

REPORT  
OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR  
FOR THE  
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30  
1905

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER, TO THE KING'S MOST  
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1906



*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.*

MY LORD :

I have the honour to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying Report of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ending June 30, 1905, which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

A. B. AYLESWORTH,

*Minister of Labour.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,

OTTAWA, December 30, 1905.



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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR  
FOR THE  
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30  
1905

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
OTTAWA, September 1, 1905.

To the Honourable Sir WILLIAM MULOCK, K.C.M.G., M.P.,  
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

During the past year the work of the department has greatly exceeded that of previous years. In fact it has been found impossible, with the present staff, to discharge with the efficiency which the work merits, the many duties which have come to be part of the recognized work of the department. The need of additional clerical assistance is imperative. Not only has the work of previous years been continued on a more thorough and extensive scale, but entirely new duties have been added. The administration of the Railway Labour Disputes Act, the work in connection with the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the employment of aliens by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, and by the Père Marquette Railway Company, and the Commission to inquire into the influx of Italians, the extended nature of the work undertaken by the department in the recording and classifying of strikes and lockouts, and industrial accidents occurring within the Dominion, the increased number of requests for information and inquiries on matters affecting industry and labour, the preparation of reference catalogues of labour legislation, labour publications, labour unions and employers' associations, all of which are referred to, in detail, in this report, will be sufficient evidence of the extended scope of the department's work.

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The completed volume of the *Labour Gazette* shows an addition of 125 pages compared with the volume of the year preceding, 402 pages as compared with the volume of 1902-03, 624 as compared with 1901-02, and 804 as compared with 1900-01. This increase in the size of the *Gazette*, which has been occasioned by the additional information of a statistical and descriptive character published therein, indicates the increased amount of work required in the preparation of material for publication, as well as of additional work of a more or less mechanical kind, such as proof-reading, mailing, &c., which has been occasioned thereby.

The number of fair-wages schedules prepared by fair-wages officers of the department, has been larger than the number prepared in any previous year, and this, in turn, has necessitated a more frequent absence of these officers from the department than in previous years, and a larger amount of correspondence in connection with their work. In the matter alone of references of disputes under the Conciliation Act of 1900, has there been any diminution in the work of any branch of the department. This is to be accounted for by the fact that the industrial disputes were fewer in number and in importance during the fiscal year 1904-05 than in former years of the department's existence, a fact, no doubt, due in part, to the prosperity of the times, but also, in some measure, to the work of the department itself in supplying information of service to employers and employees, of creating a public opinion in the matter of trade disputes through the department's records in the *Labour Gazette*, and to the action of parliament in passing the Railway Labour Disputes Act, which has proved an effective means of averting strikes or lockouts upon railways. The work done by the Royal Commission appointed, on the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Labour, during the previous year, to inquire into industrial disputes in British Columbia, has also been a factor in preserving industrial peace. Taking the year as a whole, it would appear that the general movement of wages has been upward. The demand for labour has been greater, industry and business more prosperous, the number of strikes and lockouts fewer, and labour conditions in general better, during the past year, than in any years since the establishment of the department in 1900.

#### STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT.

No changes were made in the inside staff of the department during the year, with the exception of the resignation of one of the third-class clerks, whose position has been temporarily filled, pending a permanent appointment. The staff of the correspondents to the *Labour Gazette*, which is supplementary to the staff of permanent clerks resident at Ottawa, numbered 37 at the end of the year. During the year Mr. Harry Peters was appointed correspondent to the *Labour Gazette* for Berlin, Ont., and district, this locality not having been previously represented on the staff of correspondents to the *Gazette*.

Changes were also made in the person of correspondents at several points, as follows:—

John Gillespie, correspondent for Calgary and district, during the month of October, to replace S. D. Milliken, resigned.



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Victor Phaneuf, correspondent for St. Hyacinthe and district, during February, in place of N. Samson.

A. B. Dockstader, correspondent for the Kootenay District, during April, to replace Roland A. Laird, resigned.

J. A. Killingsworth, correspondent for St. Thomas and district, during May, replacing Albert Roberts.

## CLASSIFICATION OF THE WORK.

The work of the department may be classified under the following heads, under which, in this report, a review is given in detail:—

- I. The preparation and publication of the *Labour Gazette*.
- II. The settlement of industrial disputes under the Conciliation Act, 1900.
- III. The carrying out of the Fair Wages resolution of the House of Commons, of March, 1900.
- IV. The administration of the Railway Labour Disputes Act.
- V. The appointment, work and results of the Royal Commission to investigate the alleged employment of aliens by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.
- VI. The appointment, work and results of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the alleged employment of aliens by the Père Marquette Railway Company.
- VII. The appointment, work and results of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the influx of Italian labourers to the city of Montreal, and the alleged fraudulent practices of employment agencies.
- VIII. Strikes and lockouts in Canada during the fiscal year 1904-05.
- IX. Industrial accidents in Canada during the fiscal year 1904-05.
- X. The library of the Department of Labour.
- XI. The circulation of the *Labour Gazette*.
- XII. The distribution of the *Labour Gazette* and other publications of the department.
- XIII. Inquiries, correspondence, and other work of the department.
- XIV. Revenue and expenditure of the department.

## I. THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The *Labour Gazette*, the official journal of the department, was published regularly each month throughout the year, and contained in each issue, as in previous years, a general summary of industrial and labour conditions in Canada with detailed reports relating to the condition of the labour market, furnished by correspondents of the department resident in the several cities of the Dominion. The *Gazette* also contained each month descriptive articles and statistical tables on trade disputes, industrial accidents, immigration and colonization, Canadian trade and revenue, labour organization, recent industrial inventions, and fair wages schedules embodied in government contracts. Reviews of official reports and government blue books of general interest to labour, published in Canada and other countries, and accounts of recent legal decisions in Canadian courts affecting labour, were also included as regular monthly features.

A considerable number of articles embodying the results of special investigations conducted by the department, or relating to current happenings of exceptional interest from the standpoint of labour, together with a number of special reviews, were also published from time to time.

### MONTHLY REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS.

The monthly review of industrial and labour conditions throughout Canada related in each case to conditions existing during the preceding month, the information being broadly presented in the form of a general summary, and in detail in reports of local correspondents. In the general summary a comprehensive review of the general condition and tendency of the labour market in Canada was given, with references to the more important happenings affecting employment and industrial activity throughout the Dominion. In the preparation of the article extensive use was made of special as well as the regular reports supplied by local correspondents. Use was also made of material collected from the daily press of the Dominion through the agency of the clipping bureau established in the department, and of information obtained by the department through correspondence and in other ways. The clippings from the press were used in this connection as indicating sources from which information might be obtained, and were made the basis of official inquiries, through which authoritative information was secured prior to its publication in the *Gazette*. The correspondence conducted by the department was in this way materially increased, a very large number of communications having been sent out for the sole purpose of verifying and amplifying information for use in the general summary article.

The publication of this information in a concise and systematic form has been constantly aimed at, the order in which the different topics were treated being much

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the same as in preceding years. The opening paragraph sets forth a brief but comprehensive statement of the main features of the labour market and the most recent tendencies in the general demand for labour, and the amount of employment available. This is followed by paragraphs in which the more important changes in wages and hours reported during the preceding month, and the chief variations in the prices of staple commodities affecting cost of living in any section of the Dominion are referred to. In a paragraph published under the heading of 'Interruptions to Industry,' reference is briefly made to the condition of the labour market from the standpoint of industrial unrest as compared with the preceding month and the corresponding period of the previous year. Reference is also made under this heading to unfavourable weather conditions and important shut-downs, if such had been reported, and to industrial establishments destroyed by fire, as reported in the press of the Dominion, statements being added where the information is obtainable, of the aggregate loss caused and the number of workpeople involved. Conditions in the several industries and trades are then dealt with in the following order: Agriculture, fishing, lumbering, mining, manufacturing, transport, building trades, metal trades, woodworking and furnishing trades, printing and allied trades, clothing trades, food and tobacco preparation trades, leather trades, miscellaneous trades and unskilled labor. In separate paragraphs, following these summaries, references are made to current movements and events, such as manual training, technical education, municipal ownership, meetings of associations, &c. The article concludes with a series of notes relating to different subjects which do not lend themselves readily to classification under the preceding headings.

The tabular statement, as first included in the general summary article of the December, 1903, *Gazette*, in which the condition of employment in the several trades and industries in the different cities is set forth, was continued during the past year, the terms employed indicating the degree to which conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active, busy, very busy; (2) quiet, dull, very dull.

## REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Following the plan adopted in 1902, the local correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* were required to send in their monthly reports on official forms supplied by the department, and which contain instructions with regard to the subject matter to be dealt with and the arrangement of the material. In this way a more comprehensive covering of the field of employment in each locality and a greater uniformity in the method of presenting information has been ensured. In the case of particular and exceptional happenings, additional and more detailed instructions were forwarded by letter to the correspondents individually as the occasion arose. In supplying this and other special information required by the department, as well as in the preparation of their monthly reports, it is a satisfaction to be able to state that the members of the outside staff of the department have, with one or two exceptions, shown an appreciable improvement in efficiency during the year, and have discharged their important duties in a prompt and capable manner.

## CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

The method adopted by the department in 1903 in collecting information relating to changes in current rates of wages and hours of labour, and of presenting this information in the *Labour Gazette*, was continued during the past year.\* Mention was made in brief form in the general summary article of the more important changes of the month immediately preceding. The detailed and revised statements of the department were presented in the form of quarterly articles appearing in the July, 1904, October, 1904, January, 1905, and May, 1905, issues of the *Gazette*. The division of the year into quarters for the purposes of these tables was made at first to correspond with the seasons, so as to indicate the changes occurring during the winter, spring, summer or autumn months; later, however, the division was made to coincide with the quarters of the calendar year. In these articles statistical tables were published, setting forth full details with regard to each change, as to the class of workpeople and number affected, the locality in which the change took place, the manner in which it was brought about, whether voluntarily by the employer or on demand of the workmen, and particulars as to the precise nature of the change and its effect upon total weekly earnings, or total number of hours worked. In the accompanying article a tabular analysis by industries and groups of trade, showing the aggregate effect of the changes, was presented, with a descriptive statement pointing out the nature of each change and the general result of the changes during each of the periods dealt with.

Some of the results disclosed in the articles published during the year may be briefly referred to. During the spring months of 1904, changes reported to the department would indicate that 40 increases in wages and 13 decreases in hours went into effect, together with 10 increases in wages in combination with decreases in hours, and one increase in hours. The result was an approximate increase of over \$3,600 in the weekly wages bill, affecting 2,939 workpeople, with an approximate decrease in working hours amounting to over 5,500 per week and affecting 1,038 workpeople. During the summer months, 25 increases and one decrease in wages were recorded, with 8 increases in wages in combination with decreases in hours. The readjustment of lumbermen's wages in the Ottawa valley during this period caused a heavy decrease in aggregate wages, owing to the fact that 11,000 men were affected thereby; on the other hand farm hands throughout Canada, and unskilled and railway labourers in western Canada, received higher wages than ever before. The autumn changes included 17 increases in wages, 2 decreases in hours, 1 increase in hours and 2 increases in wages in conjunction with decreases in hours, resulting in an increase in the total rate of remuneration and a decrease in the hours of employment. A large number of employees of the Dominion government received higher wages during this period, the total amounting to \$1,436, whereas the most important change affecting the condition of labour adversely took place at Nanaimo, B.C., where 500 miners had their hours increased, and certain concessions with regard to the supply of household coal withdrawn. During the months of December, January, February and March, the changes in wages

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\*A full description of this method, with copies of the circular letter and blank forms sent out by the department, was given in the annual report of the department for the year ended June 30, 1904, at page 15.

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and hours included 23 increases and 1 decrease in the former, and 6 decreases in the latter, the final result being of the nature of an increase in earnings and a decrease in working hours. The most important change during this period, from the standpoint of numbers affected, was the result of the passing of an early closing by-law in the city of Montreal by which the weekly hours of retail clerks were decreased by from 30,000 to 40,000. In the building trades over 400 men received improved conditions, involving an increase in weekly pay of approximately \$327, and a decrease in hours of approximately 750 per week. Two hundred and sixty-three railway clerks in the employ of the Intercolonial Railway also received increases aggregating about \$1,200 per month.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

A statistical table and article on strikes and lockouts was continued in each issue of the *Labour Gazette*, the general form and scope of the article being much the same as in previous years. A change considerably facilitating reference to the tables for details concerning any particular strike, was effected by introducing a classification of trade disputes in accordance with the trades and industries affected. In the descriptive article an account was given of the several disputes set forth in the table, also an analysis presenting aggregate statistics as to the number and magnitude of the disputes, the total loss of time in working days involved, and particulars as to the groups of trades affected by disputes, the causes, methods of settlement employed, the results of disputes, whether in favour of the employers or the employees, or in the nature of a compromise. The record for the month, from the standpoint of the number and magnitude of the disputes and the loss of time in working days involved, was compared in each case with that of the preceding month and the corresponding period of the previous year. In collecting and presenting the information embodied in this statement the utmost care was exercised by the department to ensure the returns being accurate and inclusive of all disputes involving over five employees occurring throughout the Dominion.

A comparison of labour disputes in Canada during 1904 and previous years was made in a special review published in the January, 1905, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, the method followed in presenting the information being the same as that adopted in previous articles of a similar kind published by the department. The year 1904 was shown to have been comparatively free from serious industrial disturbances, being marked by a large decrease in the number and magnitude of disputes as compared with the three preceding years. In 1903 and 1902 the total number of disputes reported has been respectively 160 and 123; in 1904, however, the total fell to 103, or one less than the number reported in 1901. By trades the record of the four years is set forth as follows:—

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TABLE SHOWING INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY TRADES IN CANADA IN 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904.

Trades.	Number of Disputes.			
	1901	1902	1903	1904
Building .....	14	28	44	29
Metal .....	23	31	17	16
Woodworking .....	4	10	9	3
Textile .....	6	1	5	3
Clothing .....	10	9	11	12
Food and tobacco Preparation .....	9	10	6	11
Leather .....	1	3	4	1
Printing and book-binding .....	2	3	3	5
Transport .....	4	4	18	2
Loungeshoremen .....	5	4	4	
Mining .....	5	3	9	6
Fishing .....	2	1	1	2
Unskilled .....	11	6	9	3
Miscellaneous .....	8	10	20	10
Total .....	104	123	160	103

The comparative magnitude of the different strikes in the four years, from the standpoint of numbers involved, is shown in the following table:—

TABLE SHOWING MAGNITUDE OF TRADE DISPUTES ACCORDING TO NUMBERS OF WORKING PEOPLE INVOLVED IN 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904.

Magnitude.	Year.			
	1901	1902	1903	1904
2,000 and over .....	3	..	5	2
1,000 to 2,000 .....	3	2	5	3
500 to 1,000 .....	5	1	10	2
300 to 500 .....	5	8	9	9
200 to 300 .....	4	7	18	2
100 to 200 .....	4	15	23	10
50 to 100 .....	14	21	19	15
25 to 50 .....	24	28	34	23
Under 25 .....	31	37	36	35
Unknown .....	11	4	1	2
Total .....	104	123	160	103

The strikes occurring in the four years, analyzed by months, causes, methods of settlement and results, is as follows:—

TABLE SHOWING TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA BY MONTHS DURING 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904.

Months.	Number of Disputes.				
	1901	1902	1903	1904	Total.
January .....	7	8	6	9	30
February .....	3	5	12	5	25
March .....	13	12	22	9	56
April .....	12	30	23	20	75
May .....	7	27	29	23	86
June .....	23	18	23	9	73
July .....	14	7	15	6	42
August .....	5	6	11	6	28
September .....	5	9	7	3	24
October .....	5	4	6	8	23
November .....	7	7	3	2	19
December .....	3	.....	3	3	9
Total .....	104	123	160	103	490

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TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904.

Causes.	Number of Disputes.				
	1901	1902	1903	1904	Total
For increase in wages . . . . .	48	54	61	36	199
Against reduction in wages . . . . .	19	7	7	7	31
For decrease in hours . . . . .	1	..	8	3	12
For increase in wages & decrease in hours . . . . .	5	14	18	8	45
Against employment of particular persons . . . . .	13	8	13	16	50
Against conditions of employment . . . . .	..	5	5	4	14
For recognition of unions . . . . .	..	5	5	4	14
Sympathetic . . . . .	..	9	10	3	22
Unclassified . . . . .	16	12	29	21	78

TABLE SHOWING METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904.

Method.	Number of Disputes.				
	1901	1902	1903	1904	Total
Arbitration . . . . .	5	6	6	4	21
Conciliation . . . . .	6	5	14	5	30
Negotiations between parties concerned . . . . .	55	73	77	37	242
Replacement of men . . . . .	13	12	15	10	50
Return to work on employers' term . . . . .	13	20	26	25	84
Demands of strikers granted without negotiations . . . . .	..	..	19	7	26
Indefinite or unsettled . . . . .	12	5	12	13	42
Not reported . . . . .	..	..	1	2	3

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904.

Results.	Number of Disputes.				
	1901	1902	1903	1904	Total
In favour of employers . . . . .	49	35	46	34	155
In favour of employees . . . . .	24	46	45	24	154
Settled by compromise . . . . .	22	33	46	28	129
Terms unknown or not settled . . . . .	..	4	10	9	23
Both sides partially successful . . . . .	..	..	..	6	6

Special articles dealing with the strike of iron and steel workers at Sydney, N.S., which directly affected about 1,500 employees, and was settled by the intervention of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act, 1900, were published in the July and August issues of the *Labour Gazette*. A full statement of the cause and progress of the dispute was given, with copies of the correspondence conducted between the Sydney Board of Trade, the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, the Grand Secretary of the Provincial Workmen's Association and the department. The good offices of the department were accepted on July 17, and the strike was officially declared at an end on the 22nd, after having been in existence for over seven weeks. The articles contained also a full statement in regard to the terms of settlement, and the negotiations with the government arising out of the calling out of the militia in July.

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A special review of the report of the Labour Department of the British Board of Trade on strikes and lock-outs occurring in the United Kingdom in 1903 was published in the August, 1904, *Gazette*.

## INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

Publication was begun in the November, 1903, issue of the *Labour Gazette* of a monthly statistical table and article relating to industrial accidents, in which account was taken of accidents sustained by workmen in the course of their employment resulting in the loss of life or limb, or other serious impairment of industrial efficiency.\* The publication of these statistics was continued, the tables setting forth a record of the locality, date and nature of each accident, whether fatal or otherwise, classified according to trades and industries, and with a separate column for remarks describing the circumstances attending the accident. In the descriptive article the record of the month was set forth by trades and industries, and mention made under a separate heading of any serious disasters involving a large loss of life. A statement was also included in which the number of fatal and other accidents occurring each month was compared with the record for the previous month and the corresponding month of the previous year. In collecting material for this article, the department relied largely on the reports supplied by its correspondents situated in the different cities of the Dominion, upon official statements furnished by other government departments both of the Dominion and of the provinces, and on information collected by the clipping bureau from the press of the Dominion, the last being employed largely as a basis for securing detailed information by correspondence with individuals or companies concerned.

A special review of the industrial accidents occurring in Canada throughout the calendar year of 1904 was published in the January, 1905, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, and contained much interesting and valuable material illustrative of the danger involved in the several employments. It was shown that the number of workmen killed outright by accidents during 1904, while engaged in their regular employments, numbered 894. An analysis of the returns according to trades showed that the railway service was by far the most dangerous employment, no less than 273 workpeople having lost their lives in the operation of Canadian railways during the year. Next to the railway service, the agricultural industry, in which 110 were killed, and the mining industry, in which 106 were killed, were reported as having the largest number of fatalities. In the trades grouped under the heading of general transport 104 deaths occurred, in the metal trades 73 deaths, and in the lumbering and sawmilling industry 69 deaths. In the other industries comparatively few fatalities were reported.

The non-fatal accidents of the year totalled 2,095, of which the greatest number took place among workmen engaged in the metal trades, of whom 492 were injured; in the railway service there were 360, and in the general transport branches 169 men

\* An explanation of the manner in which this matter was collected and presented by the department was given in the annual report for the year ended June 30, 1904, at page 11, a copy of the blank form used by the department in obtaining returns being printed on page 14.



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injured. The other groups of trades ranked in the following order as regards the number of serious accidents: Woodworking, 154; building, 139; unskilled labour, 121; lumbering and sawmilling, 119; agriculture, 118.

The balance of the review was devoted to an exhaustive analysis by trades and industries of the causes of the fatal and non-fatal accidents reported throughout the year. By way of illustrating the manner in which these statistics were presented, the following tables relating to the railway service and the building trades are given:—

RAILWAY SERVICE.			BUILDING TRADES.		
Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.	Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Struck by engines, etc.	53	35	Falling from buildings	13	23
Injured in collisions	33	77	Falling from scaffolding, etc.	3	3
Derailing of engines, cars, etc.	18	24	Falling through a floor	2	
Injured when coupling	12	24	Falling from stairs		2
Falling from trains and cars	22	49	Collapse of buildings and walls	2	2
Falling from trains and run over	26	3	Falling from a ladder		14
Foot catching in frogs, etc., and run over			Falling from vehicles	1	1
Ran over by trains, etc., in other ways	5	5	Falling from a wall		2
Injured by boiler explosions	47	23	Falling into an excavation		3
Injured by blasting, dynamite, etc.	3	5	Falling in other ways		5
Suffocated by coal gas	2	12	Railway accidents	4	2
Crushed between cars, engines, etc.	6	1	Struck by falling stones and bricks		6
Crushed in roundhouses and shops	10	16	Struck by falling timber	3	13
Striking objects when on moving trains	2	5	Struck by derricks	1	1
Striking objects when on electric car		2	Struck by falling metal		2
Injured by falling snow or rock	4		Struck by falling window sash		2
Injured by electric shock	2		Struck by other objects	2	2
Struck by falling freight	1	8	Injured by elevators and hoists	2	2
Struck by falling metal		5	Injured by electric shock	3	1
Falling from ladders		2	Injured by tools		7
Falling in other ways	4	13	Drowned	2	
Injured by tools		2	Injured when blasting		1
Injured by a saw		1	Unclassified	1	1
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.		1			
Injured by an elevator		1			
Unclassified	4	29			

It will be seen from the above how valuable a series of statistical returns of this nature must prove when extended over a period of time sufficient to permit of practical deductions being made. The element of personal danger involved in any employment is one of importance both to the employer and the employee. The efficacy of protective legislation can be accurately tested and the need of additional legislation indicated only by means of statistical data. The department has had many proofs of the widespread interest of these statistics. Insurance companies, and particularly accident insurance companies, have signified that they have found the material very valuable, and in other connections the information has been of great practical utility.

## IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

Publication was continued of special articles dealing with immigration into the Dominion and with colonization operations carried on in western Canada and in the unsettled portions of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Returns for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, showed that the number of immigrants entered at Canadian ports was largely in excess of the previous season, which in turn had exceeded all pre-

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vious years by a large margin. Particularly heavy were the arrivals during the winter and spring months of 1905, the movement from Europe having been fully two weeks earlier than in any previous year. The influx of settlers from the western States of the American Union into Canada, which had fallen off somewhat during the autumn months, also recommenced on a heavy scale, the general quality of the immigrants, both from Great Britain and the United States, comparing very favourably with former years. The effect upon conditions in the labour market, especially among agriculturists and the unskilled classes, was far-reaching. The monthly articles in which the prominent features of the movement were dealt with were presented according to the same general plan as previously adopted, being composed largely of statistical tables, accompanied by analyses and comments relating to the more salient developments of the preceding month. A considerable improvement, however, was made in the manner of presenting statistical data relating to immigrant arrivals, which were previously classified in totals according as reported from Great Britain, the continent of Europe and the United States. By special arrangement with the Immigration Branch of the Department of the Interior, a more detailed classification of arrivals was presented, the tables showing the extent of immigration by the several ocean ports, both for the month and for the fiscal year to date, in the case of arrivals from Europe, and by the ports of Montreal and Winnipeg in the case of arrivals from the United States. A table relating to British emigration returns was also included, based on information received monthly from the British Board of Trade. Tables relating to homestead entries, the nationality of homesteaders and of Dominion lands patented were published each month as in previous years. The department also secured the co-operation of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Canada North-west Land Company, Limited, the Canada Land Company, the York Farmers' Colonization Company, and other land and colonization companies, in the furnishing of periodical returns with regard to land sales for publication in the *Labour Gazette*. In the articles accompanying and analysing the above returns, reference was made from month to month to developments of current interest, the following, among several other subjects, having been briefly dealt with: The operations of different immigration aid societies, the immigration employment bureau established by the Ontario government at Toronto, child immigration, immigration enterprises conducted by the Salvation Army, operations of the Montreal, Lake St. John and other colonization societies and the Western Immigration Association.

Two special articles dealing with the subject of immigration were published in the *Labour Gazette* in connection with certain fraudulent representations made in Great Britain to mechanics and other skilled workmen with a view of inducing emigration to Canada. The matter was discussed in the House of Commons in the month of June, 1904, and in March, 1905. The action taken by the Dominion government in this connection, as explained in the House of Commons, was described in these articles, and a brief report given of the proceedings taken to prevent a recurrence of the evil.\*

\* A reference will be found elsewhere in the present report to the proceedings of the special commissioner appointed on June 20 to enquire into the circumstances attending the heavy immigration of Italians into Montreal during 1904.

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## CANADIAN TRADE AND REVENUE.

The method adopted in 1904, of reporting briefly, in a separate article, current statistics relating to Canadian trade and revenue, as a supplementary index to the general condition of labour and industry, was continued, the statistical tables included in the article being published by courtesy of the Departments of Customs, Finance, and Trade and Commerce. Official returns relating to provincial revenues and expenditure were also obtained. The material of the articles was classified as in previous years according as it referred to foreign trade, Imperial trade, domestic trade, and Canadian revenue and expenditure. An analysis of conditions existing in the preceding month was given under each of these headings in so far as they affected or illustrated current conditions of employment. Under the headings of foreign and Imperial trade, for example, the review set forth the record of exports and imports, and the demands of the different foreign markets for Canadian produce as based upon periodical statements made by Canadian trade agents. In the paragraph dealing with domestic trade, in addition to a brief summary of market conditions during the preceding month, a *précis* of the annual reports of Canadian chartered banks and financial institutions was given, and references included to the current prices of Canadian securities, current loans and deposits of banks. In the preparation of this material, information supplied by local correspondents to the *Labour Gazette*, and financial and trade journals dealing with Canadian conditions, were extensively employed, verification of statistical and other data being obtained by the department from authoritative sources.

## SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

The results of a number of special investigations conducted by the department into subjects of interest and importance to labour were published in the *Labour Gazette* during the past year. Among the subjects dealt with in this way were, the rates and tendencies of wages and hours of labour in Canada, the investigation into which was begun in the previous year; the housing problem in Canada; the early closing movement during the summer of 1904; co-operative savings and credit societies in Canada; and the inspection of industrial establishments.

## RATES AND TENDENCIES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA.

An extensive investigation into the subject of current rates and past tendencies of wages and hours of labour in Canada was comenced by the department during the month of May, 1904.\* Much valuable information was collected, over 1,700 separate returns in the nature of forms filled in with statistical information having been received in reply to requests for information sent out by the department. Publication was begun in the November, 1904, issue of the *Labour Gazette* of a series of statistical

\*A statement setting forth the method in which the investigation was conducted, with copies of the circular communications and blank forms employed in collecting the information, together with a table showing the number of communications sent out by the department and answers received thereto from the several groups of trades, were given in the annual report of the department for the year ended June 30, 1904, pages 22 to 27.

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tables, based on this material, setting forth in detail the current wages and hours in the several groups of trades in a large number of localities, and a record of changes for a period of several years. Information collected from other sources was also embodied in these tables, such as the rates obtained by the fair wages officers of the department, during the past four years, in connection with their duties in supplying fair wage schedules for government contracts and changes in wages previously recorded in the *Gazette*. The tables published in Vols. I and II. of the *Gazette*, in which statistics of wages and hours in 1900 and 1901 were given, were also carefully compared and any change in rates, as indicated by more recent returns, recorded.

Care was taken with regard to the form in which the tables were published to present the information collected as much in detail and in as simple a manner as possible, columns being added to show the exact amount of every increase or decrease and its nature.

The tables published during the year related to the trades included under the heading of printing and allied trades, viz., hand and machine compositors, pressmen, bookbinders, electrotypers and stereotypers, (published in the November and December issues of the *Labour Gazette*,) and the different trades included under the heading of the building trades, viz., bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers, plasterers, painters, plumbers, stonecutters and builders' labourers (published in the February, March, April, May and June *Gazettes*).

In the article accompanying each of these tables an attempt was made, by the use of tabular analyses, to indicate their general significance and bearing. In the matter of current hours, for example, a tabular statement was prepared for each trade, showing the number of returns received by provinces of the ten-hour day, the nine-hour day, the eight-hour day, and the shorter working day on Saturdays. In this way, though no estimate of the numbers of employees affected by the individual returns was made, a fair idea was presented of the comparative extent to which the different working days prevailed throughout the several sections of the Dominion. With regard to current rates of wages also, certain general tendencies illustrated by the tables were pointed out. It was shown, for example, that in all the provinces and in every branch of trade wages were higher, other things being equal, in the larger centres of industry, instances to the contrary being for the most part limited to small villages into which workmen of the more skilled classes have to be brought from outside localities when work requiring their services has to be performed. It was shown also that as between the several provinces wages were considerably higher west of the great lakes, the highest point being reached in British Columbia, though the larger Ontario cities and towns situated in close proximity to large American cities on the international border reported high rates for several classes. The lowest rates of wages and longest working days were found to prevail in the province of Quebec.

The articles also contained a series of tabular analyses of the changes in wages and hours, of which a record was obtained among the several trades. In the case of wages the analysis showed in each trade the number of changes recorded by years and provinces, so that the extent of any movement in rates could be ascertained at a glance

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from the standpoint both of time and of locality. In the case of hours the analysis was by years and according to the nature of the change, whether from a twelve to a ten-hour day, from a ten to a nine-hour day, from a nine to an eight-hour day, or for a shorter working day on Saturdays. A separate statement was also given for each trade, in which the number of changes in hours were set forth by provinces. In this way the department was enabled to indicate in some detail the main tendencies in the wages movement in Canada during the past fifteen years, and to record several changes of a much earlier date. The general result shown was that in every branch a very marked upward movement in wages had taken place in the period named, especially during the past five years and in the year 1903.

By way of illustrating more fully the extent of the upward tendency in wages during the past fifteen years, the statistical matter contained in the report of the Royal Commission on Capital and Labour issued in 1889, which contained several tables relating to wages and hours in a number of the leading centres of Ontario and the eastern provinces, was carefully collated and compared with the most recent returns obtained by the department for the same classes and localities. In every class the general result showed a material increase, amounting as a rule to from ten to thirty per cent. The returns relating to wages and hours contained in the census for Canada for 1870-71, 1880-81 and 1890-91 were also analysed, and the average earnings of the different classes during the three decades shown. On the whole the period between 1870 and 1880 witnessed, according to the census returns, a general decline in wages; in the succeeding decade, however, wages regained and in many cases largely exceeded their former level.

## CO-OPERATIVE SAVINGS AND CREDIT SOCIETIES OF CANADA.

In the March, 1905, number of the *Gazette* the department published the result of an investigation into co-operative savings and credit societies in Canada, in which details were given as to the number and nature of the work of the existing co-operative savings societies in the Dominion. The origin of the societies was outlined, as well as their primary functions, method of administration and management, funds and resources, and present financial standing. An account was also given of the benefits derived by shareholders and the public from these institutions.

## THE HOUSING PROBLEM IN CANADA.

During the spring and summer season of 1904 a scarcity in the supply of houses available for workingmen's families was reported at several points in the Dominion, more particularly in the larger centres of population and industry situated in the province of Ontario. In the city of Toronto the house famine was particularly severe, and led to active intervention by the Board of Associated Charities and other associations. In Manitoba and the Northwest Territories also the rapid development of the country and heavy influx of new population had occasioned considerable inconvenience and enhancement in property valuations and rentals. Owing to the general nature of these conditions and the importance of the question, as affecting not only the financial condition but the physical comfort and health of large numbers of the working classes,

a special investigation was conducted by the department during the month of July, in order that comprehensive and reliable information with regard to the matter for the whole of Canada might be obtained.

The investigation was conducted chiefly through the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, a special report having been prepared by each with specific information on the following points in regard to the cities in which they were resident:—

1. The supply of houses available for workmen at the time, relative to the demand.
2. The class of house desired by the workman and the rental which he found it necessary to pay for such a house.
3. The extent to which families had been obliged to live in boarding-houses, because of inability to secure individual houses.
4. The tendency of rents during the past few years, and the probable future tendency.
5. A general statement as to the cost of building; whether or not new houses were likely to be built in the near future; if not, why additional building will not take place.

From information received in reply to these communications, a tabular statement was prepared setting forth the more salient features of the situation in each city in brief and accessible form. Information of a particular or local character which did not lend itself to tabulation was added in an article accompanying this statement. A general analysis of the material collected was also given as to the supply of workpeople's dwellings throughout the several cities, the tendency of rentals, the extent to which boarding has been resorted to among workpeople, and the more general causes affecting the situation. It was found that a pronounced scarcity in the class of dwellings suitable for occupation by workpeople existed in 24 out of 30 cities from which detailed reports were received, conditions being most unfavourable in the cities included within a radius of 70 or 80 miles of Toronto. Rentals were found to have increased by from 15 to 40 per cent during the past five years, Sydney, N.S., being the only city from which a decline was reported. The practice of more than one family occupying the same house was reported as having considerably increased, and the number of workpeople boarding out was shown to be unusually large, lodging houses frequented by unmarried men being particularly crowded. These and other features were attributed by most of the correspondents to the general tendency on the part of capitalists during the past few years to regard investments in workmen's houses with disfavour, as a result of the increased cost of building, both for material and for the labour required in construction. Building, it was estimated, had increased from 20 to 33½ per cent, according to locality. The general prosperity and extensive development of industry by increasing the number of workpeople, stimulating civic improvements, and thus causing increases in taxation was held to have affected the situation. As reflecting the general situation loan companies were reported to have diminished the percentage of advances on houses under construction, a procedure which particularly affected the working classes, who in building their homes proceed in a large proportion of cases on the instalment plan. Of the remedies proposed, municipal intervention, the extension of street car systems, the encourage-

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ment of building societies, and the formation of co-operative associations were most frequently mentioned.

In addition to the immediate purpose served by the presentation of this material in tabular form, considerable light was thrown incidentally on the standard of living and comparative degree of comfort obtainable by the working classes in the several cities of the Dominion.

## THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

A second special investigation conducted by the department, chiefly through the correspondents to the *Labour Gazette*, had to do with the extent to which early closing movement arrangements were adopted in the several trades and industries during the summer season of 1904. The points on which particular information was requested for each city and district were as follows:—

1. The trades and callings chiefly affected.
2. The extent to which the movement prevailed as compared with previous years, noting in this connection any tendency towards an increase or decrease in the practice.
3. The approximate number of workpeople affected.
4. Information of a special nature on other points.

The information received was published in the *Labour Gazette* for October, 1904, in the form of a tabular statement under appropriate heads. Retail clerks were found to be the class particularly affected by early closing arrangements; barbers had also secured similar arrangements in most of the cities. Among factory employees a large number of instances were reported in which early closing arrangements on Saturdays were adopted, with or without longer hours in compensation on the other days of the week. The form of arrangement which chiefly recommended itself to the working people was the Saturday half holiday, where the nature of the employment permitted. Retail clerks took Wednesday or Monday afternoons instead of Saturdays. Thirteen correspondents reported the movement as increasing in public favour in their respective districts.

## INSPECTION OF INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN CANADA.

A special article was published in the November, 1904, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, on the inspection of industrial establishments as carried out in the several provinces of the Dominion in which factory legislation has been enacted.

A brief statement was given, by way of introduction, relating to the different Acts passed by the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and Nova Scotia, and the dates on which the work of inspection was begun in the first three provinces, no inspector having been appointed for the province of Nova Scotia. In Ontario and Quebec, the work of inspection has been continuous since the years 1887 and 1888 respectively; in Manitoba the first inspector was appointed in 1901. A brief *resumé* was also given of the portions of the several Acts relating particularly to the appointment and duties of

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inspectors. The main portion of the article consisted of a concise topical review of the annual reports of the inspectors, numbering in all about 100, setting forth the results of their investigations and recommendations, and containing much valuable information as to the general condition of factory employment in the several provinces. In preparing this material the different comments of the several inspectors in regard to a large number of subjects were carefully collated and the results set forth in separate paragraphs. In this way details as to existing conditions and administration of the law during past years with regard to the following matters, were set forth: The guarding of the personal safety of employees in factories and their protection about machinery, including a reference to the number of accidents recorded from year to year; boiler inspection; the inspection of elevators; the protection of factory employees against fire, with much information relating to the most approved forms of fire escapes, means of extinguishing fires, &c.; the improvement of sanitary conditions in factories; the existence of the sweating evil; the employment of female or child labour in Canadian factories; hours of labour, and Sunday labour. Certain general features of factory life in Canada, such, for example, as the general tendency for conditions of employment to be on a better level in the larger establishments situated in important centres than in smaller factories in towns and cities, were illustrated. Much light was also thrown incidentally on industrial and trade conditions during the several years covered by the inspectors' reports and the effect of trade activity on such matters as wages, employment of female labour, number of accidents, length of the working day, &c. The number of inspectors appointed, the number of establishments visited, and the gradual extension in scope of the duties of the inspectors were also set forth. In the concluding paragraph of the article a list of the names, addresses and districts of the factory inspectors at present holding office in Canada was given.

#### EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS AND AGENCIES IN CANADA.

A special investigation was conducted by the department, during the summer of 1904, with regard to employment bureaus in Canada, with a view to ascertaining more particularly the number of agencies in existence, the manner in which they are conducted, and the nature and extent of the business which they carry on. An official communication was addressed to all the agencies classed as employment bureaus or agencies in the directories of the several cities or municipalities in Canada, with which was inclosed a blank form on which it was requested that a return as to the nature and extent of the business carried on and other particulars, should be made. The department also corresponded with the clerks of the chief municipalities with a view of securing additional statistical information. The result of the material thus collected was set forth in a tabular statement published in the September, 1904, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, in which the various agencies were classified according to locality, and information given with regard to such particulars as date of establishment, number of applications for work received, number of positions filled, charges made to applicants, classes of situations obtained, &c. In the accompanying article a reference was made to the farm labour employment bureau at Toronto, in charge of the Bureau of Colonization under the Department of Crown Lands of Ontario. Similar work carried on by the government of the Northwest Territories was also described. A statement with



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regard to the employment bureaus assisted by municipal funds and to employment agencies established by trade unions, was included in the article, and a brief outline given of the legislation passed in the different provinces and the by-laws of several municipalities relating to employment agencies.

## OTHER SPECIAL ARTICLES AND SUBJECTS OF CURRENT INTEREST.

Among other subjects dealt with in special articles in the *Labour Gazette* during the past year, the following may be mentioned:—

1. Legislation enacted during the year by the Dominion parliament and by the several legislatures affecting industrial and labour conditions. In this connection eleven articles in all were published during the year.

In the August and September, 1904, issues of the *Gazette*, Dominion legislation was briefly reviewed, the chief Acts affecting labour being those relating to the national transcontinental railway, the responsibilities of pilots, the prevention of accidents, the calling out of the militia, and the various measures granting assistance to different industries, enlarging banking facilities, &c.

The chief Act affecting labour passed by the Ontario legislature during 1904 was an important amendment to the Factories Act; other Acts referred to in the review were measures encouraging colonization, respecting weather insurance, taxation of railways, &c. A detailed review of important amendments to the Quebec Land Act affecting the status of colonists and the lumber industry, was reviewed in the August *Gazette*. The ordinances passed by the Northwest Territories affecting labour, during 1904, were reviewed in the November issue, while Manitoba legislation was dealt with in March, 1905. The British Columbia legislation of the year included measures affecting the hours of labour in coal mines, the protection of wages, the regulation of explosives, and the licensing of commercial travellers. In New Brunswick a Factories Act was introduced on the recommendation of a special commission; this was reviewed in the June, 1905, issue of the *Gazette*, in which reviews also appear on labour legislation passed in Quebec and by the Dominion parliament during a portion of the session of 1905. A series of regulations relating to coal mines in the Northwest Territories issued by the Department of Indian Affairs, Canada, were also reviewed.

2. The conventions of labour congresses, and unions, manufacturers' and employers' associations, municipal conferences, &c., held during the year.

The following were among the more important meetings thus reported: The union meeting of the Canadian divisions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, held at Montreal in August; the twentieth annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the second annual convention of the National Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the fourth annual convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, the annual meeting of the Grand Council of the Provincial Workmen's Association of Nova Scotia, the thirty-third annual convention of the Manufacturers' Association, the annual convention of the Ontario Municipal Association, the annual

convention of the Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction, and the annual meeting of the Employers' Association of Toronto.

3. Other current happenings to which special reference was made were as follows: An increase by the Ontario government in the staff and jurisdiction of factory inspectors, an agreement concluded in June between the Toronto Railway Company and its employees, a report of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association on conditions of employment in Canada, a proposed pension fund for employees of the Michigan Central Railway Company, and the prosecution brought at Toronto against an alleged combine in restraint of trade in plumbing supplies.

#### SPECIAL REVIEWS.

A number of publications received at the department during the year were reviewed in special articles in the *Gazette* as being of particular interest to industry or labour. A list of the publications reviewed in this way during the year is as follows:—

1.—Volume I. of a report issued by a committee appointed by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs of Great Britain, to inquire into all amendments and extensions of the Workmen's Compensation Acts. The report contained an historical review of the different Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Acts, passed in Great Britain, and set forth in detail a number of proposed amendments, the more important of which were referred to in the review published in the *Gazette*.

2.—Industrial betterment institutions in New Jersey manufacturing establishments—a review prepared for the Department of Social Economy of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition by the Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey in 1904. The report contained an account of the institutions existing in seventy-five factories, including the Celluloid Company, of Newark, N.J.; the Sherwin-Williams Company, Newark, N.J., and the Weston Electric Instrument Company, Waverly Park, N.J., whose institutions were most fully described.

3.—Volume II. of the Fourth Census of Canada, 1901, containing statistical tables relating to the natural industries of the Dominion, arranged under the general heads of agriculture, minerals and fisheries.

4.—The Fourth Annual Report of the Department of Labour, describing the work of the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

5.—The Report of the Inspector of Insurance and Registrar of Friendly Societies of Ontario, giving the transactions of these societies during the year 1903, and referring to certain insurance and benevolent features of Ontario labour organizations.

6.—The report of the Commissioner appointed to inquire into the alleged employment of aliens in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific surveys.

7.—Report of the Commissioner appointed to inquire into the immigration of Italian labourers into Montreal during 1904. The reviews of this and of the preceding report were of considerable length and minuteness.

