr. St-Père:

Q. You say most of your working men receive \$20 a week?—A. Yes.

Q. Because they are only working part time?—A. Yes.

Q. If they were putting in more time their earnings would be larger?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Woodsworth:

Q. Have the employers in any way taken up this matter through the manufacturing associations or otherwise? Has the question of family allowances or the welfare of the employees, and how it may be solved by concerted action come up?

The CHAIRMAN: I think we had two witnesses last year from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association—they sent their secretary and president here—and the information they gave us was that they had not dealt with it in a national way. I was rather surprised at that.

By Mr. Woodsworth:

Q. You have no information as to whether the manufacturers, as such, or the employers had ever considered a way out?—A. No. I think this family allowance is something new and has never been brought before the associations. The questions they discussed were mostly in regard to the tariff.

By the Chairman:

Q. In order to have a question like unemployment insurance or family allowance brought before the Canadian Manufacturers' Association as a whole, is it not usually done in a sectional way first, that is, by building up public opinion, and then when they find that developed to a degree strong enough to warrant it, they bring it before the main association?—A. They cannot get many manufacturers to attend the meetings, so they send out questionnaires and get the information that way.

Q. In an effort to get it before the national body?—A. Yes.

Witness retired.

The Committee adjourned until Tuesday, March 12, 1929, at 11 o'clock a.m.

COMMITTEE ROOM 375,

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

TUESDAY, April 30, 1929.

The Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations met at 10.30 o'clock a.m., the Chairman, Mr. C. R. McIntosh, presiding.

The CHAIRMAN: We were supposed to start this morning at 11 o'clock on some new evidence. I suppose it will be satisfactory to present this report, which has just been passed, to the House to-morrow, after we get it re-typewritten and in shape.

The evidence to-day is on family allowances. The first name I have here is that of Miss Charlotte Whitton. If Miss Whitton will come forward now we will have her sworn to give evidence on this subject.

MISS CHARLOTTE WHITTON, called and sworn.

The CHAIRMAN: I think, Miss Whitton, you understand the subject to be discussed, and we would like to have an expression of your views before the Committee. After that we will ask you any necessary questions.

The WITNESS: Mr. Chairman, I might explain first the order of our presentation of this evidence. The social workers who are here, the people who are giving evidence to-day, represent the Social Service Council of Canada. I might explain that I shall deal first with the general aspects of the problem and then more specifically. Then Mr. Mills, of the Children's Aid Society, of Toronto, will follow on some other aspects. Then Mrs. Kensit, of the Children's Bureau, in Montreal, will deal with some other aspects. (Reading):

"In principle the proponents of family allowances argue that this system will improve the standard of living of working families, lighten the cost of rearing children, and so encourage marriage and increase the birth rate. It would therefore seem the responsibility of any inquiry dealing with the system to ascertain whether the system, where tried, has actually brought about such conditions, and whether, if it has done so, or even if it has not, it does not sacrifice other principles, the loss or endangering of which would more than offset any possible advantage. From impartial examination of the question, throughout the countries of Europe, where it has been tried and comparative study of living, health and child welfare conditions in this continent, there would appear to be a grave question of the system having accomplished all those things claimed for it, and there seems to be equally grave doubt as to whether it would be applicable, or desirable in Canada, and whether, in fact, it would not be utterly subversive of the fundamental principles which have brought our present standard of family life and living conditions to such a decent level in this Dominion.

The basis of the State's interest in family life is that every child is entitled to a reasonably safe, decent and adequate guardianship, during his childhood years if he is to grow into the sound manhood, which the State requires for its own permanency. In our branch of civilization no finer or better institution has been evolved, to which this duty and responsibility can be entrusted than the family. Therefore, both Church and State have surrounded marriage—the entrance to the family state—with every safeguard, which each can provide. The Church has sought to raise marriage to the dignity of a sacrament, and

[Miss Charlotte Whitton.]

the State has co-operated by strict marriage and divorce laws. Inevitably, this has meant, through the centuries, that the position of woman has been dignified and elevated. The venerable position accorded to the Virgin Mary, in the Christian religion, has immeasurably raised the place of womankind throughout Christian states.

The principle of family allowance, would appear, to impugn dangerously upon both these fundamental attitudes. If family allowances are necessary in any country or industry, and if they are designed to stimulate the birth rate, by offering economic inducements thereto, it would certainly be open to argument whether the system does not subtly reduce marriage and the marriage relationship, from its high and almost sacramental attributes in our branch of civilization to economic relationships, capable of financial exploitation. Such a development will inevitably depress the position of the woman and mother in the state from her present status of an individual personality, with citizenship rights, to a person who would be cared for and maintained as the slave woman in Rome, or in the United States, in the days preceding emancipation, not for herself and because she had a human body and a divine soul, but because she mattered greatly to industry and the state, as the potential mother of future slaves and employees. It would seem to me, that the whole proposal is one, which might be justifiably regarded by the mass of womanhood across Canada, as fraught with far-reaching and disastrous consequences, which might ultimately result in the entire subversion of the present position and privileges, which they enjoy in almost all the provinces of Canada.

My first objection is therefore registered to the principle of the proposal as inimical to the highest concepts of marriage as a social institution, and to the present position of woman, in all enlightened countries.

THE STATE'S INTEREST—THE ENFORCEMENT OF MAINTENANCE OBLIGATIONS

Yet, while the Christian doctrines of marriage and the position of woman and the necessities of society itself have inter-operated to dignify marriage and the family, as the finest and central institution of our life, always the State's interest has been not in morality and sound family life per se, but because they offered the surest guarantee of the nation's continuance, through their preservation of the child. Therefore the State has written into its laws, both criminal and civil, the obligation of the parent to support and maintain the helpless child as one of the fundamental and most insistent responsibilities, which it demands that its citizens must observe. In the Criminal Code of Canada, in the Civil Code and Revised Statutes of Quebec, in the Children's Protection Acts of all the English speaking provinces, this major insistence upon the child's rights and claims to maintenance and protection runs like a thread of inalienable strength. It is the utter reversion of the attitude prevalent even until recent years, that the child was to be regarded, as an economic asset by the parents for their exploitation in the maintenance of themselves and the family. All progress in child labour, and school attendance legislation and increasingly wider extension of free education rises logically out of this fundamental principle of the obligation of the head of the family to protect and maintain his children during their early years. If that principle be once surrendered, if the obligation of that duty be once abrogated, or shifted, shared with or delegated to the State, then the fundamental basis on which our whole concept of family life and child protection is founded, is doomed.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES UNDERMINE THE BASIS OF FAMILY SOLIDARITY

The family allowance system, by assuming the responsibilities of the head of the family in providing partial maintenance for his children, and in doing so, in increasing proportion, as those obligations develop more and more beyond

[Miss Charlotte Whitton.]

what he knows he can assume himself, undermines our basis of family responsibility. Because the system thus undermines the fundamental responsibilities of the head of the family for the maintenance of its members, it seems to me that it should be opposed as subversive of one of the principles of the organization of society on which western civilization has striven to insist for centuries.

It is not the part of the State to assume itself the maintenance obligations, which its laws impose upon parents; it is rather the duty of the state to see that the distribution of wealth, and the conditions of labour, housing, etc., within the State are such that it is possible for parents to discharge their legal obligations to their children.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES—THE STATE'S ADMISSION OF HELPLESSNESS

Family allowances are an admission by the State that the wages within its areas are not and cannot be made sufficient to support the average family according to minimum standards of health and decency, and that therefore the State must, by subsidy, redistribute resources, the equitable development and distribution of which it cannot control. That conditions in Canada have reached this hopeless plight over any broad area, or industrial group, I cannot admit, nor can I admit that where such conditions do prevail that they are either hopeless or irremediable beyond the power of labour organizations and governments to affect. I do not think that it is necessary for Canadians to-day to proclaim to the world, that a decent living at a decent minimum standard of life is such an impossibility for any proportion of her people that the state must intervene to pay allowances whereby life can be sustained at a decent level. The remarkable progress recorded in the last quarter century in this land, in the establishment of decent wages and hours gives every hope, I believe, that the day will yet be reached, in this Dominion when by insistence upon a decent minimum wage, the better organization of employment, over seasonal slacks and cycles of economic depression, and the economic regulation of immigration, it will be possible to prove every labourer worthy of his hire. In Canada to-day labour is rewarded over broad groups of occupations, by a fair wage, based on the sound principle of equal pay for equal work, and the indisputable economic premise of reward on the basis of power of production, not of reproduction, as the allowances system advocates. The extension of such conditions to universal application is the soundest line of progress.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES—APPLICABLE IN TWO TYPES OF CIRCUMSTANCES

Since this system is an admission that the wages cannot be made adequate for a decent standard of life, it would appear that in only two sets of circumstances would the payment of allowances seem at all justifiable. In the first place, the system might be argued for an industry or country, where the standard of wages payable is so deplorably and inevitably low, because of extraneous circumstances, that admittedly wages cannot be paid at a rate that will meet at all, the conditions and needs of life. Such circumstances might be fairly said to exist throughout many of the collieries of England and the mining and metallurgical industries of most continental countries. Conditions are such that labour cannot be employed throughout the industry continuously, or periodically at such rates, as will permit a decent minimum standard of life. Under these circumstances the whole industry must organize itself to provide an equitable subsidy, where necessary, spread over the whole industry, whereby the industry can continue and its product be marketed at such costs and under such conditions, as will assure its survival in the face of competition. If the industry, itself, is in such condition, that it cannot by co-operative action, sustain such subsidies, or if they are used further to depress standards, then the

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State, in preservation of economic stability in the one case, or in the interests of a section of its citizens, in the other must itself protect the whole community, by protecting and aiding that group in need of its paternal interest. While such conditions do exist, to-day, in parts of the mining districts of England, and the continent, and, it is averred, among certain ranks of labour in Australia and New Zealand, I gravely doubt, that they could be said to prevail over any wide group or area in the Dominion of Canada.

In the second place, family allowances, or more properly cost of living bonuses, would appear to be justifiable, in industries or employments, where the nature of the work may require large numbers of employees, who may be economically drawn from the younger unmarried classes, from women, or from older groups in the community in whose cases the older children are self supporting. Such conditions might prevail say, in certain branches of the textile industry where large numbers of young girls are employed and in the public service of a state or community where large numbers of young clerks, may be continuously employed. A fair remuneration for the work involved may meet adequately and satisfactorily, the needs of the great majority of those employed and the assured continuity of employment and income offset the opportunities for financial advancement in lines of employment, more exposed to fluctuations. However, a sudden fluctuation in living costs may cause extreme hardship. In such sets of circumstances, it would be obvious that a scale of remuneration based solely on the measurement of labour would possibly close such occupations entirely, to the married man with a young family, or if providing adequately for him, expose the whole system to serious and uneconomic overpayment of all the other groups. Consequently, the adoption of a system of allowances for the dependants, or a cost of living bonus has been very generally resorted to, to meet such circumstances throughout the public service of Europe, and was adopted in the civil service of Canada during the war. Members of this House are only too familiar with the abuses, and complaints of injustice registered thereunder, to debate the merits of the system here. Suffice it to say that as soon as living costs became fairly stable in this country the system was abandoned for a reclassification of the service. But outside of these two given sets of circumstances it is open to argument, whether the system is justifiable on the basis of, or in relation to wages, or employment.

DEPRESSMENT OF WAGES AND LIVING STANDARDS

From any angle from which the system is regarded, unless in the conditions described above, of hopeless and deplorably low wages in any industry, or in specialized and sheltered employment, I cannot see that the measure could do anything but depress living standards in this country. If introduced into industry, by private agreement as in France and Belgium, it would inevitably have the effect of keeping wage rates static, and would not apply to agriculture where our farmers are owners not tenants. Low wages in the subsidized industries would lead to a generally lower standard throughout the country. And were the system made state-wide by assessment, the costs of production and of living would be increased throughout the country, without increase in production, which would inevitably lead to higher costs, to loss of competitive markets and to diminishing of buying power at home. This would inevitably mean that the worker would pay for his own subsidy.

EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE

The experience then of the European countries would not appear to offer any strong endorsement for the system, which would justify its adoption in this country. Outside of France and Belgium, the system is scarcely found in private industry on the continent, though it was generally adopted in the war

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and post-war years. Even in France and Belgium, it is controlled and operated by the industrialists themselves through compensation funds (and this is important) any action looking to compulsory adoption of the system on a state-wide basis, which is urged by the labour organizations, has been bitterly and successfully opposed in both countries by the former. This would seem a conclusive premise that when under private auspices it is of value in keeping wage rates as low as possible, and working conditions as the industries demand. Almost everywhere else in Europe, the system has been abandoned in all but a few special industries and the Civil Service with the return of stable economic conditions. The system has been tried out, very slightly in Great Britain, in small groups, such as the staff of London University, etc., and was also recommended as one of the possible lines of solution in the coal mining industry by the Royal Commission of Inquiry in England in 1926. Otherwise, I am not aware of any other experimentation there on the subject, nor does there appear to be any reference to the system in Britain in any publications of the International Labour Office.

In *Germany*, though fairly general in the post war, and inflation period, it has now been almost generally abandoned in all private industry, in favour of stabilized, standard wages. It is significant that organized labour was one of the greatest forces, insisting on the abandonment of the scheme as soon as the currency re-establishment was completed. It is only retained in Germany in the civil service, including the publicly-owned railways, the banks, and areas of the mining industry where conditions do not allow a wage increase. In 1922-23, in Germany, there were 1,496 contracts providing for these allowances, but in 1925 only 98. It would seem that if the system realized all that is claimed for it, in increasing the demand of the consumers, in raising the birth rate, and in the development of general prosperity, Germany, desperate in her struggle to regain competitive markets, to equalize her population again, and to resuscitate industry and agriculture would not have abandoned the system.

Switzerland, generally regarded as one of the most prosperous and progressive countries of continental Europe, in which living standards are as high, and education as general as anywhere in the old world, now restricts the system practically entirely to the public service. Last year, about 38,000 out of 65,000 persons in the services drew the allowance. In private industry, however, it has always been regarded solely as an emergency measure and it is generally disappearing as living costs and wages become stabilized. Switzerland has never been backward in the adoption of any advanced social measure. She is perhaps the freest and happiest country in Europe. Her abandonment of this measure of social assistance would appear to be of significance for any country contemplating the measure.

THE NORTHERN COUNTRIES, NORWAY AND SWEDEN

The Scandinavian countries are generally regarded as advanced in all measures of social progress. But, in both Norway and Sweden, though the system was developed during the instability of prices in the war years, it has been almost entirely abandoned since. It is retained only in the civil service. In fact, it was abandoned in the Norwegian Civil Service in 1925, but reintroduced last year (1928), due to wage reductions following the revalorization of the Norwegian currency. This is obviously an emergency measure. Unfortunately the reports of the International Labour Office do not include any data *re* Denmark, but from private information obtained from representative Danish friends, in a position to know, the system is not favourably regarded in that

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country by labour or by the women of the Kingdom. These progressive northern lands, our energetic competitors in many lines, and the source of some of our finest immigration, would not be expected to abandon a social measure, that had proved generally acceptable and effective.

The Netherlands

Though Holland is regarded as a prosperous and forward looking country, the system exists only on private initiative in private industry, and in the civil service where it amounts to 3 per cent of the salary item. From information, that seems reliable, it would appear that the present privately developed system is very unpopular with labour in Holland, as depressent of wages and living standards.

Poland

Poland, now come to sovereignty, as the result of the war is ambitiously developing every line of life that will strengthen her, in her restored nationhood in Europe. Yet, though Poland also adopted the system in the years of inflation, it evidently proved no panacea, and is now discontinued almost entirely in private industry, and losing ground elsewhere, if it is still retained. Only in the coal mining industry, where it is subject also to regularity of attendance on employment, and in the civil service is it retained.

Czechoslovakia

Another of the new and progressive kingdoms adopted the system generally during the post war period, in private industry, as well as in the Civil Service. In 1922 it was abrogated, but in 1926 reincorporated for the civil service. It is still paid in sections of the mining industry, which is seriously depressed.

Latvia

Another of the new, war-born countries is both energetic and progressive. Yet it has restricted the system to the civil service, judges and teachers. It is unknown in private industry.

Estonia

Though this land too, has been eager to absorb every measure found contributory to social progress in other lands, the system of family allowances has been adopted only in the lower ranks of the civil service, and is extremely rare in private industry. Where it does exist, in the latter field, the allowances is payable only from the fifth child onwards.

Italy

It will be generally admitted that Mussolini has never failed to utilize any circumstance or development, which can be made to contribute to the consolidation and expansion of Italy. One of the articles in his creed has been the increase of population in Italy. There are many economists in Europe, who feel that this artificial stimulation of population beyond the kingdom's resources will inevitably lead to grave problems of internal economy within a decade, but be that as it may, the increase of the birth rate is one of Mussolini's political planks. It is interesting, under these circumstances that he has not adopted the system of family allowances to attain this objective. He has instead resorted to the system of exemption from taxation for very large families, and has imposed a tax on bachelors. The proceeds of the latter tax are

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being devoted entirely to improved health and welfare services for mothers and their children, throughout Italy. The family allowances system was widespread in private industry throughout the war, but has since been generally abandoned. It is retained in the civil and public services, of the kingdom, and for elementary school teachers but is paid on a sliding scale, conforming to living costs. Several of the large banks employ the system, but their clerks are said to be seriously underpaid. By collective contract, allowances are also paid in the mining industry. The glass industry provides free housing to its employees which may be interpreted, as a form of family allowance, which is sometimes developed in Canada, in "company villages" by the lumbering industry.