#### REVIEW OF BLUE BOOKS AND OFFICIAL REPORTS.

In addition to the above list of publications reviewed under a separate heading in the *Labour Gazette*, a large number of reviews of important blue books and official reports received at the department, containing information in regard to labour and industrial conditions, were given in the *Labour Gazette*, as in previous years, under the heading of 'Reports of Departments and Bureaus.' These publications included 18 reports issued by the Dominion government, 19 reports issued by different provincial governments, 18 reports by the Government of Great Britain, 2 reports issued by the

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Australian government, 1 report issued by the Government of New Zealand, 30 reports issued by United States governments, 4 reports issued by the Belgian and French governments, respectively, and 1 German report. A complete list of these reports, classified according to the governments issuing them, is as follows:—

## CANADA.

1. Reports of Experimental Farms, Canada, 1903.
2. Report of Superintendent of Forestry for year ended June 30, 1903.
3. Report of the Commission appointed to investigate the different electro-thermic processes for the smelting of iron ores and the making of steel in operation in Europe.
4. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended December 31, 1903.
5. Report of the Postmaster General for year ended June 30, 1904.
6. Tables of the trade and navigation of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.
7. Returns and statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.
8. Report of the Fourth Annual Convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities held at London, Ont., September 20, 21 and 22, 1904.
9. Annual report of the Department of the Interior for the year 1903-04.
10. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.
11. Report of the Minister of Justice as to penitentiaries of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1904.
12. Public Accounts of Canada for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.
13. Report of the Minister of Public Works for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.
14. Thirty-seventh annual report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1904.
15. Annual report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended June 30, 1904.
16. Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada for the year ended October 31, 1904.
17. Summary by the Geological Survey of Canada of the mineral production of Canada for 1904.
18. Annual report of the Department of Railways and Canals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

*Nova Scotia—*

1. Report of the Department of Mines, Nova Scotia, for the year ended September 30, 1904.

*Quebec—*

1. Inspection of industrial establishments and public buildings of the province of Quebec—abstracts from the general report of the Minister of Colonization and Public Works for 1904.

*Ontario—*

1. Mineral production of Ontario during 1903; bulletin No. 6, Ontario Bureau of Mines.
2. Annual report of the Dairymen's Associations of the province of Ontario, 1903.
3. Sixteenth annual report of the Inspectors of Factories for the province of Ontario.
4. Annual report of the Beekeepers' Association of Ontario, 1903.

5. Thirty-fifth annual report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, 1903.
6. Official statements made by building societies, loan companies, lending land companies and trust companies for the year ended December 31, 1903.
7. Report of the Bureau of Mines of Ontario, 1904; part I.
8. Laws affecting children, both from the Dominion and Ontario statutes.
9. Twenty-second annual report of the Provincial Board of Health of the province of Ontario for the year 1903.
10. Report of the Farmers' Institutes of the province of Ontario, 1904; Part II.—Women's institutes.
11. Annual reports of the Live Stock associations for the province of Ontario, 1903.
12. Annual report of the Bureau of Industries for the province of Ontario, 1903.
13. Tenth annual report of the Farmers' Institutes, Ontario, for 1904; Part I.—Farmers' institutes.
14. Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands of the province of Ontario for the year 1904.
15. Nineteenth annual report of the Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, 1904.

*Manitoba—*

1. Report of the Department of Public Works for the year ended December 31, 1903.

*British Columbia—*

1. Report of the Commissioner of Fisheries for British Columbia for the year 1904.

GREAT BRITAIN.

1. Copy of statistical tables relating to emigration from and into the United Kingdom in 1903, and report of the Board of Trade thereon.
2. General report and statistics of British mines and collieries for 1902; Part IV.—Colonial and foreign statistics.
3. Supplement to the annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1902—returns of persons employed.
4. Returns of cases of lead poisoning reported in china and earthenware works from 1899 to 1903.
5. Twenty-eighth annual report of His Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives, 1903.
6. Reports of changes in rates of wages and hours of labour in the United Kingdom in 1903, with comparative statistics for 1894-1902.
7. Annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for year 1903; Part I.
8. Charts illustrating statistics of trade, employment and conditions of labour in the United Kingdom, prepared for the St. Louis Exposition by the Commercial, Labour and Statistical Department of the Board of Trade.
9. Statistical abstract for the principal countries of the world in the years from 1892 to 1901.
10. General report of statistics of mines and collieries for 1903; Part XI.—Labour.
11. Report of the President of the Local Government Board on methods of dealing with vagrancy in Switzerland.
12. Return relating to technical education during the year 1902-03.

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13. Statistical abstract for the several British colonies, possessions and protectorates in each year from 1889 to 1903.

14. Second series of memoranda—tables and charts prepared by the Board of Trade with reference to matters bearing on British and foreign trade and industrial conditions.

15. Second report of Mr. Wilson Fox on the wages, earnings and conditions of employment of agricultural labourers in the United Kingdom, with statistical tables and charts.

16. Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ended December 31, 1903.

17. Returns of accidents and casualties reported to the Board of Trade by the several railway companies in the United Kingdom during the three months ended September 30, 1904.

18. Tenth abstract of labour statistics of the United Kingdom, 1902-1904.

## AUSTRALIA.

1. Report by the Superintendent of the Government Labour Bureau of West Australia for the year ended December 31, 1903.

2. Industrial arbitration, reports and records in New South Wales, 1904; Vol.

## NEW ZEALAND.

1. Report of the Department of Labour, New Zealand, for 1904.

## UNITED STATES.

1. Seventh annual report of the Department of Inspection of the State of Indiana, 1903.

2. Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour for the State of Louisiana for 1902-03.

3. Fifth annual report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the Illinois Free Employment Offices for the year ended October 1, 1903.

4. Sixth annual report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics for the State of Virginia, 1903.

5. Annual report of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the year ended December 31, 1903.

6. Articles on wages and cost of living in the United States, published in Bulletin No. 53 of the Bureau of Labour, Washington. D.C.

7. Report of New York State Department of Labour on the growth of industry in New York.

8. Statistics of manufactures, 1902-03, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

9. Labour and industrial chronology of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for the year ended September 30, 1903.

10. Annual report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—industrial statistics, 1903.

11. Exhibit of the Bureau of Labour at the St. Louis Purchase Exposition—bulletin of the Bureau of Labour, No. 54.

12. Eighth biennial report of the Bureau of Labour of West Virginia, 1903-04.

13. Fifth biennial report of the Bureau of Labour of the State of New Hampshire, 1904.

14. Seventh annual report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics of the State of Virginia, 1904.

15. Eleventh biennial report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the State of California, 1904.

16. First biennial report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics and Inspector of Factories and Workshops of the State of Oregon, 1903-04.

17. Ninth biennial report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the State of Colorado, 1903-04.
18. Eighteenth annual report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics for the State of Maine, 1904.
19. Twentieth annual report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of Connecticut for the year ended November 30, 1904.
20. Twenty-seventh annual report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industries of New Jersey for the year ended October 31, 1904.
21. Labour and Industrial Chronology of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the year ended September 30, 1904.
22. Tenth biennial report of the Indiana Department of Statistics for the year 1903-04.
23. Foreign commerce and navigation of the United States for the year ended June 30, 1904—Department of Commerce and Labour Bureau of Statistics.
24. Thirteenth annual report of the Bureau of Statistics and Information of Maryland.
25. Ninth biennial report of the Bureau of Labour of the State of Minnesota, 1903-04.
26. Thirty-fifth annual report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour of Massachusetts.
27. Twenty-eighth annual report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the State of Ohio, 1904.
28. Biennial report of the Bureau of Immigration, Labour and Statistics of Idaho for the year 1903-04.
29. Resources of Nebraska—bulletin of the State Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics, No. 4, October, 1904.
30. Eighteenth annual report of the Bureau of Labour and Printing of the State of North Carolina, for the year 1904.

## BELGIUM.

1. Rapports annuels de l'inspection du travail, 1903.
2. Rapport relatif à l'exécution de la loi du 31 mars 1898, sur les unions professionnelles pendant les années 1898-1901, présenté aux chambres législatives par le ministre de l'Industrie et du Travail.
3. Les salaires dans l'industrie Gantois; l'Industrie de la filature du lin.
4. Belgium, its institutions, industries and commerce; E. Roesel, 1904.

## FRANCE.

1. Statistique annuelle du mouvement de la population en France, année 1902.
2. Statistique des grèves et des recours à la conciliation ou à l'arbitrage, survenues pendant l'année 1903.
3. Annuaire statistique du Ministre du Commerce, de l'Industrie, des Postes et des Télégraphes, 1903.
4. Les associations professionnelles ouvrières; tome IV., 1904.

## GERMANY.

1. German Workmen's Insurance as a social institution—guide to the workmen's insurance of the German Empire, and other pamphlets.

## LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

Brief accounts of the more important decisions affecting labour rendered in Canadian courts have been published from month to month, as in previous years, under the

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heading 'Recent legal decisions affecting labour.' Reference was made in this connection during the year to over sixty decisions, the name of the prosecutor and defendant, the court in which the case was tried, the name of the presiding judge and the time and place of decision being generally cited. Certain of the more important decisions of the English and United States courts, of general interest to labour, were also briefly described. Among the subjects dealt with in the decisions reported this way during the year, the following may be mentioned:—

Contributory negligence of employees, contraventions of the alien labour law, employment of Chinese in mines, rights of workmen's associations, accidents caused by defective construction, breaches of contract, intimidation, the rights of apprentices, breach of the Factories Act, breach of the Insurance Act by a non-registered union doing insurance business, actions against unions, employment of children, employees voluntarily accepting risk, liability for displaying wrong railway signals, liability of employers for accident, liability of employers for acts of employees, wrongful abandonment of employment, uncovered shafting, Sunday street cars, defective appliances, meaning of the word railway under the Workmen's Compensation Act, sale of workmen's tickets by street railway company, Drunkenness of Railway Employees, definition of term labourer or servant, conspiracy by a union, conspiracy of employers, defective railway ties, defective elevators, constitutionality of eight-hour day in the United States, equipment of railway cars, leaving of employment without stipulated notice, picketing, workmen's compensation, wrongful dismissal, employment of non-experienced men on dangerous work, Sabbath observance legislation, dismissal for disobedience, joint responsibility of workman and employer, enforcement of regulations, liability of directors of companies, mechanics lien for wages, validity of a Dominion Act preventing railway companies from being relieved from liability for damages for personal injuries to employees.

## OTHER FEATURES.

A regular monthly review of recent industrial inventions was continued, and some improvements made over previous years in the manner in which the information was presented, in the way of classifying the inventions more completely according to the trades and industries to which they related.

The *Gazette* also contained a list of the fair wages schedules included in government contracts, signed during the fiscal year; the total number of schedules published in this way being 133.

A record of new unions formed was given each month. A special article reviewing the progress of labour organization in Canada during 1904 appeared in the February issue. Tables were included in this article in which a record of the unions formed and dissolved during the year was presented. These were accompanied by a number of smaller tables in which returns were analysed in detail from different points of view. In all, the number of unions formed amounted to 152, and unions dissolved to 104, leaving a net increase of 48 for the year. A comparison of these returns with the corresponding statistics for the year 1903 was added, the number of unions formed in the latter year being 275. By groups of trades, the largest number of unions formed was shown to have been in the building, metal and transport trades.

## II.—CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

The intervention of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act, 1900, was requested on only one occasion during the year 1904-05. This was in the case of a strike of the employees of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company at Sydney, C.B., which strike was the largest and most serious in the Dominion during the year.

As shown elsewhere in this report, the number of industrial disturbances was less during 1904-05, in both number and importance, than in the years immediately preceding. In fact, with the exception of the strike at Sydney, in regard to which the department's intervention was requested, a strike of fishermen on the Skeena river in British Columbia during the first three weeks in July, 1904, and a strike in the building trades in Toronto during August and September, 1904, there were no industrial disputes comparable with the large disputes in regard to which the department's intervention had been requested in previous years.

In all, the friendly intervention of the Department of Labour had at the close of the fiscal year 1904-05 been requested on 37 occasions since the passing of the Act in July, 1900.

## SETTLEMENT OF STRIKE OF DOMINION IRON AND STEEL COMPANY'S EMPLOYEES AT SYDNEY, C.B.

The strike of the employees of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, at Sydney, C.B., commenced on June 1, 1904, and affected between 1,500 and 2,000 employees. For some time after the strike commenced, work on the company's plant was all but completely suspended. During the month of July the militia were called in by the local authorities, and stationed near the company's works from July 4 until the settlement of the dispute on the 22nd, the force on the latter date numbering between 150 and 200 men.

According to the statement of the secretary of the Provincial Workingmen's Association, the cause of the dispute was the refusal of the company to grant a demand of its employees for a restoration of the scale of wages paid prior to December 1, 1903, on which date their wages were reduced. A demand for the restoration of the former scale was made by the Provincial Workingmen's Association, to which the men belonged, in the month of April, but was refused by the company. A strike was threatened during the month of May if the rates were not restored, and, the company having refused to concede the demands, the strike took effect on June 1.

The company claimed that the wages paid their employees compared favourably with wages for similar classes of work elsewhere, and stated that they were prepared to arbitrate this point. The company also urged that on account of the condition of the steel industry it was impossible to give more. The men claimed that wages were higher in the United States and in the mining districts of Cape Breton, and that,



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owing to the cost of living in Sydney, their earnings were not sufficient for the support of their families. They were unwilling, however, to submit to an arbitration restricted to particular points.

In reply to the request of the Sydney Board of Trade, the Honourable the Minister of Labour communicated with the parties, extending the friendly offices of the department under the Conciliation Act in the event of the same being acceptable to the parties. The company, in acknowledging the receipt of the minister's communication, set forth its view of the difficulties which had arisen, but was non-committal in its attitude towards government intervention under the Act. The agent of the men replied as follows: 'We prefer to be left to settle this dispute ourselves in our own way; thanks for kind offer.' Upon receipt of these replies, copies were forwarded by the Minister of Labour to the Sydney Board of Trade, and regret was expressed at the apparent unwillingness of the parties to accept government intervention. In the same communication the minister stated it was possible the immediate intervention of any third party might not be desired, but that later on a different attitude might be taken, in which event the minister would be pleased to lend the friendly offices of the department. Further efforts were made by the Sydney Board of Trade to effect a settlement of the dispute, but without avail, and on July 4 the situation was further complicated by the bringing in of the militia for the alleged purpose of preventing violence and rioting.

A somewhat lengthy correspondence between the men and the government took place during the first two weeks of July. Finally, on the 16th of the month, the men decided to accept the friendly offices of the department, and Mr. King, Deputy Minister of Labour, left Ottawa on the day following, to act as intermediary, arriving in Sydney on the evening of the 19th.

On the following morning the deputy minister met the committee acting on behalf of the strikers, and had a lengthy interview with them, followed in the afternoon by a lengthy interview with the president and other officials of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company. These interviews were followed by others on the evening of the same day and the day following, with the result that he was in a position to inform the men and the company as to the attitude of the parties towards each other, and to give certain definite assurances as to what would be done in the event of the strike being declared off.

Negotiations up to this point having justified the belief that a satisfactory settlement could be forthwith effected, a meeting of the sub-council of the Provincial Workmen's Association was called for the day following, July 22, in order that the committee representing the strikers might make known to the sub-council the results of the negotiations conducted by the deputy minister between the parties, and that the sub-council might give a final decision in the matter.

After the sub-council had convened on the morning of the 22nd, the committee of the strikers notified Mr. King in writing that the sub-council of the Provincial Workmen's Association was prepared to call the strike off in the event of the assurances given the committee being made to the sub-council in a form which they might regard as satisfactory. Mr. King thereupon wrote the company, setting forth what he under-

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stood the company's attitude would be, and asked for a written assurance as to the correctness of his view of their representations. Having received from the president of the company a reply confirming his understanding of the company's position, he informed the grand secretary in writing of the assurances given him by the company. The written statement sent by Mr. King corresponding with the verbal assurances given to the committee of the strikers, the sub-council of the Provincial Workmen's Association declared the strike at an end, and an official communication to that effect was given to Mr. King by the grand secretary, Mr. Moffatt.

The assurances given by the company to its employees, through the deputy minister, were to the effect that the company would (1) reinstate employees in their former positions in so far as their positions might have remained unfilled up to the conclusion of the strike—this, however, without prejudice to the right of the company to decline to re-employ men who, prior to June 1, had been deemed inefficient or ineligible because of misconduct; (2) give employment to as many men as possible by operating the plant to the fullest extent to which it was profitable to run it. In this connection the company stated that they could not hold out much hope of getting the coke ovens and blast furnaces at work for some little time, but that it would be the company's policy, as far as possible, to give employment at other work at the wages paid for such work to men temporarily deprived of their regular employment; (3) not discriminate against any man because of his being a member of the Provincial Workmen's Association, or for the reason solely of his having been a participant in the strike; (4) express to the local magistrates, who had called out the militia, the opinion that they would be justified in procuring the immediate recall of the troops stationed on or near the company's works.

No increases in wages were granted, and it was understood that in future the company would receive only committees of the company's own employees in connection with any questions arising on the plant, this being a policy which the company announced shortly after the strike commenced.

The presence of the militia at Sydney in connection with this strike is a matter which calls for more than passing reference, inasmuch as the whole question of the interposition of the military power in industrial disputes is one which is liable to be misunderstood and grossly misrepresented. Interested parties have not hesitated to make use of the presence of the militia as a means of fomenting in the minds of workmen a feeling of hostility towards the government, or towards the employers with whom at the time they might be contending. As a matter of fact, under the law as it stands, the responsibility of calling out the militia in such cases is one which must be placed in the first instance upon the local magistrates or justices of the peace. The function of the militia in connection with a strike is simply one of assisting the local authorities to maintain law and order, where those responsible for its maintenance are of opinion that the means which the community itself provides is insufficient. Inasmuch, however, as the calling in of the militia adds a very serious factor to relations already sufficiently strained, and is certain to arouse prejudice and even bitterness in the minds of the workmen towards their employers, as well as towards the state, and the militia itself, it is desirable in the interests of the truest patriotism, no less than for reasons connecting themselves with any existing industrial dispute, that

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this step should be taken with the greatest caution, and certainly only under imperative necessity. In this connection the facts relating to the presence of the militia during the strike at Sydney and the representations made in reference thereto at the time, are not without special interest.

There were at Sydney practically no disturbances of a threatening kind during the month of June. When, however, the company made efforts early in July to recommence operations under the protection of the local police force, the police commissioners reported that the circumstances were such as to render the local police inadequate to give the protection required. At the request of three local magistrates, made to the district officer commanding, the local militia were called out, in accordance with authority given by statute, to assist in maintaining peace and order. On the following day the authorities asked for reinforcements, and about 200 additional troops were despatched from Halifax, arriving at Sydney early on the morning of the 6th. On July 12, on representation being made that the troops might be required for some time, the local militia were replaced by regulars from Quebec, so that the members of the militia would not be obliged to be absent from their customary employments for any length of time.

The replacing of the local militia by members of the permanent force, gave rise to the impression in some quarters that the government would meet the expenses of their maintenance while in Sydney, whereas the Act requires the municipality calling out the militia in aid of the civil authorities to bear all expenses in connection therewith. To prevent any misconception on this point, the Deputy Minister, while in Sydney, wired to Ottawa for exact information, so as to remove any misunderstanding which might exist, and received a reply from the Honourable the Minister of Militia stating that all expenses in connection with the troops, whether members of the local militia or permanent force, would have to be borne by the municipality. The telegram received by the Deputy Minister of Labour from the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence was as follows:—

OTTAWA, ONT., July 21, 1904.

To W. L. MACKENZIE KING,  
Sydney, N.S.

There is no understanding of any kind exempting the municipality from payment of any part of expenses connected with attendance of local militia and permanent force at Sydney. Consequently, municipality must, in compliance with the law, pay all expenses, such as pay of men, subsistence and transportation of both local militia and permanent force.

(Sgd.) F. W. BORDEN,  
*Minister of Militia.*

Before the settlement of the dispute the Deputy Minister of Labour received assurances from the company that the company would use its influence to have the troops immediately withdrawn in the event of the strike being declared at an end, and assurance was also given by the local magistrates that they would authorize the immediate withdrawal of the troops in the event of the strike being declared at an end. The strike was declared off at half-past six on the evening of Friday, July 22, and at 7 o'clock the following morning the regulars returned to Quebec.

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The Dominion Iron and Steel Works being one of the most important industries of the maritime provinces, the strike of its employees and subsequent shut-down of the works had a depressing effect upon conditions generally. Among industries seriously affected were the iron ore mines at Wabana, the quarries at Marble mountain and Georges river and the works of the Delomite quarry and of the Dominion Tar and Chemical Company. The municipality of Sydney suffered heavily in consequence of the strike, which also brought an immediate financial loss of many thousands of dollars to the company, and a similar loss in wages to the employees. Had the strike not been terminated when it was it is difficult to say what depression in business and hardships to individuals might not have followed in its wake.

The following table, which is similar in form to the tables published in the reports of previous years, indicates the number and nature of the disputes in regard to which the friendly intervention of the department was requested under the Conciliation Act during 1904-05, together with particulars as to the nature of their settlement or disposition:—

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.  
 STATISTICAL TABLES, V. A. R. No. 1.  
 TABLE SHOWING INTERVENTION OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR IN THE SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, UNDER CONCILIATION ACT, 1904, DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1905.