Austria

Though Austria is a country, where one might expect to find in operation every measure, which is advocated to be as effective a social measure as this, in the development of prosperity, one finds that the system, once fairly prevalent has been widely abandoned in recent years. It is found now, in private industry, by collective contracts only, and almost entirely in the mining and metallurgical industries. Here it applies in the form of a cost of living bonus, to unmarried workers with dependants, as well as to the heads of families. The lower grades of the civil service are also remunerated by these additional allowances, and the large banks of Vienna allow a 15 per cent increase in employees' wages, for each of the first three children. The bonuses to married clerks are higher than to unmarried clerks. These payments are quite obviously the result of the disastrous days through which Austria, and especially Vienna, passed during the inflation.

The sister Republic of *Hungary*, in equally great need of resuscitation of industry and prosperity, has retained the system only in the public services. It is unknown in private industry.

Spain

One would expect to find Spain following such measures as France and Belgium had adopted, but the measure enacted in this kingdom in 1926, was obviously rather in the nature of a special inducement to large families than by way of family allowances, for this decree grants special allowances to all families, with 8 children or more, a bonus for large families.

Australia

In Australia, a minimum wage may be fixed by Courts of Arbitration, in reference to industries, under arbitration. After the war, controversy arose as to the basic wage, being awarded by these Courts, which was then set at £3, 17s. (about \$19) per week for a family of parents and three children. A Royal Commission set the minimum basic wage necessary at \$29 per week, which it was reliably established could not be paid were the entire wealth of Australia devoted to this purpose. A way out was found by fixing the basic wage of unmarried, or childless workers at \$20 per week, and paying \$3 per week per child to each married man for each child. To raise the amount necessary it was proposed to tax each employer about \$140 per year for each man employed, and to distribute this total revenue over the allowances to married men with children. This proposal would have involved an annual tax of \$139,000,000 on the employers of Australia. This burden so threatened to strangle Australian trade in world competition that the proposal was rejected. Finally a Commission was appointed to inquire into a general system of child endowment, operated by the State. The proposal is being contested by the Chambers of

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Commerce, who claim it will be a death blow to Australian world trade, while organized labour is reputed to object to any system but one fully controlled and administered by the State.

A system of allowances has been introduced in the civil service, however, where the basic wage of unmarried workers is only \$16.28 per week (£3-6-11) and of married workers about \$20 per week (£4), with an additional allowance of 5s. per week (\$1.20) per child.

New South Wales

In 1927, a system of family allowances was introduced, by which the employers contribute to a national fund a sum amounting to 3 per cent of their wage total. This money is then paid, and this is important, I think, *directly to the mothers*, at the rate of 5s. (\$1.20) per week per child for maintenance and education up to 14 years of age. The allowance is only paid where the income for the preceding 12 months was less than the annual living wage for a childless man plus (£13) about \$64 for each child. The allowances are paid only in respect to children born in New South Wales, or resident there for two years. Children of foreigners, Asiatics, and natives are excluded.

New Zealand

In 1926, New Zealand instituted a system of family allowances financed by the State. The rate of allowances indicates the apparently low wage scales which must have been prevailing, and making some subsidy essential. The allowances are payable in respect to any family with three or more children receiving £4 per week or less, \$20. They do not begin until the third child, and are payable thereafter at the rate of 2s. (50 cents) per week for each additional child under 15 years of age. They are restricted to permanent residents of New Zealand. Even naturalized foreigners may receive the subsidy only by special authorization.

Thus outside of New South Wales, and New Zealand, where the system has been adopted only very recently, and might be described as still in the experimental stage, it will be seen that it has been abandoned, generally, in all but specialized industries or the civil or public services, outside of France and Belgium. In these two countries, however, the system at present in force, and the conditions prevailing are very different from the system being advocated for the Dominion of Canada.

France and Belgium

The family allowance was instituted in France and was developed there, for years, almost entirely as a private enterprise. There seems little or no doubt that the principle of payment was designed to resist general wage increases by special subsidies to the groups of workers, whose demands were likely to be most insistent and irrefutable. The fact that organized labour in France has repeatedly demanded that the whole system be rendered obligatory, and administered by the State, and that the employers have successfully opposed this proposal would indicate this attitude. Also the fact that the employers have created special and separate "Compensation Funds" for the administration of their "allowances," and refuse to allow them to be considered part of the basic wage indicates their determination to keep the basic wage as low as possible and assign the allowances from year to year, as they see fit. In February, 1928, when the Belgian Chamber of Deputies proposed a change in the Belgian law, making allowances obligatory upon all public contractors whose orders exceeded a fixed minimum the measure was bitterly contested by the

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Belgian industrialists who were then operating over 30 funds among themselves. These incidents are quoted as enforcing the argument offered throughout, that in the hands of private funds, as in France and Belgium, the allowance system seeks, by subsidy, to maintain the general basic wage at the minimum, and to retain absolute control of distribution of increases, as a gift or allowance, and not as remuneration, in the hands of the industry.

THE COMPENSATION FUNDS

In France, for some years now, the private funds have been required to obtain the sanction of the Ministry of Labour for their operation, but that does not change the essentially private nature of their enterprises. The state itself operates on this system for the entire civil service, and through all the Departments and Communes. But as against 1½ million drawing allowances in these services, in 1927-28, there were 2½ million benefiting under the private compensation funds, and private contracts.

The Compensation Funds are groups formed among the industries themselves, by the heads of enterprises, to obtain revenues and distribute the allowances. They are organized in two ways (1) the Interprofessional or District Funds, for the area, regardless of the industries concerned.

(2) the Professional Funds, consisting of groups of allied industries. These later groups have in recent years been accused of efforts to obtain single employees in greater numbers. About 55 per cent of the French Funds are District or Interprofessional. The Funds of which there are now 210 in France create a reserve by entrance fees, and subscriptions, but meet their allowances by contributions among themselves, made on the basis of costs, and "calculation of compensation," which may be paid on the basis of wages, hands employed, days worked, etc. The members are bound to professional secrecy on the basis of calculations, within a Fund. The Agricultural Funds, generally pay on the basis of the hectares worked. The amount of contribution from any member is fixed by the fund and the allowance then distributed over the employees. All allowances are paid in the name of the fund, either directly or through the employer. They are sometimes paid directly to the mother.

The Belgium system is somewhat similar but not so wide-spread, being prevalent in the collieries and railways, and in private firms, by general contract.

HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

In both countries, visiting nursing services, health and welfare services, and in some cases hospital services have been an integral part of the system. In almost every Fund, the visiting nurses are relied upon for assurance that the allowances go into the home and are spent in child welfare. In addition to these allowances it must not be forgotten, that in France particularly, the allowances system has developed simultaneously with an energetic public policy, seeking to increase the birth rate by birth bonuses, to encourage breast feeding, and to develop nursing and child welfare services throughout France. Special premiums have been offered for large families and special grants to mothers for breast feeding. The 1928 budget in France contained 120 million francs for the encouragement of large families, and 13½ million towards the family allowances paid by local governments but over 110 million for various forms of maternal and child welfare. Even the Secretaries of the Central Family Allowance Funds in France and Belgium do not advance any strong

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claims that the allowances have unquestionably increased the birth rate, or reduced child mortality. The International Labour Office summarizes the situation most correctly when it reports* on France, as follows:

This reduction (in infant mortality) has been particularly great in the case of children during the first few months of their lives and appear to have been due more to the introduction of the system of hygiene services, nurse visitors, and nursing allowances than to the payment of regular monthly allowances.

SUMMARY

Thus, it will be seen that nowhere, but very recently in New Zealand and New South Wales are there in force the systems of family allowances, which it is proposed should be introduced to Canada; that only in limited degree in public services and specialized industries has the system been retained in other countries than France and Belgium; that the system in France and Belgium is coincident with a general effort to increase the birth rate, that it is largely a privately controlled industrial enterprise under state supervision utterly different to what it is proposed should be introduced in Canada, and that its greatest benefits have come not from the institution of allowances, alone but, from extensive developments in maternal and child health services by the State.

SYSTEM NOT APPLICABLE TO CANADA

We, therefore, argue that the system is neither necessary nor applicable to Canada, nor in the best interests of Canadian development.

We do not subscribe to the doctrine that Canada requires vastly increased population at the present time. The slow even development of her resources and population, since the war have brought her what is generally conceded to be the most even and stable decade of development she has known. Heavy migration can only result in ultimate cycles, when production and population "back up" with disastrous consequences such as Canada faced late in 1913 and early in 1914.

Italy's increase of wealth prior to the war was not due to her doubled population but to the export of that population to form the rough labour of the new world. Prior to the war, as many as 700,000 Italian labourers entered the United States of America in some years, sending their wages home. Had this labour market not been available Italy would have probably faced complete collapse from over-population and under-employment.