Locality.	Trade or Industries affected.	Cause of Dispute.	Number of men affected.	Date of commencement of strike or lock out.	Date of intervention of Department.	Date of settlement effected.	Disposition.
Sylvestre, C. B.	Employees of Iron and Steel Co.	Refusal of Company to grant demand of 11 employees for a re-consideration of wages paid from Dec. 1, 1903, on which date their wages were reduced.	1,500	June 1, 1904.	July 16, 1904.	July 22, 1904.	Company agreed to reinstate employees in their former positions, in so far as their positions might have been filled up to conclusion of strike; but the company was not bound to do so in any other many means possible by operating plant to fullest possible extent; not to discriminate against any man because of his being a member of the P. W. A. or for having been a striker. MIRA withdrawn.

### III. FAIR WAGES ON PUBLIC CONTRACT WORK.

During the year the fair wages officers of the department prepared fair wages schedules for insertion in 248 separate contracts, awarded by or to be awarded by the different departments of the government. To some of these contracts there were several schedules attached. As, for example, where, in connection with construction, a railroad was to pass through several localities and the rates of wages current in the different localities varied, separate schedules governing particular areas were required in connection with the one contract. The total number of schedules prepared was thus considerably greater than is indicated by the number of contracts in which these schedules were inserted. The total number of schedules prepared was greater than in any previous year, the number being 248 in the fiscal year 1904-05, as compared with 223 in the year 1903-04, 73 in the year 1902-03, and 31 for the year 1901-02.

In most cases the rates of wages were ascertained by a personal visit of the fair wages officer to the localities in which the work was to be undertaken, and after consultation with both contractors and men. Section 205 of the Railway Act, 1903 (3 Edward VII., c. 58), requiring the payment to mechanics, labourers or others performing labour in the work of construction, of such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed in every case in which the parliament of Canada votes financial aid by way of subsidy or guarantee towards the cost of railway construction, occasioned the preparation of a larger number of schedules for the Department of Railways and Canals than were required in previous years, requests having been received for schedules in connection with 155 contracts or subsidy agreements by that department. Schedules for insertion in contracts for public buildings and public works were prepared to the number of 72 for the Public Works Department, and 21 schedules were prepared for insertion in contracts by the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

In addition to schedules prepared for insertion in contracts, the Department of Labour was frequently consulted during the year by other departments of the government in connection with expenditures incurred by these departments in the carrying out of special work by officers immediately in their own employ. Accounts for services rendered by local tradesmen in localities where the work was not of a sufficiently important nature to justify the calling for tenders with a view to awarding a contract, were referred before payment to the department, that opportunity might be given of certifying, where labour had been charged for, that the rates specified were correct. The greatest number of references of this kind were made by the Department of Militia and Defence. The Department of Labour also investigated and certified as to the fairness of rates of wages being paid by firms furnishing supplies or performing work under contract to the Post Office Department.

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To facilitate the answering of inquiries as to the current rates of wages and hours, the fair wage officers collected information for a very large number of localities. This information has been classified in such a way as to enable the department to have at hand an immediate source of reference. As rates in particular localities are subject to considerable change where a number of trades are concerned, it has been necessary, in order to make the data collected in previous years of service in this connection, to subject the whole to constant revision. Work of this kind has claimed much of the time and attention of the fair wages officers, when not engaged in the preparation of schedules for specific contracts. Inquiries as to rates of wages and hours of employment have been received, not only from departments of the government and public bodies, but from individuals in Canada and foreign countries; in some cases from workmen desirous of commencing work in a particular locality, and in other cases from manufacturing establishments or persons interested in industrial undertakings in this country.

The following tables show the number of schedules prepared by the fair wages officers during the fiscal year 1904-05, by provinces, and as compared with previous years:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.  
STATISTICAL TABLES, V. A. R. No. 2.

STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING BY PROVINCES THE 'FAIR WAGES' SCHEDULES PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

Department of Government.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	N. W. Territories.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Total.
Public Works.	15	7	3	8	32	3	3	1	1	72
Railways and Canals.	47	18	14	48	23			12	1	153
Marine and Fisheries.	12	1	2	1	3	1		1		21
Agriculture.					1					1
Interior.	1									1
Totals.	75	26	19	57	59	4	3	4	1	248

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.  
STATISTICAL TABLES, V. A. R. No. 3.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF 'FAIR WAGES' SCHEDULES PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT, DURING THE YEARS JULY, 1900 TO JUNE, 1905, INCLUSIVE.

	1900-01.	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05.	Totals.
Department of Public Works.	63	13	11	116	72	275
" Marine and Fisheries.		17	12	18	21	68
" Railways and Canals.		1	30	89	153	253
Other Departments.					2	2
	63	31	73	223	248	638

## LABOUR CONDITIONS INSERTED IN PUBLIC CONTRACTS.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The following conditions, framed in pursuance of the Fair-Wages Resolution of the House of Commons, of March, 1900, were incorporated in and formed part of each of the several contracts hereinafter mentioned as having been awarded by the Department of Public Works, for the year ended June 30, 1905:—

1. The contractor shall not assign or sub-let this contract, or any part or parts thereof, for the execution of all or any portion of the work included in said contract, and no pretended assignment or sub-contract will be recognized or in any way affect any of the following conditions or other provisions of the said contract.

2. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that emergencies or other special circumstances exist which would render it contrary to public interest to enforce the foregoing condition in respect of the employment of resident Canadian workmen.

3. No workman employed upon the said work shall at any time be paid less than the minimum rate of wages set forth in the fair wages schedule following.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.
(Here set forth a complete list of different classes of workmen to be employed on the work.)	Not less than the following rate per

4. The foregoing schedule is intended to include all the classes of labour required for the performance of the work, but if any labour is required which is not provided for by any of the items in the above schedule, the minister, or other officer authorized by him, whenever and as often as the occasion shall arise, shall have the power to fix the minimum rate of wages payable in respect of any such labour, which minimum rate shall not be less than the rate of wages generally accepted as current in each trade or class of labour for competent workmen in the district where the work is being carried out.

5. The contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the said contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the said contract, unless and until he shall have filed in the office of the minister in support of his claim for payment a statement showing the names, rate of wages, amounts paid and amounts (if any) due and unpaid for wages for work and labour done by any foreman, workman, labourer or team, employed upon the said work, and such statement shall be attested by the statutory declaration of the said contractor, or of such other person or persons as the minister may indicate or require; and the contractor shall from time to time furnish to the minister such further detailed information and evidence as the minister may deem necessary, in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portions of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

6. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any foreman, workman or labourer, employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the minister, and proof thereof satisfactory to



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the minister is furnished, the said minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

7. No portion of the work shall be done by piece-work.

8. The number of working hours in the day or week shall be determined by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is performed for each of the different classes of labour employed upon the work.

9. The workmen employed in the performance of the said contract shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies.

10. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

11. The contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any of the money which otherwise would be payable under the terms of the said contract in respect of any goods or materials supplied, unless and until he shall have filed in the office of the minister, in support of his claim for payment, a statement showing the prices and quantities of all the goods and materials supplied for the performance of the work, and the amounts paid and amounts (if any) due and unpaid for such goods and materials, the names and addresses of the vendors, and such other detailed information and evidence attested by a statutory declaration of the said contractor, or of such other person or persons as the minister may indicate or require, or may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained have been complied with, and that the goods and materials supplied for the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid for in full.

12. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of goods and materials supplied for the work in the execution of the said contract, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the minister, and proof of such claim satisfactory to the minister is furnished, the minister may, out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, pay, or cause to be paid, such claim, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

During the fiscal year 1904-05 the department received 72 requests for fair wages schedules from the Department of Public Works for insertion in contracts to be awarded and all of which schedules were supplied. The following is a list of the contracts in question, taken from the records of the department, giving the nature of the work being contracted for, the locality where it was to be carried on, and the date at which the schedule requested was supplied :—

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.  
STATISTICAL TABLES, V. A.R., No. 4.LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF  
LABOUR DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1906.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date of Supplying Schedule.
		1904-5
Military magazine.	Toronto, Ont.	August 4
" "	London, Ont.	" 4
" "	Winnipeg, Man.	July 11
Public building.	Moose Jaw, N.W.T.	August 22
" "	Prince Albert, N.W.T.	Sept. 21
" "	Levis, Que.	August 8
Military magazine.	Winnipeg, Man.	July 11
Armoury.	Woodstock, N.B.	" 8
Victoria memorial museum.	Ottawa, Ont.	" 15
Dominion archives.	"	" 11
Armoury.	"	" 15
" "	Chatham, Ont.	Sept. 16
" "	Guelph, Ont.	" 14
" "	Fredericton, N.B.	" 8
Mint.	Ottawa, Ont.	" 24
Pile and crib work.	Port Greville, N.S.	" 24
" "	Wallace Harbour, N.S.	" 24
" "	Apple River, N.S.	" 24
" "	Freeport, N.S.	" 24
" "	Bear River, N.S.	" 24
" "	Devil's Island, N.S.	" 24
" "	Newport Landing, N.S.	" 24
" "	Habitant River, N.S.	" 24
" "	West Arichat, N.S.	" 24
" "	Jersey Cove, N.S.	October 5
" "	Bay St. Lawrence, N.S.	Sept. 24
" "	Baddeck, N.S.	" 24
" "	St. Peter's Bay, P.E.I.	" 24
" "	McPherson Cove, P.E.I.	" 24
" "	Man's Bay, N.B.	" 24
" "	Quaeo Harbour, N.B.	" 24
" "	Shippegan Harbour, N.B.	" 24
" "	Richibucto Harbour, N.B.	" 24
" "	Durham Harbour, N.B.	" 24
" "	Stokes Bay, Ont.	October 6
" "	Port Stanley, Ont.	Sept. 9
" "	Hamilton Bay, Ont.	October 5
" "	Rondeau, Ont.	" 3
" "	Port Dover, Ont.	Sept. 30
" "	Toronto, Ont.	October 12
" "	Petewawa, Ont.	" 18
" "	Echo Bay, Ont.	" 15
Armoury building.	Woodstock, Ont.	" 13
" "	Stratford, Ont.	" 14
Drill hall.	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	" 29
Public building.	Hawkesbury, Ont.	" 28
Military stable.	Kingston, Ont.	Nov. 24
Addition to London post office.	London, Ont.	" 24
Public building.	Antigonish, N.S.	" 16
" "	St. Johns, Que.	" 24
Postal store building.	Montreal, Que.	" 24
Extension to western block.	Ottawa, Ont.	January 23
Drill hall.	Three Rivers, Que.	Febr. 1
Public building.	Chicoutimi, Que.	" 7
" "	Sandwich, Ont.	March 3
" "	Antigonish, N.S.	January 27
Military store.	Winnipeg, Man.	Febr. 1
Military building.	London, Ont.	March 3
Addition to printing bureau.	Ottawa, Ont.	Febr. 20
Transit house, Dominion observatory.	"	" 20
Addition to drill hall.	Toronto, Ont.	" 20
Construction of dredges.	"	March 9
Wiring &c., printing bureau.	Ottawa, Ont.	" 7
Construction of quarters for married non-commissioned officers and men at Fort Osborne.	Winnipeg, Man.	" 13
Construction of new public building.	St. Johns, Que.	" 20
" " public building.	Vancouver, B.C.	" 1
" " new post office.	Toronto, Ont.	April 22
" " public building.	Souris, P.E.I.	April 25
" " " "	Canso, N.S.	" 25
" " sub-post office postal station.	Toronto, Ont.	" 19
Pneumatic station building.	Montreal, Que.	May 17
Addition to custom house.	Toronto, Ont.	" 3
Extension to post office.	Calgary, Alta.	June 9
Addition to government house.	Ottawa, Ont.	August 30

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The following statement, prepared by the Department of Public Works, shows the number of contracts awarded by the department during the year 1904-05, which contained fair wages schedules supplied by the Department of Labour, together, in the case of each contract, with the locality of the work, the date at which the contract was entered into, and the amount of the contract. In many cases the schedules inserted in these contracts were published in the *Labour Gazette* after the contract had been awarded. Where such has been the case, reference is made to the page of the *Gazette* at which these schedules appeared.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.  
STATISTICAL TABLES, V. A. R. No. 5.

## LIST OF CONTRACTS LET BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS OF CANADA, FROM JUNE 30, 1904, TO JUNE 30, 1905, CONTAINING "FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE," OR LABOUR CONDITIONS AS TO WAGES TO BE PAID.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages Schedule published.	
				Volume.	Page.
		1904.	\$	cts.	
Landing wharf	New Richmond, P.Q.	July 8	14,400 00		V 411
Wharf	St. Gédéon les Iles, P.Q.	" 13	8,900 00		V 411
Wharf of crib work, etc.	Thessalon, Ont.	" 14	19,000 00		V 411
Boat landing wharf, etc.	Breton Cove, N.S.	" 18	5,885 00		V 411
Deep water wharf	Dalhousie, N.B.	Aug. 1	42,000 00		V 412
Breakwater	Goderich, Ont.	" 8	74,000 00 (l.c.)		V 412
Landing pier	Repentigny, Que.	" 10	10,575 00		V 412
Post Office building	St. Louis du Mile End, P.Q.	" 23	18,700 00		V 413
Breakwater	Meaford, Ont.	" 23	39,800 00		V 413
Immigration building	Winnipeg, Man.	" 22	147,000 00		V 412
Hospital Quai, Station	Partridge Island, St. John, N.B.	" 26	1,868 00		V 414
Two detention buildings	"	" 26	16,985 00		V 414
Post Office, etc., building	Oshawa, Ont.	Sept. 2	21,500 00		V 414
Armoury	Burford, Ont.	" 19	9,900 00 (l.c.)		V 414
Breakwater	Dipper Harbour, N.B.	" 21	43,385 00		V 414
Landing pier	St. Jean des Chailons, P.Q.	" 21	33,233 00		V 414
Wharf	Chambord, P.Q.	" 22	9,250 00		V 512
Public building	Longueuil, P.Q.	" 28	16,500 00		V 415
Archives building	Ottawa, Ont.	" 29	49,857 00		V 415
Public building	Campbellton, N.B.	" 30	16,600 00		V 416
Wharf	North Gut, St. Anns, N.S.	" 29	1,850 00		V 415
Post Office building	Sydney Mines, C.B., N.S.	" 29	16,750 00		V 416
Public building	Bridgeburg, Ont.	Oct. 3	15,115 00		V 416
Deep water wharf	Campbellton, N.B.	" 11	35,300 00		V 513
Crib wharf	Bracebridge, Ont.	" 31	8,200 00		V 512
Drill Hall	Woodstock, N.B.	" 25	31,880 00		V 631
Approach to isolated crib	St. Siméon, P.Q.	" 28	19,062 67		V 631
Close faced timber wharf	St. Fidèle, P.Q.	" 26	13,206 00		V 631
Extension to pier	Perce, P.Q.	" 31	19,441 20		V 631
Post Office building	Terrebonne, P.Q.	Nov. 25	11,550 00		V 632
Excavation for Post Office bldg.	Winnipeg, Man.	" 22	4,963 00		V 768
Wharf and road approach	Stokes Bay, Ont.	" 29	8,500 00 (l.c.)		V 770
Armoury	Woodstock, Ont.	" 25	49,935 00		V 771
Drill Hall	Stratford, Ont.	" 25	47,793 00		V 771
Drilling	Fredericton, N.B.	Dec. 7	12,955 00		V 768
Extension to breakwater	Amherstburg, Ont.	" 9	27,000 00		V 768
Pile wharf	Port Grenville, N.S.	" 12	11,460 00		V 767
Magazine	Echo Bay, Ont.	" 14	17,476 00 (l.c.)		V 768
Armoury	Winnipeg, Man.	" 14	4,000 00		V 768
Pile wharf and approach	Virden, Man.	" 14	6,449 00		V 769
Immigration building	Petawawa, Ont.	" 26	6,197 00 (l.c.)		V 769
Royal Victoria Museum	Halifax, N.S.	" 22	15,000 00		V 770
Landing pier	Ottawa, Ont.	" 28	95,400 00		V 770
Extension to wharf	Beschambsuit, P.Q.	" 16	15,840 00 (l.c.)		V 767
Wharf	Grand River, P.E.I.	" 27	3,155 00 (l.c.)		V 767
	McPherson's Cove, P.E.I.	" 28	8,960 00		V 767
		1905.			
Mint	Ottawa, Ont.	Jan. 5	263,194 00		V 908
Channel protection works	Skinner's Cove, N.S.	" 5	10,965 00		V 907
Wharf	St. Alexis, P.Q.	" 4	17,485 00 (l.c.)		V 908
Public building	Moose Jaw, N.W.T.	" 13	22,913 00		V 908
"	Hawkebury, Ont.	" 18	11,500 00		V 908
"	Prince Albert, N.W.T.	" 21	79,725 00		V 909
Drill Hall	Chatham, Ont.	" 30	50,965 00		V 1018
Post Office building	Levis, Que.	Feb. 3	22,000 00		V 1019
Wharf	Winnipeg, Man.	" 24	529,485 00		V 1019
Steel stone lifter	Grondines, P.Q.	Mar. 4	14,500 00 (l.c.)		V 1149
Drill Hall	For Public Works Department	" 25	36,985 00		V 1149
	St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.	" 25	50,000 00		V 1148

LIST OF CONTRACTS LET BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—*Con.*

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date of Contract	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages Schedule published.
Concrete piers and abutments	Battleford, N.W.T.	April 4.	38 125 00 (l.c.)	
Additions to West Block	Ottawa, Ont.	" 10	75 000 00	V 1285
Stable for "B" Battery	Kingston, Ont.	" 8	5 980 00	V 1285
Alterations to Post Office.	London, Ont.	" 11	27 290 00	V 1285
Pile wharf	Parry Sound, Ont.	" 17	8 925 00	V 1285
Drill Hall	Three Rivers, P.Q.	May 1	52 500 00	V 1286
Extension to breakwater.	Gabarus, N.S.	" 4	19 000 00 (l.c.)	
Alterations to wing of Pub. bldg.	Yarmouth, N.S.	" 2	3 978 00 (l.c.)	
Stable for Royal Military College	Kingston, Ont.	" 9	6 990 00	V 1286
Additional story, Printing Bur.	Ottawa, Ont.	" 12	45 250 00	V 1286
Transit House	Ottawa, Ont.	" 25	14 780 00	V 1286
Military Store building.	Winnipeg, Man.	" 16	23 925 00	
Post Office building.	Sandwich, Ont.	June 12	11 484 00	
" "	Antigonish, N.S.	" 15	14 960 00	
Breakwater	Devils Island, N.S.	" 19	5 980 00	
Wharf	Durham, N.B.	" 21	17 500 00	
Breakwater	Freeport, N.S.	" 22	13 700 00 (l.c.)	

\* Prepared by Department of Public Works.

l.c. Stands for "labour conditions" where schedule was not included.

## DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

The following conditions, framed in pursuance of the Fair Wages Resolution of the House of Commons (1900), and Chap. 58, section 205, 3 Edward VII., concerning the payment of current wages to mechanics, labourers, or other persons performing labour in connection with work of construction under subsidy or guarantee, were incorporated in and formed part of the several contracts hereinafter mentioned as having been awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals during the year ended June 30, 1905:—

20. No labourers shall be employed on or about the works hereby contracted for who are not citizens or residents of Canada, but the minister may in writing waive the provisions of this clause, either in general or to a limited extent, should he deem it expedient so to do.

21. The minimum rate of wages to be paid by the contractor for the labour of any employee, or the minimum rate of hire for any team employed in or about the works, shall be the rate specified in the fair wages schedule (being schedule 'A' attached to and forming part of this contract), for the same or similar class of labour as that in which such employee is engaged or for the hire of teams, respectively.

22. The number of working hours for employees in the day or week shall be in accordance with the custom for the same or similar trades or classes of labour in the district where the work is being carried on—to be determined in case of dispute by the minister; and no employee shall be required to work for longer hours except for the protection of life or property, or, in case of other emergencies, when the necessity therefor is confirmed by the engineer.

23. In case any labour is required in or about the works for which, in the opinion of the engineer, no rate is fixed in the said schedule, the engineer, or other officer authorized by him, may fix the minimum rate of wages payable in respect thereof, which shall not be less than the rate of wages generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the same or similar trades or classes of labour in the district where the work is being carried on.

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24. The contractor shall not be entitled to any payments under this contract in respect of work and labour performed until he has filed in the office of the engineer a statement, in duplicate, showing the rates of wages by him paid for the various classes of labour, and the hire of teams employed in or about the work, and, if any amounts should then be due and unpaid in respect of such wages or hire, showing in detail the names of the unpaid employees, the class of employment, rates of wages, and the amounts due to each; nor shall the contractor be entitled to any payments under this contract in respect of materials or other things supplied for use in or upon the works until he has filed in the office of the engineer a statement, in duplicate, showing the prices and quantities of all such materials or things, and, if any amounts should then be due and unpaid in respect thereof, showing in detail the names of the unpaid vendors, the quantities, prices, and the amounts due to each. Such statements shall be attested, in duplicate, by the statutory declaration of the contractor, or of such other persons as the minister may approve.

25. The minister, or the engineer, may, as a further condition to such payment, at any time require the contractor to furnish such further or other detailed information as may be necessary to establish to his satisfaction the compliance by the contractor with the conditions of this contract.

26. Should the contractor fail to adhere in every particular to the fair wages schedule hereto annexed, or permit any wages or amounts payable for the hire of teams to become or remain in arrear and unpaid, or fail to pay any accounts for materials or other things supplied for the works, the engineer may give notice in writing requiring the contractor to adhere to such schedule, or to pay such wages, or for such hire of teams, or for such materials or other things, as the case may be. Should the contractor fail for the period of forty-eight hours after the giving of such notice to comply with the terms thereof, the minister may make such payments as shall be sufficient to effect an adherence with such schedule, or the settlement or discharge of such arrears, or indebtedness for hire or materials or things supplied, and the contractor in the event of any such payments being made after notice and default as aforesaid shall be estopped from setting up, as against His Majesty, the accuracy of any amounts so paid or the existence or extent of any such indebtedness, and all amounts so paid shall be repaid, at once, by the contractor, or may be deducted from any amounts then or thereafter due by His Majesty to the contractor.