The natural increase of the basic stocks of this country, in slow even development, shows more effective control of heavy immigration from non-preferred countries, and constructive measures to reduce by eradicating some of the causes of our heavy emigration southwards, will assure Canada an era of sound, steady development, that will ultimately develop a more substantial nation here than would result from the transfusion of millions of heterogeneous and unassimilable elements into our life stream. If this premise of slow, even development be accepted then there is no claimant cry for an artificially stimulated birth rate, which may be a vital need, in some of the old, weary, and sophisticated countries of the continent.

BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATES

It is quite true that there has been a slow and gradual decrease in the birth rate in the Dominion, and in all the provinces, but that is a world wide phenomenon. Belgium, where family allowances are more prevalent than anywhere but France is conspicuous in this group. Industrial areas in France and

*C.P.E. 38, Geneva, March, 1926, p. 7.

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Belgium with allowances will show, in some instances lower rates than certain rural areas, without the allowance. But, while Canada has recorded a slow decrease in the birth rate, it must be remembered that some 60,000 potential fathers of this generation lie in the battlefields of Europe,—“their sons unborn they gave, their immortality.” Allowing for this loss in the present birth rate, there is also another factor to be considered. Our infant mortality rate has shown a remarkable reduction in recent years. Since 1920, the rate in the registration area, which excluded Quebec until 1927, has been beaten down from 100 to 74.6 per 1,000 living births. Since 1920, the infant mortality rate in Quebec is even more amazing. It has been cut from 163 to 129.3 per 1,000 living births. The health and welfare knowledge and services that have recorded such a wonderful achievement in Canada have also effected a lowering of general morbidity and mortality rates. The general mortality rate dropped in the Registration Area from 10.6 in 1921 to 10 per 1,000 of the population in 1927, and had been brought as low as 9.9 in 1924 and 1925.

There is no doubt that the infant mortality rate in Canada can be carried down even lower, it would not seem too sanguine to set our aim at 50, a mark that has been bettered by the city of Vancouver. Toronto, with its enormous population has reached 70.8 and Winnipeg 60.6. Continued support of the work of our public health services in Canada will add sound population to this country, with perhaps more certainty than the expenditure of the Dominion Department of Immigration. Nor is it just to say that the element saved is a weakened portion. A study of the Vital Statistics will reveal, that in the year following a lowering of the infant mortality rate, we have actually a lower death rate from 1 to 2 years, and the next year from 2 to 3 years. The discovery and application of diphtheria immunization will save Canada 1,000 lives a year, alone.

Thus, there would seem to be little or no justifiable ground for grave misgivings as to our birth rate, and continued expenditure of public moneys on improved and extended health services would seem to guarantee more assured returns in population values than embarkation on the uncertain and expensive scheme proposed by family allowances.

LIVING STANDARDS IN CANADA

Wages are not generally, as deplorably low, as the agitation for these allowances would suggest. The general standard of life of the workingman in Canada would compare favourably with that of the middle class bourgeois in France, where allowances are in force. Further it must be remembered that free educational services, and extensive health and welfare services are provided in almost all the provinces of Canada. Many of these services are not available free or at a low cost in many of the countries compared with the Dominion. Canada's annual expenditure on all forms of public education can be set at over 140 millions a year with some 13 millions more on Universities and Colleges in the last year, for which statistics are available. Unfortunately, we have never been able to persuade the Government of Canada to establish a division of social statistics. Were the totals available, we who are in the work are confident, that at least \$100,000,000 per annum is being expended in Canada from public or private funds in various forms of social welfare care and effort.

The wage rates paid in Canada, as revealed in the reports of the Dominion Department of Labour conform as nearly to living costs on a minimum budget, as will be found anywhere in the world. In those industries in which they do not, constructive statesmanship would seem to lie in the establishment of a decent minimum wage, not in subsidizing a family beggary because the state lacks either ability or courage, properly to control the distribution of wealth

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and resources. Last year in Canada our national wealth was estimated at some \$26,000,000,000 with an aggregate production in the neighbourhood of \$6,000,000,000, surely a record unsurpassed in the world. Allowing capital, and employer, a fair and equitable return for their risk and effort, it would appear that decent minimum wage was possible for the workman. Wages and hours in Canada reveal great progress to such justice. Where the Canadian workman loses out, is in seasonal unemployment in key industries, and in the payment of unskilled and semi-skilled workers. Only adequate organization of employment, and more adequate apprenticeship and technical training throughout Canada will ever meet this situation. A system of admittedly low family allowances, might tend to increase a surplus of unskilled low paid casual labour, and add to these very problems we seek to solve. Plasters will not cure a cancerous growth; subsidies will not substitute for a decent minimum wage. Methods must be fundamental to be effective. That is the belief of the social worker.

SYSTEM INAPPLICABLE TO AGRICULTURE IN CANADA

Nor would this system be generally applicable to Canada. We are all concerned over the universal drift from rural to urban centres; over the decrease of producers and the increase of consumers. Yet, unless this system were applicable to the rural districts, it would increase this drift. Even, if it were applicable would it not tend to increase the movement away from the land to towns and cities, where the boy and girl can attend "High School" and earn his or her living in the pleasure and whirl of life of the larger community, with less arduous toil and responsibility than on the land? If applicable to agriculture, how could the funds be assessed? Not by direct tax on the employer as in France for our employers are owners and labourers on their own land and would be directly taxed to subsidize themselves. If the tax is indirectly assessed, it will ultimately be passed on, in articles of consumption or use in the daily life of the taxpayer, and so increase the cost of living and reduce the benefit of the allowance to parity with the present. Our large foreign born population with tens of thousands added yearly by immigration also presents a serious problem in the consideration of any such scheme. If it be advocated as a measure for the decent living of life, then it can hardly be withheld from these new citizens. On the other hand, different standards of life prevailing among different peoples, and the well known greater fecundity of some of the central European races over women of this continent would inevitably mean the bartering away of the birthright of the basic stocks of this country.

COST EXCESSIVE

The advocates of the measure have ingeniously distributed its cost over Federal, Provincial, Municipal and industrial sources, to decimate its enormity. But it cannot be dissipated or disguised that the total amount can come only from one source, from the Canadian people. It is largely inconsequential what revenue officers collect it, the "O.H.M.S." of the Federal government, the crested officer of the provincial government or the familiar "Tom" or "Jack" of the municipal assessment office—that money will come from the Canadian citizen, and his 9 or 10 million fellow citizens in this land. They will have to dig into the earth, and produce those extra millions required, or by hook or by crook they will have to come from the reapportionment of their present income. Nothing can disguise the fact that the scheme calls for another 40 or 50 million dollars a year from the Canadian people which will have to be raised somewhere.

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Nor can we subscribe that the cost will be as low as proponents of the measure aver. In the first place it is estimated that the system would cost only about 2 per cent of the amount paid out in wages, using France and Belgium as guides, and the item is therefore set at a possible 20 million dollars per annum. The fact is overlooked that in France and Belgium, the system is operated through private compensation funds for certain industries. It is not a general state fund as proposed in Canada. In Australia it was estimated that \$139,000,000 would be required for 900,000 children. In New South Wales 3 per cent of the wage is required for an allowance of 5 Sh. per week (\$1.20) for those whose wages are under a very low basic wage. In other Commissions in the Antipodes limited schemes of small grants per week required 6 per cent of the wage total. In Czecho-Slovakia, the scheme required 4.6 per cent of the wages. In the Netherlands 3 per cent, yet in both these, it was most limited in application. In Norway, it ran as high as 11 per cent of the wages; in Latvia 12 per cent per person, and in Austria to 12 per cent of some of the industries. Applying the system generally, as it is proposed in Canada to agriculture and industry it would seem that 5 per cent of the wage list would be a very low estimate—a 50 million dollar requirement per year.

Or taking another method of calculation, the total becomes even more appalling. The 1921 census revealed 1,389,254 private families in Canada with their children living at home. The number of children at home averaged 2.32 per family but 28.59 per cent had only 1 child and 23.17 per cent only 2 children, a total of 48.24 per cent of the families with two children or less, and therefore not eligible for allowance under the scheme as proposed. There is unfortunately no data as to the age of the children in these families, but it could be assumed since they are all at home that the great number would be young children. Since half the families had 2 children or less, and yet the average for Canada is 2.32 it is evident that some of the families must be quite large. In fact 12.46 per cent had 6 children or more. Taking the various percentages, and the numbers of children in the families, and attempting a calculation with no family with more than 6 children eligible, \$56,300,000 seems the minimum estimate of the cost per annum of this scheme. Adding to this, half the Canadian birth rate of 230,000 a year, at \$60 a child, we add another \$13,000,000.

Another calculation is possible by taking the number of children in Canada, under 14 years in the 1921 census—2,850,000. The average of 2.32 children per family in Canada would indicate that not one-third but more likely one-half of these children would be eligible, and instead of an average of \$50 per child (\$50 for the 1st child, \$60 for the 2nd and \$80 for the third and subsequent children) a much higher average must be taken, as almost half the families in the census had 3 children or more. The average should therefore be raised to \$60, as it would not be paid until there were three children. Half of this total would be 1,425,000 children at \$60 per annum, i.e. \$85,500,000.

Therefore the cost at the minimum would not seem less than 50 million per annum and might more accurately appear to be anywhere from 50 per cent to 60 per cent higher. It is submitted that Canada could not and should not contemplate this addition to the taxation of her 10 million people, and that all the foregoing evidence reveals that the measure on which this would be expended is both impractical and unnecessary in Canada to-day. Our present taxation for Dominion taxation averages \$37.76 per head per annum—the total federal levy being in the neighbourhood of 350 million dollars. Provincial taxation would reach about 80 million as it has increased five fold in the last decade. No accurate estimate can be obtained of the total of municipal assessments by these averages over \$33 per head in Ontario, and over \$20 per head in Quebec. The bonded indebtedness of Canadian municipalities runs to about

990 million dollars. Surely under these circumstances, the way of constructive development in this land is not the further burdening of the general community, but progress towards the more equitable reward of effort, on the basis of its own earning power, and insistence upon the observance of those fundamental obligations that has brought our civilization to its present status.

Canada is a young, strong, virile people, with a standard of living unsurpassed in any nation in the world, unless it be the United States. Her people are provident, thrifty, wholesome and ambitious. They are not the weary and sophisticated population of old and jaded nations. They have displayed throughout their story, all those attributes, that it is essential a young people in a land of rich resources, and splendid promise should display—energy, ambition, independence, self control and discipline of mind and body. Canada is a land of wholesome, healthy, moral, self disciplined people. There is wealth in her land, sufficient for all; there is vision, strength, and energy to develop it. Courage and statesmanship will be required to assure that equity and justice prevail in its distribution. Let us have the faith to believe that these will be born of her people. Leave to the young land her strength and natural development. Do not seek to administer the stimulants, that old and slacked appetites require. Do not destroy the virility of youth, by the physics of age. Have faith in the young strength of Canada to develop her life here, in fullness and plenty, her future safe, because she has proved her past.”

By the Chairman:

Q. Have you got your name in full, Miss Whitton?—A. Yes.

Q. And your position?—A. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: We are supposed to hear two more witnesses to-day. Miss Whitton tells me that Mr. Mills' evidence will supplement her evidence, and perhaps it might be well to hear Mr. Mills before we adopt any questioning attitude.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: That will be quite satisfactory, Mr. Chairman, as long as we have some time in which to ask questions.

Mr. MILLS: Might I ask your indulgence, Mr. Chairman, by having Mrs. Kensit speak next?

The CHAIRMAN: To supplement what Miss Whitton has said?

Mr. MILLS: Yes.

MILDRED KENSIT, called and sworn.

The WITNESS (Reading):

“As a Social Worker dealing directly with problems in the community which make it necessary to provide homes for dependent children in Montreal, and having over 800 under care in Institutions and Foster Homes, I wish to stress a grave danger that may arise, should the suggested plan to grant Family Allowances materialize.

Statistics in the Children's Bureau organization for the past three years show that of 288 new applications in 1926, involving 379 children for placement, the causative factor of such applications was 7.6 per cent due to insufficient wages earned by the man, making it necessary for the children to be placed in the Day Nursery while the woman worked to supplement the wages.

In 1927 there were 279 applications, involving 436 children, the causative factor being insufficient wages and this worked out at 14 per cent of the total applications.

In 1928 there were 226 new applications, involving 342 children, this being 12.8 per cent with the causative factor given as insufficient wages.

[Miss Charlotte Whitton.]

The approximate wage in these families varied between \$624 to \$780 per annum.

If, as Father Lebel claims, a minimum budget for a family of five is \$1,200 per annum, then a sliding scale of allowances in such families as I have previously quoted will be necessary to carry out the spirit of the Act to make up the difference between the earned wage and the absolute wage claimed to be necessary. This would involve extremely heavy expenditures.

On the other hand, if a stated limited allowance is placed in a family where the wage earned is far below the absolute wage deemed necessary, the country is to be heavily taxed and yet not bring the family budget up to what is considered necessary, which would not be carrying out the spirit of the Act."

By Mr. Woodsworth:

Q. You say, "of the Act".—A. The proposed Act.

Q. There is no bill before us?—A. Just a resolution.

"The type of people earning such low wages, with whom Social Workers are in close touch, are frequently physically unfit, verging towards unemployable, with the added liability in many cases of a limited intelligence caused by mental defect, which precludes them from higher paid work.

Since it is not desirable to encourage the increase of families from such stock, whose children inherit poor physical health and mental defect, with the certainty that a large proportion of such children will be weaklings, becoming consumers and dependents, rather than producers, because of their unfitness, physically and mentally, it would seem undesirable and dangerous to encourage larger families among such a class of people.

It certainly does not seem desirable to tax the country heavily to supplement incomes among this class of people to enable them to bring more unfit children into the community already heavily burdened in caring for this class of dependent child.

There is no benefit to be obtained in increasing birth rate unless there is a fair guarantee that normal human beings are being born, not an increase of the unfit. It is largely the unfit who have the largest families, whose children are potential dependents to a large extent.

May I point out that should Family Allowances become law, it would be necessary to consider concurrent legislation, such as Mothers' Allowances, in every Province where Family Allowances are in force, in order to provide a continuing allowance in the family to replace Family Allowance on the death of the father and at a higher rate than is at present being paid in the Provinces where it operates, in order to bring the income up to the "absolute wage" mentioned by Father Lebel.

Since one of the basic reasons of the opponents of Family Allowances is increased birth rate, the implication of course naturally follows; what additional services are necessary to preserve the lives of the increased number of children? Will not provision have to be made for some continued allowance in families to preserve the lives of the children, which would be endangered by the desertion of the father or the sickness of a long period, such as a T.B. condition, where the wage earner is unable to earn for a long period.

We lose annually thousands of the lives of the children born in Canada to-day for lack of adequate provision for their health. Would not increased expenditures to preserve the lives we already have be more valuable to the country than launching upon a scheme rejected after trial in many other countries.

To-day nearly all communities need more adequate public health nursing systems, preventoriums for early cases of T.B. in children, convalescent homes for children discharged from hospitals, obliged to return their patients to homes

[Mrs. Mildred Kensit.]

with little prospect of adequate care, because of the overcrowded conditions of the hospitals, making it impossible to give the necessary long continued care needed for their complete recovery.

I heartily endorse Miss Whitton's contention that our infant mortality can be greatly lowered, preserving a far larger proportion of survivors than is now the case. Increased pre-natal work for the mother, which makes for the preservation of both the mother and the child, is invaluable, and this service has barely touched the fringe of possibilities in this line of public health service.

The provision of health services in the schools is invaluable in correcting health conditions among children, such as preventive work by early application of remedial measures before the general health of the child is undermined by neglect of such services, such as dental attention, heart, lungs, sight and hearing tests, and early detection of T.B. conditions, diagnosis of mental capacity, with provision of special classes for the mentally handicapped, who, if properly educated, may become perfectly self-supporting, worthwhile citizens. Much would be accomplished were adequate health measures assisted by Governments, Federal and Provincial, provided throughout Canada to aid municipal and private organizations in their efforts to provide adequate health safeguards, the children that we already have would be preserved to a far larger degree because of sound physical health.

Improvement in housing conditions in large cities, open spaces for playgrounds, would contribute towards the good health and preservation of our present generation of children.

In 1927, out of a group of 200 families, whose children were being cared for in our Day Nursery in Montreal, it was found that of that number 93 families lived in one room apartments, namely, single rooms with gas plate, most of these types of rooms have toilet facilities common to the entire house, and the average rental per week is \$4.62. Of these 93 families, 43 had young babies and a majority of the families had from two to four children. How can we hope to bring to a healthy maturity children brought up in such conditions.

In conclusion, speaking on behalf of Social Workers, we believe that adequate Government support to assist in the preservation of Canada's children already born and to be born, by the provision of necessary health services, will accomplish a better piece of social work of benefit to Canada's future welfare, and at far less cost than the proposed scheme with its unknown financial expenditures, liable to be far in excess of the estimated amount given, the benefits of which are greatly questioned by those who have already experimented with Family Allowances.

I wish to place on record my hearty endorsement of the economic and ethical aspects so ably dealt with by Miss Whitton in her argument, and would stress the provision of health and allied services as a proved method of preserving our children, rather than launching into such a scheme as the proposed Family Allowances with its underlying dangers which Miss Whitton has detailed at length."

ROBERT EDWARD MILLS, called and sworn.

By the Chairman:

Q. What is your name in full, Mr. Mills?—A. Robert Edward Mills.

Q. And your position?—A. Director, Children's Aid Society, Toronto. Mr. Chairman, I have to ask your indulgence a little, because of a cold in the head and because of the fact that I have not been able to do as the two previous speakers have done, that is, write out what I have in mind to say.