27. The minister or the engineer may, in his discretion, at any time require proof, with such formalities or to such extent as he may deem requisite, of any claim under the said fair wages schedule, or for wages or hire of teams in arrears, or of accounts for materials, or other things, unpaid.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

The following is the minimum rate of wages to be paid respectively for the several classes of labour mentioned, or for the hire of teams, in accordance with the provisions of the fair wages clauses:—

CLASS OF LABOUR.	MINIMUM RATE.

During the fiscal year 1904-05, the Department of Labour received from the Department of Railways and Canals 153 requests for fair wages schedules to be inserted in contracts or subsidy agreements to be entered into by that department.

The following is a list taken from the records of the Department of Labour of the several contracts or subsidy agreements to which the fair wages schedules requested were intended to apply, the localities of the work, and the dates at which the several schedules were supplied by the Department of Labour:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, V. A. R.—No. 6.LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE  
DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS, AND PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT  
OF LABOUR FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1906.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date of Supplying Schedule.
		1904-05.
Raising part of new St. Gabriel Shed.	Lachine Canal, Que.	July 16
Pipe-laying at certain stations.	P. E. I. Railway, P. E. I.	" 25
Construction of L. C. R. station, and converting of present station into freight shed.	Bayfield Road, N. S.	" 13
Induced draft apparatus for L. C. R. boiler-room.	Levis, Que.	" 25
Construction of a creosoted pile wharf.	Halifax, N. S.	" 13
Erection of brick building for stores and offices for L. C. R.	St. John, N. B.	August 3
Erection of freight shed for L. C. R.	St. Moise, Que.	" 3
Erection of station and dwelling for L. C. R.	Salmon Lake, Que.	" 3
Erection of freight shed for L. C. R.	Chatham Junction, N. B.	" 17
Erection of repair shop building for the St. Lawrence canals.	Cornwall, Ont.	" 22
Erection of an office building for the St. Lawrence canals.	"	" 22
Supply of pipes, fittings, valves, &c., and labour in connection with L. C. R. engine house.	St. John, N. B.	" 23
Erection of engine house on I. C. R.	Pirate Harbour, N. S.	Sept. 12
Erection of station.	Alberton, P. E. I.	August 23
I. C. R. office and stores building.	Pirate Harbour, N. S.	Sept. 12
L. C. R. station and baggage-room.	Stellarton, N. S.	" 1
Constructing crib work protection.	Point Tipper, N. S.	" 12
Pipes, fittings, valves and labour in placing same, I. C. R. engine house.	Chaudiere Junction, Que.	August 29
Erection of coal-house with hoisting machinery for I. C. R.	St. Flavie, Que.	" 29
Rebuilding wharf, upper entrance of Grenville canal.	Riviere du Loup, Que.	" 29
Changes and additions to the electric installation at North street, Halifax, N. S., in connection with I. C. R.	Sydney, N. S.	Sept. 1
Concrete substructures for the proposed swing bridges over the Welland canal.	Grenville, Que.	" 13
Improvement of channel west of upper entrance to canal.	Halifax, N. S.	" 1
Construction of concrete dam.	Marlatt's Crossing and Allanburg, Ont.	" 14
Construction of concrete retaining wall at Basin No. 1.	Cornwall, Ont.	" 10
Construction of quay wall of crib-work for I. C. R.	Poonamalie Lock, Rideau canal, Ont.	October 10
Fan system of heating for the I. C. R. engine-houses.	Lachine Canal, Que.	" 5
Construction of railway from Bracebridge to a point at or near Baysville, Ont.	Halifax, N. S.	" 5
Construction of railway from a point on Joggins railway near the River Herbert railway to village of Minudie.	Riviere du Loup & Ste. Flavie, Que.	" 5
Erection by Chateauguay & Northern Railway Co. of railway bridge.	Bracebridge, Ont.	" 7
Construction of railway from Bruce Mines Junction to Bruce Mines.	Minudie, N. S.	" 13
Enlarging regulating weir at Lock No. 17.	Bont de L'Isle, Que.	" 13
Construction of railway station, I. C. R.	Bruce Mines, Ont.	" 7
Combined station and freight shed for I. C. R.	Cornwall Canal, Ont.	" 13
Erection of freight shed for I. C. R.	Maccan, N. S.	" 6
Construction of freight sheds for I. C. R.	Belledune Church Road, N. S.	" 6
Installation of converting outfit.	St. Cyrille, Que.	" 6
Widening and deepening channel between east end of revetment wall and west end of old lock No. 17.	Mulgrave, N. S.	" 6
Crib-work and broken stone.	Charlotte, St. George and St. Edward, N. B.	" 11
Construction of extension to freight shed and covering over platform for L. C. R.	St. Lawrence Canals, Cornwall, Ont.	" 13
Extending the culvert under Canal street.	Cornwall Canal, Ont.	" 13
Construction of foreman's office and store buildings on I. C. R.	Chumby Canal, Que.	" 11
Construction of railway under subsidy.	St. Andre, Que.	" 12
Construction of freight-shed for I. C. R. on Pier No. 8.	Welland, Ont.	" 12
Construction of freight-shed on I. C. R.	Welland, Ont.	" 11
Eight 25,000-gallon water tanks on P. E. I. railway.	St. Flavie, Que.	" 13
Transfer shed on I. C. R.	Lardo, towards Upper Arrow Lake, B. C.	Nov. 15
Addition to station and building of freight sheds for I. C. R.	Halifax, N. S.	" 28
Landing wharf and freight shed on Chambly canal.	Debert, N. S.	October 18
Extending south entrance pier of canal.	P. E. I. Railway, P. E. I.	" 29
Work of dredging and widening entrance of canal.	Moncton, N. B.	" 31
Erection of station buildings for I. C. R.	Helen, N. S.	" 31
Construction of timber and concrete substructure for new railway bridge over Welland canal, between lock 24 and lock 25 Welland canal branch G. T. R.	St. Johns, Que.	" 24
Construction of freight shed and platform for I. C. R.	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	" 26
	Woodburn, N. S.	Nov. 2
	Lorac	" 2
	Union	" 2
	Welland Canal, Ont.	October 21
	Laurier, Que.	Nov. 2

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LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—Con.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date of Supplying Schedule.
Erection of station building for I. C. R.	Villeray Junction, Que.	" 2
Freight shed and platform on I. C. R.	Sydney, C. B., N. S.	" 11
Station	North Sydney, C. B., N. S.	" 14
Dwellings on P. E. I. railway	Piassville, P. E. I.	" 16
Enlarging, widening and extending freight houses on P. E. I. railway wharf	Bloomfield & Miscouche, P. E. I.	" 28
Two 84,000-gallon water tanks on I. C. R.	Summerside, P. E. I.	" 21
Reconstruction S. wall of supply weir, Beauharnois canal.	Ste. Flavie & Chaudiere Junction, Que.	" 21
Construction of brick and stone station for I. C. R.	Valleyfield, Que.	" 21
Construction of combined station and freight shed for I. C. R.	Antigonish, N. S.	" 22
Construction of a station building on I. C. R.	Grandon, N. S.	" 22
Construction of engine house I. C. R.	Pictou, N. S.	" 15
Heating I. C. R. car shops	Truro, N. S.	" 22
Construction of addition to station on I. C. R.	Moncton, N. B.	" 21
Buildings for passengers and freight I. C. R.	Charlo, N. B.	" 21
Repairing and re-building portions of Government dry dock west end of Basin No. 2	South Uniacke, N. S.	" 24
Construction of passenger station and freight shed.	Lacbiue Canal, Que.	" 24
Work of stopping leaks in	Kensington, P. E. I.	" 22
Construction of dwelling, baggage-room building, remodelling I. C. R. station, &c.	Galops Canal, Ont.	Dec. 1
Construction of single track diversion, I. C. R.	Riviere Ouelle, Que.	" 1
Construction of single track diversion, I. C. R.	St. Leonard Junction, Que.	" 1
Construction of crib-work on Courtney Bay branch of I. C. R.	Mitchell, Que.	" 1
	St. John, N. B.	" 5
	Bedford, N. S.	" 28
	Mitchell, Que.	" 28
	St. Leonard Junction, Que.	" 31
Erection of bridges on I. C. R. at.	Morell River, P. E. I.	" 31
	Sutherland, N. S.	" 29
	Sackville, N. S.	" 29
	La Planche, N. B.	" 29
	Salmon River, N. S.	" 29
	Grand Narrows, N. S.	" 29
	Memramcook, N. B.	" 29
	Ste. Helene, Que.	" 28
	St. Paeome, Que.	" 31
	Stellarton and N. Glasgow, N. S.	" 28
		1906
Re-modelling of I. C. R. station building and completion of freight shed.	Montmagny, Que.	" 28
Line construction.	Weiland Canal, Ont.	" 3
Sub-structure of bridge to be erected over Weiland Canal, Niagara street.	St. Catharines, Ont.	January 4
Re-modelling and enlarging I. C. R. station building.	Canaan, N. S.	Dec. 31
Construction branch line of P. E. I. R.	Vernon River Bridge, P. E. I.	January 3
Erection of com. station and dwelling, I. C. R.	Alton, N. S.	" 16
Construction of sub-structure of a swing bridge.	Lachine Canal, Atwater Ave., Sorel, Que.	" 3
Extension of freight shed, I. C. R.	Oxford, N. S.	" 16
Construction of branch line of P. E. I. R.	Cardigan to Montague Bridge, P. E. I.	" 16
Fourteen roof trusses with supporting columns and monitor and gallery members for I. C. R. car-shops.	Moncton, N. B.	" 16
Erection of coal shed for I. C. R.	Ste. Louise, Que.	" 25
Double tracking I. C. R. between	Rockingham and Bedford Bridge, N. S.	" 25
Construction of brick and stone station, I. C. R.	Drummondville, Que.	" 25
Construction of addition to I. C. R. freight shed	Bathurst, N. B.	" 27
Construction of railway.	Bruce Mines Junction, Ont.	" 27
Wiring umbrella sheds, I. C. R.	Levis, Que.	" 27
Construction of stores and office building, I. C. R.	Stellarton, N. S.	" 27
Construction of line of railway	Dawson to Stewart River, Yuk	" 27
Construction of hydraulic lock.	Kirkfield, Trent Canal, Ont.	February 7
Connection between main line of P. E. I. railway and Hillsboro bridge	Charlottetown, P. E. I.	" 27
Construction of line of railway	Pasphebie to Gaspere, Que.	" 27
Construction of foundation of elevator on Weiland Canal	Port Colborne, Ont.	March 6
Repairing foundations of locks 12, 13 and 16.	Weiland, Ont.	" 6
Construction of bridge for I. C. R. over E. River.	New Glasgow, N. S.	" 1
Removal of centre piers of Allanburg and Marlatt's bridges.	Weiland Canal, Ont.	" 6
Extension of I. C. R. ice-house.	Riviere du Loup, Que.	Febr'y 27
Construction of I. C. R. engine house	Amherst, N. S.	" 27
Rebuilding slope walls.	Lachine Canal, Que.	" 25
Construction of line of railway from Eastman, Que., to town line between township of Bolton and the east part of the township of Potton, 12 miles		" 27
Repairs to certain crib-work on I. C. R.	Between Levis and Levis Station, Quebec	" 27
Extension to I. C. R. station building	Nash's Creek, N. B.	March 16
Addition to I. C. R. station and for a baggage room	Hagersville, N. B.	" 24
Toilet accommodation in I. C. R. freight shed	Campbellton, N. B.	" 22

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## LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—Con.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date of Supplying Schedule.
Concrete retaining wall and under-pinning the old wall at Basin No. 2 . . . . .	Lachine Canal, Que . . . . .	" 24
Enlarging and improving I. C. R. station	Ste. Anne, Que . . . . .	" 28
Erection of a station . . . . .	St. Teresa, P.E.I . . . . .	" 29
Addition to I. C. R. station . . . . .	St. Alexis, Que. . . . .	April 22
Erection of station, I. C. R.	Windsor, N.S. . . . .	" 25
Construction of railway between	Laurenceville and Eastman to Lake Bonella, Que. . . . .	" 25
Construction of railway between	Kingsbury and Windsor Mills, Que. . . . .	" 26
Construction of pile wharf and addition to P. E. I. railway freight shed at	Georgetown, P.E.I. . . . .	" 25
Construction of an addition to and re-modelling of I. C. R. stations . . . . .	St. Charles, Que . . . . .	" 22
Construction of addition to I. C. R. freight shed and extension to platform . . . . .	Sussex, N.B. . . . .	" 24
Construction of addition to I. C. R. freight shed . . . . .	Moncton, N. B. . . . .	" 26
Excavation between elevator and Cornwallis street	Halifax, N.S. . . . .	" 26
Construction of line of railway from a point at or near	Spence's Bridge, on C. P. R., to Nicola Lake, B.C. . . . .	" 26
Construction of railway between . . . . .	Edmundston and a point on the St. John River between Grand Falls and Edmundston, N.B. . . . .	" 26
Re-modelling, erection and completion of addition to I. C. R. station . . . . .	L'I-Jet, Quebec. . . . .	May 17
Double track to diversion of I. C. R.	Birch Cove, N.S. . . . .	June 13
Addition to I. C. R. freight shed, &c.	Shubenacadie, N.S. . . . .	" 13
Addition to baggage room and conversion of old freight rooms into kitchens, I. C.R.	River John, N.S. . . . .	" 14
Addition to freight shed, platform, loading platform and moving of cattle pen. . . . .	Truro, N.S. . . . .	" 14
Electrical wiring, I. C. R. freight shed . . . . .	Halifax, N.S. . . . .	" 13
Construction of new railway station for I. C. R., and conversion of present one to dwelling . . . . .	St. Moise, Que . . . . .	July 23
Erection of lock and bridge houses on . . . . .	Lachine Canal, Que . . . . .	" 27
Construction of eight-section tool-houses at different points	Murray Harbour Bch, P.E.I.R. . . . .	June 27
I. C. R. bridge . . . . .	Mitchell, Que . . . . .	" 27
Docking along the old West Pier at entrance to Welland Canal	Port Colborne, Ont. . . . .	" 27
Stone protection to the banks of the Welland Canal between	Thorold and Pt. Colborne, Ont. . . . .	" 19
Construction of station, I. C. R.	McKay's siding, N.S. . . . .	" 19
Supply and erection of "T" beams and hand railing for the	St. Ours Lock, Que. . . . .	10
standing wharfs, above and below . . . . .		

The following statement prepared by the Department of Railways and Canals shows the number of contracts awarded by that department during the year 1904-05 which contained fair wages schedules supplied by the Department of Labour, together with the localities, the work, the dates at which the several contracts were entered into, and the amounts of these contracts.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.  
STATISTICAL TABLES V. A. R., No. 7.

## CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO BY THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905, CONTAINING FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES AND OTHER CONDITIONS FOR PROTECTION OF LABOUR.\*

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Work.	Amount.
1904			\$
Aug. 10	Interecolonial Railway.	Dwelling at Eel River, N. B.	1,284 85
July 14	"	Addition to station at Brookfield.	200 00
Sept. 8	"	Store and office building at St. John, N. B.	5,700 00
" 8	"	Move freight shed at Alexis, Que.	1,00 00
" 29	"	Coal house with hoisting machinery at Sydney, N.S.	Schedule rates.
" 29	"	Provide and erect pipes, fitting valves, &c. in connection with engine house at St. John, N.B.	4,932 00
" 29	"	Addition to freight shed at St. Moise, Que.	375 00
" 2	"	Freight shed and platform at Chatham Jet., N. B.	1,350 00
" 29	"	Station and dwelling at St. Leonard Junction.	4,000 00

\* Supplied by the Department of Railways and Canals.



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CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO BY THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS. *Con.*

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Work.	Amount.
1905			8 cts.
Oct. 12	Intercolonial Railway..	Protection Pier at Pt. Tupper, N.S.	30,491 00
" 21	"	Station and baggage room at Stellarton, N.S.	15,666 00
" 29	"	Engine house at Pirute Harbour, N.S.	Schedule rates.
" 19	"	Office and stores building at Pirute Harbour, N.S.	1,700 00
Nov. 10	"	Station at Maccan, N.S.	6,735 00
" 19	"	Station, &c., at Bayfield Road, N.S.	1,10 00
" 19	"	Extension to freight shed and platform, &c., at St. Andre, Que.	850 00
" 19	"	Quay wall of cribwork at Halifax, N.S.	107,70 00
" 25	"	Station and freight shed at Belledune church road.	865 00
" 26	"	Freight shed and platform at Delbert.	550 00
" 25	"	" " St. Cyrille	851 00
" 19	"	" " Charlotte, St. George and St. Edward.	50 00 each.
Dec. 20	"	Station at Antigonish, N.S.	10,975 00
" 20	"	Changes and additions to electric installation at I. C. R. station at Halifax, N.S.	1,8 0 00
" 20	"	Station and freight shed at Grandon, N.S.	1,130 00
" 20	"	Addition to station, &c., at Hilden, N.S.	890 00
" 20	"	Station at Villerey Jet, Que.	2,660 00
" 20	"	Freight shed and platform at North Sydney, N.S.	5,900 00
" 20	"	Freight shed and platform at Laurier, Que.	600 00
" 20	"	Station at Sydney, N.S.	56,923 00
1905			
Jan. 19	"	Engine house, etc., at Truro, N.S.	Schedule rates.
1904			
Dec. 15	"	Transfer shed at Moncton, N.B.	6,000 00
" 20	"	Eighty thousand gallon water tank at St. Flavie and at Chaudiere Jet, Que.	\$4,470.00 per tank
" 5	"	Building for passengers and freight at Uniacke, N.S.	550 00
Nov. 10	"	Fan system heating for two-car shop extensions at Moncton, N.B.	9,890 00
" 10	"	Fan system heating for engine house at Ste. Flavie and River du Loup, Que.	5,915 00
Oct. 20	"	Pipes, fittings, etc., in connection with engine houses at Ste. Flavie, Chaudiere Jet and River du Loup, Que.	20,525 00
1905			
Jan. 9	"	Station at Pictou, N.S.	32,900 00
" 16	"	Creosoted pile wharf at Halifax, N.S.	Schedule rates.
" 20	"	Office and stores building at Ste. Flavie, Que.	2,200 00
" 27	"	Remodel station at St. Pacomme, Que.	779 00
" 20	"	Repair cribwork on Courtney Bay branch.	Schedule rates.
Feb. 8	"	Freight shed, etc., at Mulgrave, N.S.	550 00
" 14	"	Double-tracking between Stellarton and New Glasgow.	11,700 00
" 14	"	Remodel station at Montmagny, Que.	2,387 00
" 22	"	Cribwork protection to bridge at Grand Narrows, N.S.	25,500 00
" 22	"	Station at Alton, N.S.	1,891 00
March 3	"	Widen roadbed between Rockingham and Bedford bridge	76,0 0 00
" 1	"	Station and freight shed at Ste. Helene, Que.	1,830 00
" 3	"	Buildings at Riviere Ouelle, Que.	2,875 00
Feb. 22	"	Station at Drummondville, Que.	9,942 00
" 22	"	Addition to station at Charlo, N.B.	1,590 00
" 22	"	Freight shed and platform and remodel station at Canaan, N.B.	1,290 00
March 3	"	Addition to freight shed at Bathurst, N.B.	303 00
April 1	"	Stores and office building at Stellarton, N.S.	3,975 00
March 24	"	Station and improve freight shed at Memramcook, N.B.	4,978 00
" 24	"	Repair cribwork west of station at Levis.	Schedule rates.
April 15	"	Engine house at Amherst, N.S.	1,885 00
" 15	"	Induced draft plant in boiler room of new baggage room at Levis, Que.	565 00
" 5	"	Coal shed and remodel station at Ste. Louise, Que.	450 00
May 1	"	Track diversion at Mitchell, Que.	Schedule rates.
" 1	"	" " St. Leonard, Que.	
" 13	"	Addition to station, Ste. Anne, Que.	1,365 00
" 15	"	Ice house at River du Loup, Que.	775 00
April 28	"	Addition to station, St. Alexis, Que.	450 00
Feb. 1	"	Roof trusses for car shop, Moncton	0'0254 per lb.
May 13	"	Addition to station, St. Charles Jet.	500 00
" 13	"	Addition to freight shed, &c., Moncton, N.B.	1,241 00
" 13	"	" " Sussex, N.B.	1,251 00
April 15	"	Station and dwelling at Salmon Lake, Que.	2,750 00
June 12	"	Station at Windsor, N.S.	11,126 00
May 17	"	Excavation for extending yard at Halifax, N.S.	Schedule rates.
" 13	"	Freight shed at Oxford, N.S.	894 94
" 13	"	Freight shed on pier No. 8, Halifax	20,922 04
April 3	"	Addition to station at Nash's Creek, N.B.	630 00

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## CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO BY THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—Con.

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Work.	Amount.
April 15	Intercolonial Railway.	Freight shed and toilet accommodation at Campbellton, N.B.	8 cts.
" 15	"	Baggage room and addition to station at Rogersville, N.B.	450 00
1904			
July 11	Prince Edward Island Ry.	Straighten main line at Curtis Creek.	Schedule rates.
Sept. 22	"	Station at Alberton.	2,945 00
Dec. 29	"	Eight water tanks.	16,681 00
1905			
Jan. 9	"	Station at Piusville, and addition to York station.	Schedule rates.
" 9	"	Station at Kensington.	4,765 55
" 9	"	Stations at Bloomfield and Miscouche.	Schedule rates.
Jan. 20	Prince Edward Island Ry.	Extend freight houses on railway wharf and railway yard at Summerside.	81,850 00
Feb. 6	"	Railway from Murray Harbour line to Veruon River bridge.	Schedule rates.
" 14	"	Branch line, Cardigan to Montague bridge.	Schedule rates.
March 14	"	Connection between main line and Hillsborough River bridge.	Schedule rates.
May 2	"	Station at St. Teresa.	\$33 00
" 13	"	Stations, water tanks, etc.	Schedule rates.
1904			
Dec. 20	Beauharnois Canal.	Reconstruct south wall of supply weir at Valleyfield, Que.	Schedule rates.
Nov. 7	Chambly Canal.	Wharf and freight shed at St. John.	\$4,700 00
" 8	Cornwall Canal.	Widen and deepen channel between east end of revetment wall and old lock No. 17.	Schedule rates.
" 10	"	Widen and enlarge regulating weir at old lock No. 17.	Schedule rates.
" 28	"	Installation of concreting outfit.	Schedule rates.
" 28	"	Improve channel west of upper entrance.	Schedule rates.
Dec. 15	"	Office building at Cornwall, Ont.	\$8,094 00
July 14	Farran's Point Canal.	Acetylene gas lighting system.	\$5,552 83
Dec. 20	Galops Canal.	Stopping of leakage through south bank, near end of Iroquois section.	Schedule rates.
" 20	Grenville Canal.	Rebuild wharf at upper entrance.	Schedule rates.
July 25	Lachine Canal.	Raising part of New St. Gabriel shed No. 1.	\$966 00
Nov. 19	"	Concrete retaining wall, etc., north side basin No. 1.	Schedule rates.
Dec. 20	"	Repair parts of Government dry dock, west end of basin No. 2.	Schedule rates.
1905			
March 3	Lachine Canal.	Sub-structure of Atwater Avenue bridge.	Schedule rates.
April 1	"	Rebuild slope walls of canal.	Schedule rates.
May 1	"	Concrete retaining wall and underpinning old wall, basin No. 2.	Schedule rates.
1904			
Oct. 20	Ridesau Canal.	Concrete dam at Poonamalle lock station.	Schedule rates.
Nov. 25	Sault Ste. Marie Canal.	Extension to south mooring pier of upper entrance.	Schedule rates.
1905			
May 3	Sault Ste. Marie Canal.	Deepen and widen channel-way of upper entrance.	\$1.74 per cu. yd.
Feb. 13	Trent Canal.	Hydraulic lock, near Lakefield.	\$27,301 00
1904			
Sept. 29	Welland Canal.	Sub-structures of Allanburg and Mariatts bridges.	Schedule rates.
Dec. 15	"	Sub-structure of bridge No. 11.	Schedule rates.
1905			
Jan. 2	Welland Canal.	Sub-structure of Niagara st. bridge, St. Catharines.	Schedule rates.
Feb. 29	"	Electrical transmission system.	Schedule rates.
March 18	"	Remove centre pier work of Allanburg and Mariatts bridges.	\$3.00 per cu. yd.
" 20	"	Repair foundations locks No. 12, 15 and 16.	Schedule rates.
May 13	"	Foundation for grain elevator at Port Colborne, Ont.	Schedule rates.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.  
STATISTICAL TABLES, V. A. R. No. 8.SUBSIDY AGREEMENTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS ENTERED INTO BY THE  
DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED  
JUNE 30, 1905, CONTAINING FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES AND OTHER CONDITIONS  
FOR PROTECTION OF LABOUR\*

Date.	Line of Railway to be Constructed.	Amount of Subsidy.	
		Per Mile.	Not exceed- ing.
1905			
Feb. 25.	From Pa-pebiac to Gaspé, Que. ....	83,200	\$6,400
1904			
Oct. 7.	From Bracebridge, in Muskoka, to point near Baysville, Ont. ...	3,200	6,400
" 29.	From Gordon Lake Station to Rock lake. ....	3,200	6,400
1905			
Jan. 28.	From Bruce Mines Junction to town of Bruce Mines. ....	3,200	6,400
1904			
Oct. 5.	From St. Peters to Louisburg. ....	3,200	6,400
Nov. 12	Balance of subsidy for bridge from Bout de L'Île to Charlemagne		51,000
" 12	Add tional grant for Bout de L'Île bridge. ....		50,000
1905			
May 13.	From western end of 10 miles towards a point on St. John river between Grand Falls and Edmundston, and addition to and extension of the above ....	3,200	6,400
1904			
Sept. 8.	From Toronto to Sudbury. ....	3,200	6,400
Oct. 29.	From Lardo towards Upper Arrow Lake, B.C. ....	3,200	6,400
1905			
Feb. 1	From Dawson to Stewart river. ....	3,200	6,400
1904			
Oct. 28	From point on Joggins Railway to village of Minudie. ....	3,200	6,400
1904			
April 27.	From Spence's bridge, on C.P.R., to Nicola lake. ....	3,200	6,400
March 9	From Eastman to town line between township of Bolton, east part, and township of Potton. ....	3,200	6,400
June 12.	From Kingsbury to Windsor Mills. ....	3,200	6,400
" 23	From point on main line between Lawrenceville and Eastman to Lake Bonella. ....	3,200	6,400
1904			
Oct. 12.	From La Tuque, on St. Maurice river, to point near River Jeannotte	3,200	6,400

\* Supplied by Department of Railways and Canals.

## DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

The following conditions, framed in pursuance of the Fair Wages Resolution, were incorporated in and formed part of each of the several contracts hereinafter mentioned as having been awarded by the Department of Public Works for the year ended June 30, 1905:—

'The wages to be paid in the execution of this contract shall be those generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried on. If this condition is violated the said party of the second part may can-

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cel the contract and refuse to accept any work done thereunder. No workman employed upon said work shall at any time be paid less than the minimum rate of wages set forth in the fair wages schedule attached, provided the schedule fairly represents the current rate of wages in the locality where the work is being carried on.

During the fiscal year 1904-05 the department received 21 requests for fair wages schedules from the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and schedules for all were supplied by the department. The following is a list taken from the records of the department, giving the nature of the work being contracted for, the locality of the work, and the date at which the schedule requested was supplied by the Department of Labour:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.  
STATISTICAL TABLES, V. A. R.—No. 9.

LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES AND PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date of Supplying Schedule.
		1904.
Construction of wooden lighthouse	Douglas Island, Dalhousie, N.B.	July 12
" public work	Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.	August 3
" lighthouse tower	Pilot Bay, Kootenay Lake, B.C.	" 26
Erection of fish drier	Souris, P. E. I.	" 9
Construction of two lighthouse towers	Sydney, N.S.	" 29
Lighthouse and keeper's dwelling	Cape Tryon, P. E. I.	" 29
Construction of lighthouse tower	Bear River Entrance, Annapolis Basin, N.S.	Sept. 14
Construction of wooden lighthouse tower and keeper's dwelling	McMillan Point, Gut of Canso, N.S.	October 5
Construction of lighthouse tower	Thrumcap Island, N.S.	" 5
" wooden lighthouse tower	Manroe Point, St. Ann's Harbour, N.S.	" 15
Two range-light towers	Troop's Point, N.S.	Nov. 24
Wooden lighthouse tower	Wilson Channel, Algoma, Ont.	" 24
	Smilie Harbour, N.S.	" 22
	Shippegan Island, N.S.	Dec. 31
		1905.
Steel and concrete beacon	Beaujeu Bank, Que.	Febr. 10
Wooden lighthouse tower	Denison Island, Muskoka, Ont.	April 10
Lighthouse and keeper's dwelling	Guysboro Harbour, N.S.	" 25
Two dwellings for light-keepers	Brier Island, N.S.	" 26
Wooden lighthouse	Fisherman's Harbour, Guysboro Co., N.S.	June 13
Lighthouse tower	Bridget Island, St. Mary's river, N.S.	" 13
Construction of lighthouse and dwelling	Cox Reef, Lake Winnipeg, Man.	" 28

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The following statement, prepared by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, shows the number of contracts awarded by that department during the year 1904-05, which contained fair wages schedules supplied by the Department of Labour, together with the localities, the work, the dates at which the several contracts were entered into, and the amounts of these contracts:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.  
STATISTICAL TABLES, V. A. R. No. 10.

CONTRACTS AWARDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905, CONTAINING FAIR WAGES CLAUSES ABOVE CITED, AND FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.\*

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Contract.	Amount.
1904.			
July 6	Douglas Island, N.B.	Construction of lighthouse tower	\$1,642 00
" 6	Montreal, P.Q.	" Swift Current buoys (3)	945 00
Aug. 23	Sydney, N.S.	" two lighthouse towers	2,124 00
" 23	Cape Tryon, P.E.I.	" lighthouse tower and keeper's dwelling	1,590 00
July 22	Kootenay Lake, B.C.	" lighthouse tower	800 00
Sept. 17	Bear River, N.S.	" "	494 00
" 20	McMillan Point, N.S.	" "	545 00
Oct. 3	Marie Joseph, N.S.	" keeper's dwelling	1,800 00
" 18	Munroe Point, N.S.	" lighthouse tower	710 00
Nov. 15	Shulie Harbour, N.S.	" "	1,275 00
" 11	Troop's Point, N.S.	" "	450 00
" 12	Wilson Chanoel, Ont.	" two wooden lighthouse towers	1,348 00
1905.			
Jan. 11	Sorel, P.Q.	New boiler for steamer " Shanrock "	4,200 00
Feb. 7	Beaujeu Bank, P.Q.	Construction of steel and concrete beacon	25,000 00
March 27	Shippegan Island, N.B.	" lighthouse tower	1,500 00
April 12	Gravenhurst, Ont.	" "	650 00
May 3	Brier Island	Two dwellings for lighthouse keepers	3,150 00
June 28	Halifax, N.S.	Construction of 10 steel buoys	1,300 00
Total			\$49,423 00

\* Prepared by the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

During the fiscal year 1904-05, the only contract awarded by the Post Office Department was a contract given for a period of four years, dating from February 25, 1905, for 16-ounce letter scales and weights. This contract was awarded under the conditions for the protection of labour set forth in the regulations regarding the sweating system, which have been inserted in contracts given by the Post Office Department during recent years.

The following is a copy of these regulations:—

*Regulations Regarding the 'Sweating' System.*

With a view to suppressing the 'sweating' system and securing payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions, the contract for..... shall be subject to the following regulations, and strict compliance with the true spirit and intent of the various provisions herein contained will be required:—

\* Clause 1.—Except with the written permission of the Postmaster General, all.....included in the said contract shall be done in the contractor's own factory, and no portion of the work of.....shall be done at the houses of the workpeople. The contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof, be transferred without the written permission of the Postmaster General, and sub-letting of the contract or of any of the work to be performed under the contract, is hereby prohibited. Any infringement of the provisions of this clause, or any of them, if proved to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, shall render the contractor liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars for each offence, which may be deducted from any moneys payable to.....under the contract, and if the amount earned by the contractor under the contract and still in the hands of the government be insufficient to meet the amount of such fines, then the government may apply the sum in its hands towards payment of the amount of such fines, and may recover the deficiency from the contractor in any action, suit or proceeding by way of information in any court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due by the contractor to the Crown as a liquidated amount, and any Order in Council fixing the amount of such deficiency shall be conclusive proof of the amount of such deficiency in any such action, suit or proceeding.

Clause 2.—If the contractor violates the condition herein mentioned against sub-letting,.....shall not be entitled to receive any payment under the contract for work done by the sub-contractor, and the Postmaster-General may refuse to accept any work performed by a sub-contractor in violation of the prohibition herein contained against sub-letting.

Clause 3.—The wages to be paid in the execution of this contract shall be those which in the opinion of the Postmaster General are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent working men and working women in the district where the work is carried out. If there be no such current rate of wages then the contractor shall pay wages at such rate as the Postmaster General shall in writing declare to be just and reasonable, and if either of these conditions is violated, the Postmaster General may cancel said contract and refuse to accept any work thereunder.

Clause 4.—All working men and working women employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada.

Clause 5.—The contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour, performed in the execution thereof, unless and until..... shall have filed in the office of the Postmaster General in support of.....claim for payment a statement showing the classes of labour, rates of wages, hours per day, amounts paid, and amounts (if any) due and unpaid for wages for work and labour done by any foremen, working men or working women employed upon the said work, and such statement shall be attested by the statutory declaration of the said contractor or of such other person or persons as the Minister may indicate or require, and the contractor shall from time to time furnish to the Postmaster General such further detailed information and evidence as the Postmaster General may deem necessary, in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the working men or working women so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

\* In these cases the written permission of the Postmaster General will be granted only where it is the custom of the trade in the locality where the contract is being executed to have the work performed on premises other than the contractor's own factory, or where the customary method of working is by the piece. The facts to be ascertained if necessary by investigation by the officers of the Department of Labour.

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Clause 6.—In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any foremen, working men or working women employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Postmaster General and proof thereof satisfactory to the Postmaster-General is furnished, the said Postmaster General may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amount so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

\*Clause 7.—Except with the written permission of the Postmaster General, no portion of the work shall be done by piece-work.

Clause 9.—The working men and the working women employed in the performance by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is performed for each of the different classes of labour employed upon the work.

Clause 9.—The workmen and the working women employed in the performance of the said contract shall not be required, to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,  
OTTAWA.

Not only in work performed under contract for the Post Office Department, but in the matter of all supplies furnished to the department the persons furnishing such supplies have been obliged to submit to the Post Office Department, for approval by the Department of Labour, a statement of the rates of wages paid to their employees, and the hours of labour required to be worked by them. On furnishing supplies they have been obliged to submit with their accounts a declaration affirming that they have strictly complied with the conditions as proposed.

During the fiscal year 1904-05 articles have been supplied to the Post Office Department under contracts executed in previous years. These contracts contained the same regulations for the suppression of sweating as the contracts entered into during the fiscal year 1903-04.

The following is a list of supplies furnished the Post Office Department during the fiscal year 1904-05, under contract or otherwise, all of which have been furnished under conditions for the protection of labour employed, approved of by the Department of Labour:—

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.	
	\$	cts.
Making and repairing metal dating and other stamps and type and brass crown seals.	5,585	45
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type.	287	55
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, also wooden boxes and post marking and cancelling ink.	7,168	89
Making and repairing post office scales	1,843	22
Supplying mail bags.	11,450	80
Repairing mail bags.	14,804	90
Repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.	4,124	53
Supplying portable letter boxes and repairing parcel receptacles, portable tin boxes and railway mail clerks' tin boxes.	6,493	55
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores.	367	85
Making up and supplying articles of official uniform.	18,969	00

## DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

No contracts for manufactured goods requiring the insertion of Fair Wages clauses were made by the department of the North-west Mounted Police during the fiscal year 1904-05. The supplies for that department were purchased during the year under old contracts which had been running for three years. These contracts contained the following clause for the protection of labour:—

Eight.—With a view to suppressing the sweating system and securing payment to the workmen of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions, this contract shall be subject to the following regulations, and strict compliance with the true spirit and intent of the various provisions herein contained is required:—

Sec. 1.—All articles included in this contract shall be made up in the contractor's own factory, and no portion of the work of making up such articles shall be done at the houses of the workpeople. The contract shall not, nor shall any part thereof, be transferred without the permission of the..... and sub-letting of the contract, other than that which may be customary in the trades concerned, is hereby prohibited. Any infringement of the provisions of this clause, or any of them, if proved to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, shall render the contractor liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars for each offence, which may be deducted from any moneys payable to him under this contract, and if the amount earned by the contractor under this contract and still in the hands of the government be insufficient to meet the amount of such fines, then the government may apply the sum in their hands towards payment of the amount of such fines, and may recover the deficiency from the contractor in any action, suit or proceeding by way of information in any court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due by the contractor to the Crown as a liquidated amount, and any Order in Council fixing the amount of such deficiency in any such action, suit or proceeding, shall be conclusive proof of the amount of such deficiency in any such action, suit or proceeding.

Sec. 2.—If the contractor violates the condition herein mentioned against sub-letting, he shall not be entitled to receive any payment under the contract for work done by the sub-contractor, and the..... may refuse to accept any work performed by a sub-contractor in violation of the prohibition herein contained against sub-letting.

Sec. 3.—The wages to be paid in the execution of this contract shall be those generally accepted as current in such trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried on. If this condition is violated the..... may cancel the contract and refuse to accept any work done thereunder, and the contractor will thereafter not be allowed to undertake any work for the North-west Mounted Police.

Sec. 4.—The factory, and the work there being performed under this contract, shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by persons therefor authorized in writing by the.....

Sec. 5.—Before being entitled to payment of any moneys which the contractor may from time to time claim to be due him under this contract, he shall file with the..... in support of such claim, a solemn statutory declaration of himself and of such others as the..... indicate, testifying to the rates of wages paid in execution of this contract, and to the manner in all other respects in which the provisions of this contract have been observed and the work performed, and generally setting forth such information as the..... may require, and as will enable him to determine whether and, if so, in what respects any of the provisions of this contract may have been violated. In the case of the



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contractor's absence from the country, his extreme illness, or death, but under no other circumstance, may such statutory declaration by the contractor personally be dispensed with; but nevertheless, such other statutory declaration as aforesaid as the .....may call for, shall be so filed.

## DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

The following conditions, framed in pursuance of the Fair Wages resolution, were incorporated in and formed part of each of the several contracts hereinafter mentioned as having been awarded by the Department of Militia and Defence during the year ended June 30, 1904.

**Eighth.**—With a view of suppressing the sweating system and securing payment to the workmen of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions, this contract shall be subject to the following regulations, and strict compliance with the true spirit and intent of the various provisions herein contained is required.

**Sec. 1.**—All articles included in this contract shall be made up in the contractor's own factory, and no portion of the work of making up such articles shall be done at the houses of the workpeople. The contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof, be transferred without the written permission of the Minister of Militia and Defence, and sub-letting of the contract or any of the work to be performed under the contract, other than that which may be customary in the trades concerned, is hereby prohibited. Any infringement of the provisions of this clause, or any of them, if proved to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, shall render the contractor liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars for each offence, which may be deducted from any moneys payable to him under this contract, and if the amount earned by the contractor under this contract and still in the hands of the government be insufficient to meet the amount of such fines, then the government may apply the sum in their hands towards payment of the amount of such fines, and may recover the deficiency from the contractor in any action, suit or proceeding by way of information in any court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due by the contractor to the Crown as a liquidated amount, and any Order in Council fixing the amount of such deficiency shall be conclusive proof of the amount of such deficiency in any such action, suit or proceeding.

**Sec. 2.**—If the contractors violate the condition herein mentioned against sub-letting, they shall not be entitled to receive any payment under the contract for work done by the sub-contractor, and the Minister of Militia and Defence may refuse to accept any work performed by a sub-contractor in violation of the prohibition herein contained against sub-letting.

**Sec. 3.**—The wages to be paid in the execution of this contract shall be those generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried on. If this condition is violated the Minister of Militia and Defence may cancel the contract and refuse to accept any work done thereunder, and the contractors will thereafter not be allowed to undertake any work for the Department of Militia and Defence.

**Sec. 4.**—The factory, and the work there being performed under this contract, shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by persons therefor authorized in writing by the Minister of Militia and Defence.

**Sec. 5.**—Before being entitled to payment of any money which the contractors may from time to time claim to be due them under this contract, they shall file with the Minister of Militia and Defence in support of such claim a solemn statutory declaration of themselves and of such others as the Minister of Militia and Defence may indicate, testifying to the rates of wages paid in execution of this contract, and to the manner



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supplied. The results of the investigations went to show that, except in 5 cases, the complaints were not well founded. In some instances the workmen were endeavouring to compel compliance with the union rate, which differed from the current rate payable in the locality at the time the contract was awarded, whereas the current rate was the one fixed in the schedule as the minimum below which contractors were not allowed by the terms of the Fair Wages schedule to go. In other cases the workmen were unable to produce evidence in support of the complaints alleged.

In the case of the construction of the post office for the Public Works Department at Moosejaw in the North-west Territories, the department was informed that the contractor was paying only \$1.50 per day to labourers engaged on the work of excavation, whereas the current rate in the locality, which was fixed in the schedule attached to the contract, as the minimum rate he was required to pay, was \$2. One of the Fair Wages officers of the department was immediately sent to the locality and investigated the complaint upon the spot. He found that the contractor had been violating the terms of his contract, and recommended that he should be required to make good the difference between the amounts he had paid to the labourers and those which would have been paid them in the event of payment having been made in accordance with the terms of the contract. The claims were thereupon immediately adjusted by the contractor, who also undertook to see that the conditions of the contract for the protection of labour were not violated in the future. The earnings of some six labourers engaged on this work were increased as a result of this investigation.

In connection with the building of a Royal Observatory for the government at Ottawa, a complaint was received at the department to the effect that \$783.66 was due by the contractor for work done and materials supplied. On this complaint being investigated and the attention of the Department of Public Works drawn to the same, the latter department deducted from the final estimate to be paid the contractor for the work the sum of \$3,000 until proof was given that the claim had been satisfactorily settled.

In the construction of a lighthouse at Jeannette's Creek, in Ontario, the Department of Marine and Fisheries undertook, at the instance of the Department of Labour, to see that the contractor who had been awarded the contract for this building adjusted, without delay, a claim of \$172.50 for wages due to workmen who had been engaged upon the work, and who had made known to the Department of Labour the fact that this amount was still due to them on account of wages for work performed.