I would like to explain that while this deputation that is before you is representative of the social workers of Canada, I am present here also as representative of a representative group of social workers in Toronto.

[Mrs. Mildred Kensit.]

When the Social Service Council of Canada raised this question, a general meeting was called to discuss the matter in our city, well and largely attended, and after a very exhaustive discussion, and thought, the resolution was adopted that our meeting was opposed to family allowances, at any rate at the present state of Canada's development; and there was not one single dissenting voice in that rather large conference. I am here then to present to you the views of that group. It may also be significant, in view of the fact that I am also presenting my own views, that I at the moment am President of the Social Workers Club of the city of Toronto.

Social workers are tremendously interested in people. That is our job. We are peculiarly interested very much in their material prosperity and welfare; but we are interested even more, I take it, in their psychological, in their spiritual and in their intangible values: The whole of modern social work, I think, can be said to be built upon the development of character and personality, whereas in the old days all that social workers thought of was a matter of relief. Relief, of course, sometimes is an essential thing, but the thing that we are driving at, the thing that we think is of value in our people—of greatest value in our people—are the qualities that make them different from the brute beast, the qualities that make one people different from another, and we are extremely careful that certain of the simpler qualities, certain of the more important qualities should not be lost. Among those that we consider as being very essential are self-reliance and independence.

Q. All the qualities underlying character?—A. Yes. Now, Miss Whitton has covered a great deal of that. I am not going to argue this case. I am merely mentioning certain things. We consider, as I say, very, very important indeed, those qualities of self-reliance and self-dependence, and we consider in our North American civilization, as being second in importance, the responsibility for the family group. First, responsibility for oneself, then responsibility for the family group as an entity. Our whole effort in modern social work is to build up those two things. Other things are incidental. And we see in such a proposal as this, as Miss Whitton has very aptly pointed out, a measure that would cut under both self-reliance and family responsibility. One could elaborate that with very considerable length. I have notes that would carry you much farther, but I know that you want to get through.

We are interested not only in this side of the peoples' welfare, but we are interested very, very much indeed to know, and to see, that they shall have a decent living condition, a decent living wage. There is nobody in the community, I think, that knows as well as your social worker how the people have to live, or how some of the people have to live at any rate; and there is no group that you can depend upon so absolutely to back up any pressure that can be exerted on any industry, anything that can make for greater efficiency, either in the worker or in the industry itself, anything that can make for the better remuneration of labour, because we know what miserable pittances are paid in some cases. We know, of course, that in many cases the ability of the worker to perform has been diminished by handicap. There is no group that you can look to with greater confidence for support to measures that will provide sheltered employment and sheltered conditions for those who cannot perform up to a reasonable average. But I think you will find at the same time that your social workers will stand almost solid against anything that subsidizes industry as a whole, anything that would tend to remove responsibility from industry for meeting its big obligation.

Now, the proponents of this scheme of family allowances admit, I understand, freely, that it is merely a substitute for a decent living wage.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: Mr. Chairman, I do not think that we will get very far by letting an expression of that kind go unchallenged. I do not think that any witness has made that statement.

[Mr. Robert E. Mills.]

The WITNESS: I will put it in another form then. The documents that have been circulated in connection with family allowances make the admission that this plan would be a substitute for a payment that would enable the worker to have a decent living and perpetuate his group. I think that that is correct. If it is not correct I certainly do not insist on it as a point.

The CHAIRMAN: Of course, we are anxious as a Committee to get evidence on the different angles of the question.

The WITNESS: The fact at any rate, I think, is clear that you cannot, whether it is through your employers fund, or in any other way, pay a subsidy to one part of an industrial group of this kind without taking it away from the other part. You cannot subsidize the married group without making some sort of reduction from the unmarried group.

By Mr. Woodsworth:

Q. Who said so?—A. Well, I am merely expressing an opinion again. We view this measure then—whether rightly or wrongly—as a palliative. We view it as a subsidy, to some extent a camouflage, something that would conceal the actual situation. And we oppose it for another reason that is very closely allied, namely, that we consider it, in a sense, as an unwarranted interference with individual liberty and initiative. We think that it is not desirable that the possibility of saving for a decent married life should be taken away from any married worker, that the state, or the industry, or somebody else, should be forced to do his saving for him and hand it back to him. We are not opposed, as a matter of fact we favour, I think, pretty generally, those insurance schemes that insure against measurable hazards; but this scheme we look upon as one that attempts to subsidize the normal condition of the community. To have a family is not something that is a dire accident that happens to you and, therefore, you are trying to protect yourself against. It is the thing that everyone should be taught to look forward to as the normal situation, and again we feel that this would be a dangerous measure from the point of view of subsidizing or insuring against something that is normal. The proposal, I understand, is intended, among other things, to encourage large families. It has already been pointed out—and I would like to emphasize it a little—that our observation, as social workers at any rate, is that the size of the family does not vary directly in accordance with the income. In fact, our observation is very much in the other direction, that the smaller the income the larger the family, and we see nothing in this that would indicate that we are likely to get large families from that, except as Mrs. Kensit has pointed out, in certain groups that perhaps we would rather not encourage.

And just in conclusion I think I would be expected to say, that social workers as a group have yet to be convinced of the desirability of large families. We find the most difficult situations in that type of family. We, as I have said, actually find the very large family associated with very difficult situations that run parallel, and we feel that as things are developing in Canada, and in other countries, at the present time, the problem of bringing up children in even a moderately sized family—I have three children and I know that they are a handful—is becoming about all the ordinary parent can tussle with. The difficulties of child training are being borne in upon social agencies perhaps more than the individuals that go to make up a community. We are seeing the results of child training, inadequate child training and inadequate parenthood more than other people, perhaps, and our belief in this matter is, not quantity but quality. Let us have all we can, but let them be of good quality, not more than we can handle, and let us do everything we can to get behind the State

[Mr. Robert E. Mills.]

in assisting it in educational matters, technical education, and so forth, a long series of thing you know of better than I do, but always bearing in mind that there is no real virtue in quantity alone, and certainly there is no virtue in quantity that comes at the expense of quality.

That, I think, is about all I wish to say.

The Witness retired.

The CHAIRMAN: The meeting is open for questions now.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: I would like to ask Miss Whitton a few questions.

CHARLOTTE WHITTON recalled.

By Mr. Woodsworth:

Q. I have made a number of notes, Miss Whitton. First of all, Miss Whitton, you repeatedly used the phrase "we believe"; may I ask what group of social workers you are speaking for, in that connection?—A. I may say, Mr. Chairman, that I may have used the term somewhat generically, in view of a discussion which has gone on among the different social groups, in Toronto, in Montreal, in Ottawa, particularly since this proposal came forward. It has been discussed individually and within some of the agencies, as Mr. Mills stated. All the Toronto workers met to discuss the matter; in Montreal the workers had Father Lebel meet with them. I cannot say that it refers to the Social Service Council of Canada, on behalf of whom I am called here. I have used the term rather as indicative of the views of social workers, as far as it is known to me. The Social Workers' Association has not taken any stand. Another matter was discussed within their executive, and within the last three or four months the Canadian Association of Social Workers has been giving a great deal of attention to the recruitment and what many of us have urged, that is, a professional organization looking to the training of professional workers, in the establishment of standards, leaving the discussion of general topics to the general organization, just as is done in the Medical Association.

Q. You are not speaking for any concerted opinion?—A. No. I would like to add to that that the Canadian Council of Child Welfare, of which I am the Secretary, has not yet discussed this question or taken any action on it. I am not appearing as its Secretary, but am representing the Social Service Council.

Q. Miss Whitton, you as well as the two other witnesses took it for granted that the purpose of this family allowance scheme was to stimulate the birth-rate. I know of no evidence whatever that has been presented to this Committee that would give any warrant for such an assumption, and when that is said I take it that a great deal of the criticism passed by you and the other witnesses falls by the way. Perhaps you can give us some idea why you infer that the proposal is to stimulate the birth-rate?—A. I might refer, Mr. Chairman, to the discussion of the matter wherever I have known it to come up. In the first place, my first acquaintance with this subject was made at the Child's Welfare branch of the League of Nations, at which I served as assessor from this country. There it has been under discussion for some three years, among the delegates, and I had the privilege of discussing it with Father Lebel, exchanging documents with him and studying his report, which, I understand, was the substance of the evidence given before this Committee, and it was from that evidence, from that background and from passages in that report that I made the assumption.

Q. You have not read the evidence?—A. I have read some of the evidence, sir.

[Miss Charlotte Whitton.]

By Mr. Thorson:

Q. May I ask a question here? Regarding the pamphlet that Father Lebel wrote with regard to the subject of family allowances, have you read that?—A. I have read both of them.