Similarly, the Department of Railways and Canals undertook to see that the contractors for the Niagara street bridge over the Welland canal adhered strictly to the rates of wages set forth in the schedule attached to their contract, which the Department of Labour had been informed they had not been strictly adhering to.

The workmen employed on the fortifications at Quebec complained during the year to the Department of Labour that they were receiving only 12½ cents per hour per day of 10 hours, instead of 15 cents per hour per day of 9 hours, as had formerly

been paid them. The attention of the Department of Militia and Defence having been drawn to this complaint by the Department of Labour, the former department gave instructions requiring the restoration of the former rate of wages as requested.

Inasmuch as the Fair Wages policy of the government has come to be pretty generally known, both by employers and workmen throughout the Dominion, it is to be assumed, from the few complaints which have been received at the Department of Labour, that contractors have complied pretty faithfully with the conditions inserted in their contracts for the protection of labour. This is no doubt due in large measure to the publicity given to these terms by the publication in the *Labour Gazette* of the Fair Wages schedules attached to contracts and also to the knowledge of the existence and terms of these schedules gained through the presence of one of the Fair Wages officers of the department in the locality at the time the schedule is prepared. Inasmuch, moreover, as the Fair Wages officers consult with both contractors and workmen in preparing schedules, each party is made aware at the outset of the conditions which are to govern the work, and as each is given in this way some opportunity of making representations as to what the current rates and hours actually are, the possibility of disputes arising after a contract has been signed is considerably minimized.

The Fair Wages officers of the department are of the opinion that the possibility of contractors evading the terms of their contracts, would be still further minimized, and the likelihood of complaints proportionately reduced, if contractors were compelled to post in a conspicuous place on the public works under construction the terms and conditions of the contract framed for the protection of those in their employ; also, were contractors obliged to keep a record in books kept for the purpose of payments made to workmen in their employ, such books to be open for inspection by the Fair Wages officers of the government at any time that it might seem expedient to any Minister of the Crown, and in particular the Minister of Labour, to have the same inspected. If these recommendations, as well as the recommendations made in the report of the Deputy Minister of Labour for the year ended June 30, 1904, were adopted, it is believed that the fullest effect would be given to the Fair Wages resolution of the House of Commons of March, 1900, in furtherance of which resolution these conditions have been framed.

The following table will show the nature of the investigations which have been made by the Fair Wages Officers of the Department of Labour during the year ended June 30, 1905, into complaints received by the department, nature of claims presented, the department of the government affected, and disposition made of these claims :—

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.  
STATISTICAL TABLES, V. A. II. No. 12.  
THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1965.

TABLE SHOWING NATURE AND RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS MADE BY FAIR WAGES OFFICERS DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1965.

Date received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Action taken by Department of Labour.	Disposition.
Aug. 3, '64.	Rossland, B.C. (Drill Hall).	Public Works.	Heims work alleged to be in excess of current hours in locality.	Complaint investigated by Department's officer, who found that schedule inserted in contract prepared, and was current at that time. Complaint investigated by Department's officer who reported that no positive evidence afforded in connection with exception of cases of which wages were investigated by Department's officer, who reported complaint un-founded.	Aug. 21. Subsequence of officer's report submitted to complainants, who afterwards expressed satisfaction with explanation.
Nov. 11 '64.	Winnipeg, Man. (Immigration Building)	"	That upon the construction of new Immigration Building current minimum wage rates were provided in schedule in contract, not being paid.	Complaint investigated by Department's officer, who reported complaint un-founded.	June 3. Department of Public Works advised that further action unnecessary.
Dec. 5, '64.	St. Johns, N.B. (Hospital).	"	That contractors for demolition building and hospital at Partridge Island not paying schedule rates to outsiders labourers.	Complaint investigated by Department's officer, who reported complaint un-founded.	Jan. 22. Department Public Works advised further action unnecessary.
Dec. 9, '64.	Orléans, Ont. (Royal Observatory).	"	That balances amounting to \$783.68 was due for work done and material supplied for Observatory.	Complaint investigated by Department's officer, who found rates directed to be fair minimum rates at time schedule prepared.	Dec. 24. Department Public Works desisted from final estimate a sum of \$3,000 pending proof of settlement of claim.
Feb. 13, '65.	Halifax, N.S. (Immigration Building).	"	That rates for painters on Immigration Building in schedule furnished by Department incorrect, owing to an advance in rates for painters.	Complaint investigated by Department's officer, who found rates directed to be fair minimum rates at time schedule prepared.	Feb. 13. Complainant advised that rates constituted a fair minimum. Further action unnecessary.
Feb. 29, '65.	Halifax, N.S. (Immigration Shed).	"	That carpenters working on extension to Immigration Shed receiving only 74¢ per hour instead of \$2 per day.	Complaint investigated by Department's officer, who reported that rates were underpaid.	June 3. Upon report of officer being brought to contractor's attention, he immediately adjusted the claims, paying amounts due in accordance with schedule rates.
May 1, '65.	Moose Jaw, N. W. T. (P. O. Building).	"	That contractors for P. O. building paying only \$1.50 per day to labourers on excavations, when current rate \$2.	Complaint investigated by Department's officer, who found rates directed to be fair minimum rates at time schedule prepared.	Dec. 12. Department Marine and Fisheries undertook to have contractor adjust matter at once.
Dec. 5, '64.	Jouanette, Creck, Ont. (Lighthouse)	Marine and Fisheries.	Claim for wages due, \$172.36.	Attention of Department of Marine and Fisheries directed to complaint.	April 6. Department Railways and Canals communicated with complainant in reference to payment of schedule rates.
Mar. 21, '65.	St. Catharines (Bridge over Welland Canal).	Railways and Canals.	That contractors for Niagara St. bridge over Welland Canal not paying schedule rates.	Complaint advised of conditions in contract, calling for payment of current rates, which current rates would be enforced, but that terms of a contract once signed could not be altered to conform to union rate.	Further action unnecessary.
Apr. 18, '65.	Port Colborne, Ont. (Harbour Improvement).	"	That a number of carpenters on harbour improvements not getting union wages, and asking Department to try and have these paid.	Complaint investigated by Department's officer, who reported that complainants unable to prove charges.	Further action unnecessary.
May 14, '65.	Montreal, Que. (Bridges).	"	That contractors for Atwater Bridge over Lachine Canal not paying labourers the rate called for by Fair Wages Schedule in contract.	Complaint investigated by Department's officer, who reported that rates were underpaid.	Further action unnecessary.

TABLE SHOWING NATURE AND RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS MADE BY FAIR WAGES OFFICERS DURING THE YEAR ENDED  
JUNE 30, 1906. *Continued.*

Date received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Action taken by Department of Labour.	Disposition.
Aug. 16, '04.	Montréal, Que. (Boiling contract).	Militia and Defence.	That employees on Government clothing contracts working excessive hours.	Department communicated with complainant asking for particulars, but no particulars received.	Further action unnecessary.
Sept. 29, '04.	Quebec, Que. (Fortifications).	"	That workmen employed on Quebec fortifications should receive 15 cents per hour for 9 hours, instead of 12½ cents for 10 hours.	Attention of Department of Militia and Defence drawn to complaint.	Oct. 17. Department Militia and Defence gave instructions given to pay rate asked by men.
Nov. 11, '04.	Winnipeg, Man. (Property at Fort Osborne).	"	That on alterations to property of Government at Fort Osborne, Winnipeg, Manitoba, the carpenters were paid less than current rates (carpenters being paid).	Attention of Department of Militia and Defence directed to complaint.	May 11. Department Militia and Defence explained that work not done by contract but through agent at Winnipeg.

## IV. THE RAILWAY LABOUR DISPUTES ACT.\*

When the Railway Labour Disputes Act was enacted on July 12, 1903, it was believed that the measure, providing, as it did, the machinery whereby a public inquiry might be made under oath as to the causes underlying any difference between a railway company and any of its employees, with a view to bringing about an adjustment of these differences, the mere existence of the measure would of itself be a means of averting strikes and lockouts on the railways of the Dominion. That the expectation of parliament in this regard has been thus far realized is well evidenced from the fact that since the passing of the Act (now two years ago) there has not been a single strike on any of the railroads of the Dominion of such a nature as to seriously affect transportation. There has, moreover, been occasion to apply the Act only in the case of one dispute, and in this case its efficacy as a means of preventing strikes and lockouts has been well proven, inasmuch as but for the reference a serious strike among an important class of employees would have taken place over the greater part of the systems of one of the largest railway companies in Canada. Not only was a strike averted, but the differences themselves, in the opinion of the parties who had requested the application of the Act, were adjusted as a direct consequence of the reference. The success of the measure as a means of preserving industrial peace has, therefore, been shown by the prevention of a strike in the only case thus far referred under its provisions, and in the absence of the necessity for reference in any other cases.

## REFERENCE OF DISPUTE BETWEEN GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY AND TELEGRAPHERS.

The dispute referred during the year 1904-05, under the Railway Labour Disputes Act, (a) was that between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and certain of its telegraphers, which had arisen through demands for the payment of Sunday work, the allowance of an annual vacation without loss of time, and an increase in minimum salaries, which the Grand Trunk had refused to concede to the telegraphers in its employ. The difficulties between the company and its employees in regard to these matters originated in May, 1903, and in April, 1904, an appeal was made to the Honourable the Minister of Labour for a reference of these difficulties to a Board of Arbitration under the Act. Before applying the provisions of the Act the Honourable the Minister of Labour arranged a further conference between the parties, in the hope that the difficulties might be amicably adjusted between them. The parties failing, however, to come to any settlement, and the department being assured that a strike would take place forthwith on the lines of the company unless some adjustment were brought about, the Minister of Labour took steps to constitute a conciliation committee under the Act. The action of the Minister was taken under the section of the Act†

\* For an account of the steps leading up to the passing of this Act, as well as for an account of its nature and provisions, see Annual Report of the Department of Labour for the year ended June 30, 1903, p. 58, and Annual Report of Department of Labour for the year ended June 30, 1904, p. 71.

(a.) Statutes of Canada, 3 Edw. VII., Chap. 56.

† Sec. 3.

which provides that whenever a difference exists between a railway company and its employees, and it appears to the Minister that a strike is likely to occur with consequent loss or danger to the public or employees of the railway, the Minister may cause an inquiry to be made into the difference and the cause of it by a committee of conciliation, mediation and investigation. The committee is to be composed of three members, one each being named by the employers and the employees who are parties to the difference, and the third, who is to act as chairman, by the two so nominated, or by the parties themselves if they can agree, the Minister being empowered to appoint the third or other members of the committee, in case the parties themselves fail to agree or appoint. The duty of the committee is, briefly, to assist in bringing about an amicable settlement to the satisfaction of both parties, and to report its proceedings to the Minister of Labour, the latter being empowered, in case of the failure of the committee, to further refer the difference to arbitration under terms set forth in the Act. §

## REFERENCE UNDER THE ACT.

The Minister of Labour, in ordering the establishment of a committee of conciliation for the settlement of a railway labour dispute, is required to notify each party to the difference in writing to name a member of this committee, fixing a time in the notice not later than five days after its receipt within which the appointment is to be made.\* In the present case notice was served on the Grand Trunk Railway Company and on the telegraphers on July 21, and July 26 was named as the date prior to which the appointments had to be made. The full text of the notice served was as follows:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
OTTAWA, July 21, 1904.

Notice is hereby given to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, hereinafter called 'the Company,' and to certain telegraphers employed by the said company, hereinafter called 'the Telegraphers,' and hereinafter more particularly referred to;

That it has been made to appear to me that a difference exists between the said company and the said telegraphers, being the employees of the said company;

That the said company and the said telegraphers are unable satisfactorily to adjust the said difference;

That by reason of such difference remaining unadjusted a strike on the line of railway of the said company is likely to be caused, or that the regular and safe transportation of mails, passengers or freight may be interrupted, or that the safety of any person or persons employed on any train or car of the company is likely to be endangered;

That application has been made to me on behalf of the said telegraphers to cause an inquiry to be made into the said difference and the cause thereof, and for that purpose to establish a committee of conciliation, mediation and investigation, to be composed of three persons to be named in the manner provided by the Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903;

That I have decided to cause such inquiry to be made into the said difference, and the cause thereof, and for that purpose to establish such committee.

§ Secs. 4 and 5.

\* 3 Edward VII., chap. 65, sec. 3.



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I, therefore, hereby notify the Grand Trunk Railway Company to name to me a member of the said committee on or before the 26th day of July, 1904.

And I also hereby notify the telegraphers to name to me a member of the said committee on or before the 26th day of July, 1904.

(Sgd) WILLIAM MULOCK,  
*Minister of Labour.*

Two copies of the above notice were sent to representatives of the company and of the telegraphers, with a request in each case that one copy be returned to the Department of Labour endorsed with the acceptance of the party on whom it had been served, the duplicate original being retained. In both cases the service in question was duly accepted.

A communication was received from the telegraphers on July 22, notifying the department that they had appointed Mr. J. H. Hall, Ottawa, Ont., as their representative on the conciliation committee, and the company on July 26 named Mr. Geo. F. Shepley, K.C., Toronto, as its representative.

Notices were sent by the department to both of the persons named, informing them of the appointments to the committee, and requesting that they should meet at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, on Friday, July 29, for the purpose of appointing the third member of the committee. The parties to the dispute themselves were also notified on the same day to a like effect.

Some delay was caused, through the absence of one of the parties, in arranging for the appointment of a third member of the Conciliation Committee. On August 3, however, at a joint meeting at Toronto, the representatives appointed by the Grand Trunk Railway Company and telegraphers, respectively, as members of the Conciliation Committee, agreed upon the Honourable Mr. Justice Teetzel, of Hamilton, as the third member and chairman of the Conciliation Committee.

Judge Teetzel was absent at the time in British Columbia, but being communicated with by wire by the department, accepted the appointment and arranged to meet with the other members of the Conciliation Committee at Toronto, on Monday, August 22.

On August 22 and 23 the committee met at Toronto, and endeavoured to arrange an amicable settlement of the differences, through representatives of the parties to the dispute who appeared before the committee. The committee conducted its proceedings in private, but were unable to effect a settlement. The committee thereupon submitted the following report to the Honourable the Minister of Labour:—

TORONTO, August 24, 1904.

To the Honourable Sir WILLIAM MULOCK,  
Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa, Ont.

HONOURABEE SIR,—In the matter of the Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903, and in the matter of the reference of certain differences between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its telegraphers, to the undersigned, as a conciliation committee under the provisions of the said Act,

Your committee respectfully begs to report that on the 22nd and 23rd days of August, instant, in the presence of F. H. McGuigan, manager of the said railway; W. W. Pope, solicitors' clerk; George C. Jones, superintendent Midland division, representing said railway company; and D. Campbell, third vice-president of the Order of Railway Telegraphers; D. M. Kennedy and W. Faskin, telegraphers, representing the telegraphers in the employment of the said railway company, your committee endeavoured by conciliation and mediation to assist in bringing about an amicable settlement of said differences to the satisfaction of both parties, but your committee was unable to effect such a settlement.

Your obedient servants,

(Sgd) J. V. TEETZEL,

*Chairman of Conciliation Committee.*

(Sgd) J. H. HALL,

*Member named by Telegraphers, Employees of said Company.*

(Sgd) GEO. F. SHEPLEY,

*Member named by Grand Trunk Railway Company.*

Having been notified by the Conciliation Committee of its inability to effect an amicable settlement of the differences between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its telegraphers, the Honourable the Minister of Labour decided to refer these differences to a board of arbitrators under the Act, and the parties were requested to signify whether or not they were willing to accept as representatives on a board of arbitration the persons who had been their representatives on the Conciliation Committee; also as to whether or not the chairman of the Conciliation Committee would be mutually acceptable as chairman of a board of arbitrators.

Each of the parties having expressed a desire to have their representatives on the Conciliation Committee act as their representatives on the Board of Arbitrators, and having agreed to the chairman of the Conciliation Committee being the chairman of the Board of Arbitration, the Minister of Labour, by an order of August 27, established the board to be composed of His Honour J. V. Teetzel, J. H. Hall, Esq., and George F. Shepley, Esq., K.C., with all powers and duties conferred upon the board by the Railway Labour Disputes' Act, 1903, in reference to the differences as referred to them.

The order establishing the Board of Arbitrators was as follows:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

In the matter of the Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903, and in the matter of certain differences between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and certain of its telegraphers.

Whereas under the provisions of the said Act the said differences were referred to a committee of conciliation, mediation and investigation, composed of the Honourable Mr. Justice Teetzel, J. H. Hall, Esq., and George F. Shepley, Esq., K.C., and that the committee was unable to effect an amicable settlement, and that, therefore, the Honourable William Mulock, Minister of Labour, decided to refer said differences to arbitration under the provisions of the said Act;

And whereas the telegraphers have named J. H. Hall, Esq., to be a member of the said Board of Arbitrators, and the said company have named the said George F. Shepley, Esq., K.C., to be a member of the said Board of Arbitrators, and the said telegraphers and the said company have agreed in naming the Honourable Mr. Justice Teetzel to be the third member of such board:

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Now, therefore, it is witnessed that the said minister hereby establishes the said Board of Arbitrators to be composed of the said J. H. Hall, George F. Shepley, and the Honourable J. V. Teetzel, the last named to be the third member of the said board and chairman thereof, with all the powers and duties of the said Act conferred upon them in respect of the differences so referred to them.

In witness whereof the said minister hath hereunto set his hand and seal of office this 27th day of August, A.D. 1904.

(Sgd.) W. MULOCK,

(Seal)

*Minister of Labour.*

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD.

Immediately after the establishment of the board, the parties to the difference were notified of its establishment, and it was expected that the board would immediately enter upon its duties.

The section of the Railway Labour Disputes' Act setting forth the duties of the board is as follows:—

10. Forthwith after the appointment of the board the chairman shall promptly convene the same, and the board shall in such manner as it thinks advisable make thorough, careful and expeditious inquiry into all the facts and circumstances connected with the difference and the cause thereof, and shall consider what would be reasonable and proper to be done by both or either of the parties with a view to putting an end to the difference, and to preventing its recurrence, and shall with all reasonable speed make to the minister a written report setting forth the various proceedings and steps taken by the board for the purpose of fully and correctly ascertaining all the facts and circumstances, and also setting forth said facts and circumstances, and its findings therefrom, including the cause of the difference and the board's recommendations, with a view to its removal and the prevention of its recurrence.

Other sections of the Railway Labour Disputes Act which are of interest as referring to the powers of the board and the manner of proceedings are as follows:—

13. For the purpose of such inquiry the board shall have all the power of summoning before it any witnesses, and of requiring them to give evidence on oath, or on solemn affirmation, if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters, and produce such documents and things as the board deems requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which it is inquiring, and shall have the same power to enforce the attendance of witnesses and to compel them to give evidence as is vested in any court of record in civil cases; but no such witness shall be compelled to answer any question by his answer to which he might render himself liable to a criminal prosecution.

19. No counsel or solicitor shall be entitled to appear before the board except with the consent of all parties to the difference, and, notwithstanding such consent, the board may, if it deems it advisable, decline to allow counsel or solicitors to appear before it. The parties to the difference may appear in person or by agents.

21. Where the difference which is being inquired into affects a class of employees, it shall not be necessary for them all to take part in the inquiry, but the class may be represented by a limited number chosen by a majority, or by agents other than counsel or solicitor.

22. If, in any proceedings before the board, any person wilfully insults any member of the board, or wilfully interrupts the proceedings, or without good cause refuses to give evidence, or is guilty in any manner of any unlawful contempt in the face of the board, it shall be lawful for any other member of the board or constable to take the

person offending into custody, and remove him from the precincts of the board and retain him in custody until the rising of the board.

23. It shall be in the discretion of the board to conduct its proceedings in public or in private.

The board of arbitration held its opening meeting at Toronto, on September 19, delay in commencing the taking of evidence having been agreed to by the parties, owing to the engagement of His Honour Judge Teetzel, chairman of the board.

At the opening meeting a question was raised as to whether counsel should be permitted to represent the parties to the arbitration before the board. Objection was taken by the representatives of the telegraphers, and the chairman, under section 19 of the Act, which provides that 'No counsel shall be entitled to appear before the board except with the consent of the parties to the difference,' sustained the objection.

The question of fixing a date from which the decision of the board should take effect was discussed, but was left in abeyance.

The procedure to be followed in presenting the evidence was also discussed. The board then adjourned to convene again at the call of the chairman.

On September 23 an informal meeting of the board was held, but owing to the absence of the company's agents the sitting was adjourned until the following day, when proceedings were resumed at the city hall, Toronto.

It was decided by the chairman that the meetings should be open to the public.

Mr. D. Campbell, third vice-president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, submitted a statement of claims on behalf of the telegraphers, addressing the board in this connection.

The board then adjourned until October 13.

#### CLAIMS OF TELEGRAPHERS.

The statement setting for the claims of the telegraphers was in the form of twenty-five proposed rules and rates of pay to govern the telegraphers employed on the Grand Trunk Railway system. Briefly stated the more important demands of the telegraphers as therein presented were as follows:—

The term 'telegrapher' to include any employee performing telegraph duties of any character by assignment of proper authority.

Telegraphers not to be suspended or discharged without just cause; any charges to be in writing and to be duly tried within fifteen days. If found guilty suspension to commence at the time the employee was relieved for trial; if discharged the reasons to be clearly stated in writing and no loss of time to be incurred by the employee.

No discrimination to be made against members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. Free transportation to be allowed telegraphers over their division and time allowed in which to attend meetings in as far as consistent with good service.

A letter stating term and efficiency of service to be given to telegraphers leaving the service.

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Promotion to be governed by merit and ability, seniority having the preference where ability is sufficient, and senior telegraphers to be retained in the case of a reduction in staff.