Q. Do you recollect whether there was anything in either of those pamphlets with regard to the effect that a scheme of family allowances would have in increasing the birth-rate?—A. Yes. I might refer to one of the pamphlets. I have it with me. Speaking generally, there is the implication, throughout certain sections of it, with reference to the desirability of the system, that it is something which would meet Canada's need for population. With your permission, I will get it.

Q. I think that had better be cleared up now. Which pamphlet are you referring to?—A. The first pamphlet.

Q. What is the date of it?—A. It is dated 1928, January. The imprimatur is given as the 15th January, by His Grace, the Archbishop of Montreal, and by the Superior of the Province on the 15th January, 1928. This was the last one which Father Lebel left with me within the last couple of weeks. I might pick out Section III on page 10, "The State cannot afford to neglect the problem of the large family. To be convinced of this we have but to reflect that it is these families which enable society to exist and increase in population, and that they form one of the most essential elements in the prosperity of a growing people."

By Mr. Woodsworth:

Q. May I suggest that Father Lebel did not use that pamphlet. It has not been before the Committee. In presenting his case he defined a large family as being a family of three or four. That is a faulty translation of it. He was very specific as to what he meant by a large family.—A. I would take it that such a definition could not be at all applicable to the system, because it does not affect Father Lebel's proposal until there are three children. Therefore it would be of no benefit to large families. I would take it that that is a contradiction.

Q. Beginning with three; that is what he thought was a large family?—A. From three upwards.

Q. That was his own definition before the Committee, and I think in fairness to him it ought to be borne in mind. It is also fair to say that there has been an immense amount of misunderstanding as to what the proposal was.—A. I think this must be admitted by the Committee, that the evidence before the Committee was not restricted to that testimony, when there were these pamphlets distributed by thousands to social workers throughout Canada and to labour organizations. The last one I received refers to this enquiry, and it says:

Labour Unions are peculiarly interested in the question since Family Allowances have a close connection with wages. I am persuaded personally that the establishment of the system would benefit workers. In many countries, where this was put into practice, workers' organizations, after a first period of opposition, have completely rallied to the principle; in others, they have maintained their opposition, it is true; but what they battle with is not so much the principle of Allowances itself as the wrong manner in which they were applied.

Canadian workers should then be attentive to the developments of this inquiry made by our Government and take provisions in order that their interests be thoroughly preserved if the system of Allowances is ever established in Canada.

[Miss Charlotte Whitton.]

I therefore take this opportunity to send you again my booklet on the subject. Should you desire some more copies to be distributed among the members of your union, I will gladly send you any number at five cents a copy, franco.

The introduction of this matter by witnesses before the Committee is justified by the advocacy of it in that every piece of literature throughout the country bears that statement or implication.

Q. It is not our custom for members of the Committee to argue with a witness, but I would say this, that my friend Mr. Letellier urged that we make a study of family allowances, and in connection with that study we are seeking to bring any witnesses here who have any definite information pro and con. Father Lebel was one of the witnesses asked to appear, because he was known as an advocate of the scheme. But his proposals are not in any sense endorsed by the Committee; he is merely one witness, as you are a witness.

The CHAIRMAN: I think Miss Whitton understands that.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: I do not think it is fair because all three witnesses have assumed that there was a definite proposition being advanced in this Committee. Mrs. Kensit went so far as to speak about an Act or Bill, thus showing I think somewhat of a misapprehension as to the stage we are at, and I think it would be well to have that point cleared up.

Discussion followed.

By Mr. Woodsworth:

Q. Another thing you suggest, Miss Whitton, is that you would not like to admit that wages are low in Canada, or so low that a measure of this kind would be at all necessary. You are very familiar with statistics, and I think you have read a report of this Committee with regard to the minimum wage. Will you not admit that at the present time the actual wages paid are far below the minimum considered necessary by social workers to maintain a family in decency.—A. I recall my statement. I stated I would not admit that they were low over any broad general group. That they are too low in certain groups, I would say, but I would not subscribe entirely to some of the evidence in regard to the relations of wages and income which was given before the Committee last year, and in some of the budget relation. Mrs. Kensit's evidence would show that in certain groups and in certain industries they are too low, but what the social workers of the country have repeatedly asked and urged is that we should be given an economic study of wages of the cost of living, the cost of dependence in this country, so that we might ascertain once for all whether it is the wages paid or whether it is the unemployed period, and the lack of organization in the equalization of the employment that is not the more serious problem which we have to face, because that is the manifestation of it that recurs again and again and again in our work. We can get a man and his family started, or employed for a period with a fairly decent income, but it is the long periods of unemployment. Then there is the problem of the unemployable man, or the man who can be employed at so little; his service is worth so little to the state or to industry that it creates a problem. I would not claim that wages generally throughout the country are absolutely capable of maintaining a decent standard of living in every industry, but I do think the question of their being too low over a broad general group would be open to question.

Q. Statistics show that in all manufacturing industries in Canada the average wage is in the neighbourhood of one thousand dollars; I cannot give it to you to the exact dollar, but in the neighbourhood of one thousand dollars. Would you consider that a very low wage on which to maintain a family?—A. That is the point I wish to make. Taking the whole range of wages over

[Miss Charlotte Whitton.]

a twelve-month period, if you take the hours and the wages in Canada and go into them on a weekly basis for the employed period, the wages will approach much more nearly to the proper budget.

Q. The actual income to the family is that much?—A. The actual income over the whole range?

Q. Of all manufacturing industries?—A. All manufacturing industries. But there are the periods of unemployment, the unemployable man, and the man employed at very low wages. All come in to pull down what would be the average income in a fairly large group of wage workers, so that if you will take out all this unemployed group, or those subject to long terms of unemployment, taking the Canada Year Book, you will find that the wage scale is much better.

Q. The Manufacturers' Association told us last year that these workers were fairly steady in their work. We are talking about those engaged in industry, not the transient workers. Their wage is only about one thousand dollars, and that is for a very large group. I think you will admit that that is a very low income?—A. I would admit that one thousand dollars is—if that is what the member means.

Q. You referred to the father as the head of the family. I would be glad to hear that he is properly characterized in that regard.

Miss MACPHAIL: As to that, I cannot agree.

WITNESS: The titular head.

By Mr. Woodsworth:

Q. You went on to say that it was the obligation of the parent to support the child. I think no one will quarrel with the general statement; but how is that obligation lessened or removed, if it is generally agreed that certain bonuses or amounts would be paid to the parents or to the mother on behalf of the child?—A. I think that was brought out in Mr. Mills' evidence. We assume that the increased family obligation is not an accident, and that consequently, in a state of self-contained, disciplined and self-supporting independent citizens, where family obligations are imposed by the State the man who has in mind his obligations and has attempted to provide for them will not carelessly assume liabilities beyond his proper discharging, and if the State says in effect that he has assumed something beyond his present ability or his potential ability within an appreciable time, then we shall subsidize him so that he may discharge them. That is our logic in advancing that argument.

By Mr. Thorson:

Q. May I ask one question here? I recollect that you referred to the State taking a special interest in certain matters of child welfare. Is it not true that the State has done so to some extent, because the titular head of the family has either not been able to do so or has failed to do so?—A. Not as a normal condition.

Q. Is that not one of the causes and one of the reasons for the increasing interest of the State in the child, that the old idea of the father being completely responsible for the welfare of the child has not worked out, and that the State is coming to the aid of the child, because the head of the family has either failed or has not been able to do all that the State thinks ought to be done for the child? I think perhaps your generalizations on that head were too wide. I may see a distinction there, which is not so obvious. The State's present methods are directed in two ways. They do not deal with a situation which is believed to be a normal situation. In our child's welfare work they are directed towards the idea of enabling the parent to perform and discharge his or her responsibilities. Our health work, and everything else centres around

[Miss Charlotte Whitton.]

that, rather to make conditions possible whereby a parent can himself or herself discharge them. If I might, with the permission of the Chairman, I would suggest that you ask Mr. Mills to deal more fully with that question because he at one point went into it more exhaustively than I did in my material, because I had been working on some phases of it only.

By Miss Macphail:

Q. I would like to ask you a question Miss Whitton. Somehow or other without having read Father Lebel's evidence or even having heard it, I had the idea that at least one of the things involved in the family allowances scheme was an increase in population. I would like to ask you if you think that an increase in the population necessarily raises the standard of life, that is, if it is good for this country or any other?—A. If I might refer to a discussion which Mr. Mills and I had on the subject, it varies with the condition of the country. Take countries like Canada and the United States, which have a constant influx of population, the birth-rate is not as essential to its survival as say in countries like Belgium, Italy or some of the European countries which have no source of population but the natural increase. As to the other question, I would answer it in the terms of Mr. Mills' evidence, that it is the quality of the population as well as the quantity which must be considered in looking to the welfare of the State and of the family. Speaking generally of Canada, I do not and cannot subscribe to any argument for a sudden and vast increase of population in this country by immigration or otherwise. I think our best periods of development in that way and in the standards of life have followed upon a slower and more moderate rate of development. On the other hand, I think there is a real question whether a very high birth-rate, unless it were accompanied by all these improved standards of life, might not depress the standards of life unless resources developed at a very rapid rate, to employ potential workers. Obviously if there are three men to go to any piece of labour available, the same rates will not be paid as if there were only one. The question goes into such broad ramifications that one cannot answer it in a few words, but that would be my opinion, that a young country inducing immigration all the time, should have a birth rate which would maintain its basic stocks, if we wish to maintain the nature of a country which is not in the desperate straits of the old European countries, where they have no population but their own.

Q. What do you think the effect of family allowances would be? You did not mention it, but would you care to say; what would the effect be upon the woman as a personality, as an entity?—A. Not beyond emphasizing what I said, that I do feel, and I do not think any social worker can but feel at the present time that marriage and the home are strained, beaten upon from every source, and that the survival of our brand of civilization depends upon the Christian concept of marriage. That in turn raises the marriage relationship to a very high ideal, and the depression of that by bringing in economic considerations in relation thereto cannot but ultimately, as I submit, affect that attitude, especially among certain portions of the population, and that in turn could not but react upon woman's position as a woman. I would take that position. I think one glimpses it, like a thread, here and there.

By Mr. Woodsworth:

Q. If motherhood is noble and so important, how would it depress the ideal by allowing it to be adequately supported?—A. If it is a question of recognizing motherhood, the question of the prohibition of the employment of women in industrial life, and in agriculture and the provision of maternity

aid and bonuses through a system of health insurance is logical. This is very definitely a proposal that the family shall be subsidized by the birth of each additional child. If I might illustrate, a man who was not good workman might be in receipt of a wage say of \$100 a year and in ten years, by the birth of eight or nine children, and without any improvement in his work, with no increase in income and perhaps with a decrease of his independence, but by the birth of children, might have an increased income of \$700 or \$800. I cannot think—I leave it to the Committee—that that would tend to dignify motherhood or marriage or the family relationship. If we were to do as France is doing, by her maternity service and maternity bonuses, it would be a more logical measure.

By Mr. Plunkett:

Q. Do you believe that the conditions of family life could be improved more through health insurance than through family allowances?—A. I would say that my own concept is the gradual enforcement of a decent minimum wage, which would eventually allow for contribution to dependency arising from ill health, unemployment, old age and death. That is an ideal for the state to enable the family to make better family conditions possible. An increased expenditure on nursing and health services, and on bringing knowledge and the means of applying knowledge within the reach of the family, together with the development towards a decent minimum wage would be the natural line of defence. I think Mrs. Kensit or Mr. Mills could tell from their own experience of the development of families that had been turned over as helpless, through measures that bring them service and give them the touch of personality to go on, as well as economic assistance.

Witness retired.

ROBERT E. MILLS recalled.

By Mr. Plunkett:

Q. Mr. Mills, in your evidence you intimated that you believed the responsibility should be upon the parents, if I might put it that way, and that it would be better to help the family life if built up under these conditions with these characteristics, than with a family allowance, that by family allowances being brought in, people would assume that the state was to take care of the families, and that they would more or less lose their responsibility by that situation. Is that the attitude you wish to take?—A. Yes, that is it practically I thought it would be a measure that would encourage them in taking no thought for the future; in fact it would not only encourage them, I feel myself, that it would make it extremely difficult for the young man to build up a place for himself before he embarked upon the responsibilities of bringing up a family. I do not think it is entirely an unmixed evil that the age of marriage has increased; I do not think it is entirely an unmixed evil that our young people want a better standard of living before they marry and take the responsibilities of bringing up a family. Of course I think every encouragement should be given to them to reach out for that sort of thing rather than to say that they do not need to bother about this thing, that the State will look after us. You will simply go on turning the crank. I hope I have answered what you have in mind.

By Mr. Woodsworth:

Q. Mr. Mills, you said a scheme of family allowance would be an unwarrantable interference with individual opportunity and initiative. May I remind you that the same argument was made against free education?—A. My

[Mr. Robert E. Mills.]

comment on that would be this, that I think there are many interferences with individual opportunity that are warranted. I can conceive of no real liberty that does not involve interference for the benefit of the rest of the community. In this case I value very highly the initiative of the individual, the right and power of the individual to decide whether he is going to spend his income or whether he is going to save it, whether he is going to buy an automobile, or whether he is going to plan to get married and have a family. If the State or a group of employers were to say to him, "The money you will normally have at your disposal, or a share of it at any rate, shall be put aside so that when you marry you will have an income for each child" that is what I think is an unwarranted interference with the individual to decide his own affairs.

Q. You deprecated palliatives; I rather have the idea that social workers are engaged most of their time in administering palliatives?—A. Quite true; but social workers do not certainly conceive of their job as a process that attempts to justify or attempts to make possible a normal situation that is not satisfactory. We are trying to put into a line that is normal things that are abnormal. We are doing it feebly, but we are doing it to the best of our ability.

Q. You are afraid that family allowances will relieve men engaged in industry from responsibility; is that not pressing upon them their responsibilities?—A. I do not think so, that is all I can say.

By Mr. Plunkett:

Q. Would it relieve industry of responsibility if they were taxed as some of the European countries are now?—A. As I visualize the situation, this is my understanding of it. I see two groups, the unmarried and childless and the married with children. The proposal, whatever form it takes, would find some with the proper living wage which we would like to see paid to all workers because they are workers, and because they have a potentiality and have the right to have a family, diverted from the childless to subsidizing the family people, instead of compelling industry by economic processes and otherwise to provide a wage that would be a living wage for both groups. I hope I have made that clear. I am not skilled in expressing these things, never having had to do it before.

The witness retired.

MILDRED KENSIT recalled.

By Mr. Letellier:

Q. I do not know if I got your remarks properly, but I think you said that it was the unfit that had the large families. What did you mean by that?—

A. I meant, Mr. Chairman, that there is a tendency for people who are irresponsible, who do not know what they are undertaking, to have the larger families, that the responsible people who are fit to undertake responsibilities are the people who restrict the families, and that those who are willing to let other people carry their responsibilities for them bring a large number of children into the world.

By Mr. Woodsworth:

Q. You have suggested in this connection that a scheme of family allowances would enable the unfit to bring more children into the world. Do you suggest that the present scheme retards or restrains them from bringing more children into the family?—A. You mean, lack of income?

Q. Lack of things?—A. Yes, I think it does, to a certain extent.

[Mrs. Mildred Kensit.]

Q. Restrains those irresponsibles?—A. If they bring more than a certain number of children into the world?

Q. They bring them in?—A. To a large extent, but if they had additional income, they would bring still more children into the world.

The CHAIRMAN: Father Lebel's exact statement on the size of a family is as follows:

Economists maintain that a family must number at least three children in order that it shall not dwindle from one generation to another. It is, therefore, families of four or more children which make up for the celibates, for the childless and small families, and, consequently, a nation which does not contain a certain proportion of large families is doomed to more or less rapid extinction.

There is the number in the family; he speaks of three in the family, also four, the minimum and the maximum.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: Who is that?

The CHAIRMAN: That is Father Lebel's evidence before the Committee on February 26th.

The witness retired.

Miss WHITTON: Might I supplement that with one of the sections in the statement to which I referred? My reading and my understanding of that is that in view of the fact that three is the minimum family necessary to carry on the population at an even rate, that a great number of the population, as shown in Canada in the 1921 census, 49.8 had less than three children, that there are a large number of celibates, or unmarried, and that consequently large families from four upwards are necessary to bring the average of three all over the population; therefore I would read that paragraph as giving a certain amount of support to the large family of from four upwards as necessary to the maintenance of an average family ratio of three children. That is the way I read it.

Mr. THORSON: And that will adjust itself without artificial aid.

The witness retired.

The CHAIRMAN: If that finishes the questions, I have a letter here from Mr. J. Howard Smith, Executive Director, Financial Federation of the M.C.S.A., addressed to Miss Mary Jennison, Assistant Secretary, Social Service Council of Canada, Toronto, Ontario, which should be incorporated into the record:—

In response to your request I will try to advance one or two reasons why in my opinion action should be delayed by the Government in this matter until much more is known as to the conditions, which such legislation is supposed to be going to remedy.

1. It is claimed that F. A. will increase population, there is no evidence to prove this contention. Paul Douglas does not claim that it will do so, and even Father Labelle admits now that he has studied the question further, that it is improbable that this would result.
2. It has been claimed that it would encourage men who now go from Canada to the United States to stay in Canada. Father Labelle admits that he has no statistics as to the social state of the men, who leave Canada for the States. It seems more than likely that a very large percentage of them may be single men.

3. F. A. are included to raise the income of the married man to a subsistence level. Father Labelle, questioned as to whether insufficiency of income was as much or more a question of low rates of wages as of unemployment or under-employment, admitted that he had no information on this point.

The Committee adjourned until Friday, May 3, 1929, at eleven o'clock a.m.

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