Free transportation for family and household goods to be granted in case of transfer.

Telegraphers called from duty at the request of the company to receive the same compensation as if on duty.

Regular wages to be paid telegraphers performing duty at wrecks or in other emergencies.

Certain classes of employment, such as conveying mails, teaching telegraphy, cleaning stations, &c., not to be required of telegraphers.

Four dollars per month to be paid telegraphers who are required to attend six or less switches or semaphores lights, with fifty cents per month for each additional light.

Telegraphers not to be required to work on Sundays or legal holidays except when absolutely necessary to the company's interest, pay in such cases to be at overtime rates.

Telegraphers handling express business to receive the usual commission.

Not more than twelve consecutive hours, including meal hours, to constitute a day's work. Nine consecutive hours to constitute a day's work at certain specified stations.

Overtime in no case to be paid less than twenty-five cents per hour. Emergency calls to be paid at fifty cents per hour. Employees to have eight consecutive hours off duty in each twenty-four.

All branch line telegraphers required to be on duty beyond twelve consecutive hours to be compensated for the inconvenience at a fixed scale.

After four years' service two weeks leave of absence to be granted annually with full pay and free transportation for themselves and families to any point on the system.

The following minimum salaries to be paid:

	East of Detroit and St. Clair Rivers.		West of Detroit and St. Clair Rivers.	
	M. Lines.	B. Lines.	M. Lines.	B. Lines.
Agents with dwelling fuel and light	\$ 50 00	\$ 47 00	\$ 55 00	\$ 52 00
Agent without dwelling, fuel and light	58 00	55 00	63 00	60 00
Telegraph operators.	50 00	47 00	55 00	52 00
Relieving agents or telegraphers—relieving agents fifty cents per day extra for expenses	60 00	60 00	65 00	65 00

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF ARBITRATORS.

Sittings of the Board of Arbitrators were continued during October in the city hall, Toronto, on the 14th, 15th, 21st and 22nd of the month.

At the meeting of the board held on October 14 it was decided that proceedings should not be conducted in public, the statement made by His Honour Judge Teetzel on the opening of the session being as follows:—

Section 16 of the Railway Labour Disputes Act expressly prohibits the making public of any books, papers and other documents used by this board or any information obtained therefrom. As a good deal of this inquiry will involve the use of books, papers

and documents prohibited by this section from being made public, and for other reasons, the majority of the board have decided that, under the provisions of the Act and the prohibitory section as to a certain portion of the information being kept private, it is better to have all private, so that reporters will please not join with us. When the award is made it will be complete and consist of all the necessary facts from which the public will be able to judge whether the award is reasonable or not, and the information will be given in a more concrete form and permanent way than it would be otherwise.

The scope of the arbitration was then taken into consideration, and it was decided that only sections 13, 22 and 23 in the schedule of demands presented by the telegraphers would be dealt with, it having been intimated that the other sections of the schedule had been so amended as to be acceptable to both parties. Article No. 13 was to the effect that telegraphers be not required to work on Sundays and the following legal holidays, namely, New Year's Day, Dominion Day in Canada, 4th of July in the United States, Labour Day or Christmas Day, except when absolutely necessary to protect the company's interests. Sunday labour to be paid at overtime rates. Article 22 was to the effect that two consecutive weeks' leave of absence annually with full pay and free transportation be given to telegraphers for themselves and families to any point on the system. Article 23 related to minimum salaries.

In proceeding upon this basis the right was reserved by the telegraphers to present later an argument with regard to their demands as a whole.

The remaining sessions of the board during October were devoted to the examination of witnesses produced by the telegraphers, the filing of exhibits, &c.

During November sittings were held in the city hall, Toronto, on the 16th, 17th and 24th of the month.

At the session of the board held on November 16 and 17, the examination of witnesses called by the telegraphers was concluded. A conference between the Honourable the Minister of Labour and the arbitrators took place on the latter date, with reference to the scope of the inquiry to be conducted by the board. It had been decided by the board, at the session of October 14, to deal only with the questions of minimum wages, annual leave and Sunday labour, as set forth in sections 13, 22 and 23 of the schedule of grievances presented by the telegraphers, on the ground that it had been admitted by the telegraphers that the remaining sections had been already dealt with. The Minister of Labour was of the opinion that all sections of the telegraphers' schedule of grievances should be taken into consideration by the arbitrators. At the conclusion of the conference it was announced that the scope of the inquiry would be limited as at first determined, and that the discussion would not be regarded as forming a part of the proceedings of the board, the chairman stating that he would file with the evidence later his reasons in full for adhering to his original decision in the matter.

At the session of November 24 the presentation of evidence by the company was begun, the first witness called being the master of transportation for the middle division of the Grand Trunk Railway system.

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On December 28, and on the three remaining days of that month, morning and afternoon sessions of the board were held. The witnesses called were chiefly officials in the employ of the company. The examination of various books and papers of the company was an important feature of the proceedings.

Sessions for the taking of evidence were held on the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th of January. The examination of different witnesses called by the company occupied the attention of the board on the first three of the dates named, the case for the company being concluded on January 5. On the following day a number of witnesses called by the telegraphers in rebuttal of the evidence produced by the company were examined. The argument, as presented by Mr. D. Campbell, on behalf of the telegraphers, and Mr. W. W. Pope, on behalf of the company, was listened to by the board on the 7th of the month, on which date the final adjournment of the sessions for taking evidence was announced.

#### AWARD OF THE BOARD OF ARBITRATORS.

The award of the Board of Arbitrators was given out on February 20, 1905.\* It was signed by Mr. Justice Teetzel, the chairman of the board, and Mr. Harvey Hall, the representative of the telegraphers. Mr. Shepley, K.C., the representative of the company, presented a minority report.

Section 12 of the Railway Labour Disputes, referring to the award of a Board of Arbitrators Act, is as follows :—

12. For the information of parliament and the public, the report shall without delay be published in the *Labour Gazette*, and be included in the annual report of the Department of Labour to the Governor General.

The following is a copy of the award, published in pursuance of the above section:

In the matter of the Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903, and in the matter of certain differences between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and certain of its telegraphers.

*To all to whom these Presents may come, Greeting:*

Whereas, under the provisions of the said Act, the said differences were referred to a Committee of Conciliation, composed of Hon. J. V. Teetzel, J. H. Hall, Esq., and George F. Shepley, Esq., K.C., which committee being unable to effect an amicable settlement, the Hon. Sir William Mulock, Minister of Labour, referred the said differences to arbitration, under the provisions of the said Act; and whereas, the telegraphers having named J. H. Hall, Esq., to be a member of the said Board of Arbitration, and the said company having named the said George F. Shepley, Esq., K.C., to be a member of the said board, and the said telegraphers and the said company having agreed in

\* An account of the origin of the dispute and of its reference by the Hon. the Minister of Labour, under The Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903, was published in the *Labour Gazette* for August, 1904, at page 168. The proceedings of the Conciliation Committee appointed under the Act, and the appointment and proceedings of the Board of Arbitrators during August, were reported in the *Labour Gazette* for September, 1904, at page 266. Subsequent proceedings of the board during September, October, November and December, 1904, and January, 1905, were reported in the October, November, December, January and February issues of the *Gazette* at pages 366, 500, 627, 747 and 869 respectively.

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naming the said Hon. J. V. Teetzel to be the third member of the said board, the said Hon. Minister of Labour on August 27, 1904, established the said Board of Arbitrators, to be composed of the said three parties, with all the powers and duties by the said Act conferred upon them in respect of the said differences so referred to them.

Now know ye, that the said arbitrators having taken upon themselves the burden of the said reference, were attended by the said parties and their witnesses, and proceeded to make a thorough and careful inquiry into all the facts and circumstances connected with the differences and the cause thereof, and having considered what would be reasonable and proper to be done by both or either of the said parties with a view to putting an end to the said differences and to preventing their recurrence.

Therefore we, J. V. Teetzel and J. H. Hall, being a majority of the said Board of Arbitrators, hereby respectfully report to the Hon. the Minister of Labour, pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the said Act, as follows:—

(1.) At several meetings of the board between September 19, 1904, and January 7, 1905, fourteen witnesses were examined under oath on behalf of the telegraphers, and eleven on behalf of the company, and the evidence of such witnesses and the exhibits produced accompany this report.

(2.) From such evidence and exhibits we find the following material facts and circumstances bearing upon the said differences and our findings thereupon, namely: that there are continuously in the employment of the said company an average of about seven hundred and fifty telegraphers, whose rights, duties and minimum pay were revised and actually agreed upon by representatives of the telegraphers and the company in May, 1902, as appears by the schedule of rules and rates of pay which took effect on May 1, 1902, being Exhibit 17 in the evidence.

That during the latter part of 1903, negotiations were begun between the representatives of the telegraphers and the company for the alteration and revision of the said schedule, which negotiations continued until July, 1904, and resulted in an agreement upon all but three of the items in the proposed new schedule, and that it was the refusal of the company to accede to the request of the telegraphers in reference to these three items that was the cause of the difference, for the adjustment of which the Conciliation Committee and the said Board of Arbitrators were appointed. The said items as presented by the telegraphers for acceptance are as follows:—

#### ITEM 1.

'Day operators and agents acting as day operators required to work on Sundays, except attending to regular passenger trains, will be paid extra, *pro rata*, on schedule of salary for such services, based on thirty days per month (any portion of an hour less than thirty minutes not to count, any portion of an hour thirty minutes or over to count as one hour), with a minimum compensation of twenty-five cents for each call for which one hour's service shall, if required, be rendered. All telegraphers are to report for duty on Sundays at their regular hours without extra compensation, when, if not required for work, other than to attend to regular passenger trains, they will be excused by proper authority.'

#### ITEM 2.

'Telegraphers who have been in the employ of the company four or more consecutive years will be allowed two weeks' leave of absence each year with full pay. If the company find it inconvenient to grant leave of absence during the year to a telegrapher entitled to it under the above rule, the telegrapher shall, at his option, receive either compensation at his regular salary for the period, or in the next year additional leave of absence for a like period.'



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## ITEM 3.

'The minimum salary shall be as follows: Agent and operator with dwelling, fuel and light on main line, \$45; branch lines, \$43 per month. Agent and operator without dwelling, fuel and light, on main line, \$50; on branch lines, \$45 per month. Telegraph operators, main line, \$45; branch lines, \$43 per month.'

## ITEM 1.

With reference to Sunday work, a provision for many years has been in effect that telegraphers were not required to work on Sundays except when necessary to protect the company's interests. On the main lines a great proportion of the telegraphers do considerable work beyond attending to regular passenger trains, but, except at periods of the year when grain is being shipped, comparatively little Sunday work is done on the branch lines. All telegraphers are paid by a monthly salary, and while some allowance has been made by the company on account of Sunday work, in fixing the rates of pay, we do not think such allowance is adequate. The schedules of pay fixed by the Michigan Central Railway Company and on the Intercolonial Railway allow extra pay for Sunday work by telegraphers, while on the Canadian Pacific Railway the schedule contains a provision in the exact words of item 1. We are of the opinion that a similar provision should be made by the Grand Trunk Railway.

## ITEM 2.

While there never has been any general provision whereby telegraphers have been entitled as of right to a vacation while in the company's service, we find that in the past the managers have not been unreasonable in allowing employees off duty without deducting pay, when they could arrange with other employees to do their work and when the company's interests would not suffer. While the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Intercolonial grant annually to their telegraphers two weeks' leave of absence with full pay, we do not consider the refusal of the company to accede to this request unreasonable, for if the men are adequately paid for the time they actually put in, the matter of granting leave of absence may be fairly left to be dealt with as in the past, upon individual application, and we think it should be left to the company of its own motion to pay for services not actually performed.

## ITEM 3.

On main lines the present minimum salary is five dollars, but on branch lines six dollars per month less than the amounts stated in item 3. The rates proposed in this item are exactly the same as the rates paid on the Canadian Pacific Railway, under its schedule taking effect June 1, 1902, and on the Intercolonial in its schedule which took effect May 1, 1904. At present one hundred and thirty-seven telegraphers are in receipt of the present minimum pay, but the total who would be affected by the proposed increase would be two hundred and ninety-five, whose salaries would be respectively increased from seventeen cents to six dollars per month. The total increase the company's monthly pay roll for telegraphers in Canada, which now amounts to \$34,434.11, would be \$1,171.67, or an addition of about 3½ per cent to the total. Of the said two hundred and ninety-five, whose pay would be affected by the proposed increase, one hundred and seventy-two perform the duties of agent at a station as well as operator, and represent the company there in its freight and passenger business. At stations where one or two operators are employed, twelve hours, including meal hours, constitute a day's work. While the actual duties at many of the stations could be performed in two or three hours, if consolidated, the operator is required to be on

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duty, or within call, the whole day. While the duties are not onerous, they are exacting, and require great care and fair intelligence in their performance, and to become equipped as an operator one must serve an apprenticeship, without pay, for about one year. Having regard to these considerations, to the general increase in the cost of living, to the general prosperity of the country, and to the fact that for more than two years the minimum wage for men in similar positions and performing similar duties on the Canadian Pacific Railway has been the rate now proposed, we are of the opinion that the company should have granted the increase asked.

### RECOMMENDATIONS.

With a view to the removal of the said differences and the prevention of their recurrence, we make the following recommendations:—

#### *Item 1.—Sunday pay.*

That paragraph 13 in the schedule of rules and rates issued by the manager of the Grand Trunk Railway Company on July 15, 1904, be struck out, and the following substituted therefor:—

'Day operators and agents acting as day operators required to work on Sundays, except attending to regular passenger trains, will be paid extra *pro rata* on schedule of salary for such services based on thirty days per month, (any portion of an hour less than thirty minutes not to count, any portion of an hour thirty minutes or over to count as one hour) with a minimum compensation of twenty-five cents for each call for which one hour's service shall, if required, be rendered. All telegraphers are to report for duty on Sundays at their regular hours without extra compensation, when, if not required for work other than to attend to regular passenger trains, they will be excused by proper authority.'

#### *Item 2.—Leave of absence.*

That the telegraphers should withdraw and abandon their claim for leave of absence without pay.

#### *Item 3.—Minimum pay.*

That paragraph 21 of the said schedule, dated July 15, 1904, be amended by providing that the minimum salary per month for agent and telegrapher with dwelling, fuel and light, on main line, shall be \$45 per month, and on branch lines \$43 per month, instead of \$40 and \$37, respectively, and that such minimum wage without dwelling, fuel and light, shall be \$50 on main line and \$48 on branch lines, instead of \$45 and \$42, respectively, and that the salary of all other telegraphers, who are not also agents, shall be \$45 on main line and \$43 on branch lines, instead of \$40 and \$37, respectively. In other respects the said paragraph 21 shall stand.

We further recommend that the above recommendations shall take effect on March 1, 1905, and shall continue and be accepted by both parties for a period of three years thereafter.

Witness our hands and seals this twentieth day of February, A.D. 1905.

(Signed), J. V. TEETZEL, (L.S.)

Witness,

Chairman.

(Signed), W. WALKER PERRY.

(Signed), J. H. HALL, (L.S.)

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## MINORITY REPORT.

By a ruling of the board early in the history of the arbitration, the subject-matter of the arbitration was confined to three demands made by the telegraphers:—

1. An increase in the minimum wage.
2. Overtime pay for Sunday work.
3. Two weeks' holidays with pay during each year, in certain cases with an alternative of two weeks' extra pay.

In my view, the duty which the arbitrators have to perform is a judicial duty. Under the tenth section of the Railway Labour Disputes Act, their duty is to 'consider what would be reasonable and proper to be done by either of the parties with a view to putting an end to the difference,' and to make their 'recommendations with a view to its removal and the prevention of its recurrence.'

It appears to me that our duty, therefore, is to consider whether it would be reasonable or proper for the company to make the concessions which the telegraphers demanded or any one or more of them, and to make our recommendations accordingly, and that duty, in my opinion, ought to be performed by a judicial application of legal principles.

In this particular case we have not to determine the rights of the parties according to the contract now existing between them, but if the dispute had been upon the construction of that contract, or upon an allegation that one party or the other had broken its provisions, we should, it must be conceded, have been compelled to interpret the contract in the one case to determine whether its provisions had been broken in the other, by the judicial application of legal principles of which I have spoken, and our functions cannot be made other than judicial by the nature of the dispute. If they are judicial in the cases supposed, they must equally be judicial in the case of the present, or indeed any dispute to which the statute is applied.

The fundamental error in the majority award seems to me to be the departure of the majority of the board from judicial rules of conduct in dealing with the matters in dispute.

There does not appear to me to be any reason for departing from certain well established, and indeed elementary, principles of law in conducting the inquiry and making the recommendations. The telegraphers are endeavouring to disturb the present status, and upon them, it seems clear, rests the burden of satisfying the arbitrators that the demands made are reasonable and proper to be conceded.

If the dispute had arisen out of an attempt by the management to impose new terms upon the telegraphers, the burden of proof would, in my opinion, have similarly been upon the management, and in the absence of evidence clearly satisfying the board that the new terms were reasonable and proper to be imposed, it would, in my opinion, have been the duty of the board to recommend against the imposition of the proposed new terms.

It also seems clear to me that our duty is to determine the questions raised upon a consideration of the evidence which has been placed before us. I do not see why the power to take evidence was conferred upon us if we are at liberty to make speculative recommendations without evidence.

I have thought it proper to indicate my view of the principles upon which we should proceed, and in the departure from which I am unable to accompany the majority of the board.

With regard to the first demand, viz., an increase in the minimum rate of wage, three main considerations were advanced on behalf of the telegraphers. They were:—

(a) That the increased cost of living had made the present minimum wage not a living wage.

(b) That the duties and responsibilities of the men at the minimum stations had been substantially increased since the present minimum was fixed.

(c) That certain other roads, viz., the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Michigan Central Railway and the Intercolonial Railway had each fixed a minimum wage in excess of the Grand Trunk Railway minimum.

The first inquiry then is: Is there evidence before the arbitrators which ought to satisfy them, judicially, that the existing minimum is, by reason of the increased cost of living, less than a fair living wage? In dealing with this inquiry it is proper to say that there is some general evidence that the cost of living has been generally increased, but that is only one step towards establishing the proposition put forward. There is no evidence whatever that any of the telegraphers who are receiving the minimum wage are not able to live fairly upon it, which is the other step. It was noticeable that men filling the minimum stations were not called to give evidence upon the subject. I do not see how we can say that, as a result of what has been proved and argued, the arbitrators are judicially satisfied upon the evidence that this first ground, put forward as making an increase reasonable and proper, has been established.

With respect to the alleged increase in duty and responsibility, some attempt to establish such alleged increase was made, but the evidence was in itself far from convincing, and was completely met by the evidence given on behalf of the company.

It does not appear to me that the fact that a higher minimum exists in the case of the other roads named is at all relevant, without proof that the conditions underlying the policies of the other roads named, in respect of the minimum wage, are substantially similar to the conditions existing with regard to the same question between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its telegraphers. No such evidence was offered, and it would, in my view, be the purest speculation to say, without any such evidence, that the minimum which was presumably fair in the one case is fair also in the other case.

I do not suppose that any person professing to exercise judicial functions would determine that A. ought to be paid the same wages as B. without having in evidence the circumstances which have brought about the fixing of B.'s wage.

But, besides the absence of such proof, a comparison of the wages paid telegraphers of all classes by the Grand Trunk Railway Company with those paid by the others roads named, shows that the average wage paid by the former is at least as high as, and it is apparently higher than the average wage paid by any of the other roads.

With regard to the second demand, it was, during the early stages of the arbitration, contended that the prevailing monthly wage fixed with reference to the fact that the telegraphers are, in some cases, required to work on Sunday, and it was alleged that when the change was made in 1897 from the daily to the monthly method of payment, the Sundays were added in to make the whole year, and added in at the then prevailing daily rate. Against this, however, it is to be said that the monthly rate prevailed in some portions of the Grand Trunk Railway system prior to the change, and in those cases the change does not seem to have had any effect. But, beyond this, I do not think that it was shown that full allowance was made for the added Sundays. In many and perhaps most cases there was some alteration to the benefit of those who did not then work on Sunday but were afterwards required to do so. It is extremely difficult to measure this, and I do not think that, having regard to the daily rates of pay previously existing and to the monthly rates which took their place, it is shown that the monthly rates made adequate allowance, in the majority of cases at all events, where Sunday work was afterwards for the first time required.

I should have been prepared, therefore, to join in an award implementing the Sunday allowance in certain cases so as to make it adequate in the sense I have indicated. The award of the majority, however, seems to me to go too far. It applies the rule to all who work on Sunday, while, upon the evidence, those who were working on Sunday before the change and were paid by the day were paid for so working and continue to be so paid since the change.

As the award, however, is not unanimous in other respects, and as I find myself, therefore, unable to sign it, this divergence of view does not affect the result.

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With regard to the demand for two weeks' vacation each year without loss of pay, this demand cannot, I think, be sustained upon the evidence. For the reasons which I have already indicated in dealing with the question of the minimum wage, I do not think the fact that some of the other companies give their telegraphers this privilege has, in the absence of the class of evidence to which I have there alluded, any relevancy. It does not appear to me to be reasonable and proper that this demand should be acceded to, and I understand that in this respect the arbitrators all agree.

Dated February 20, 1905.

(Signed), GEO. F. SHEPLEY.

Witness:

(Signed), W. WALKER PERRY.

The award of the Board of Arbitrators was forwarded to the Honourable the Minister of Labour by the chairman of the board, and duly certified copies were immediately forwarded by the minister to the representatives of the parties to the disputes. Copies of the award were printed and distributed by the department to the press throughout the Dominion and to parties who made application for the same. The report was published at length in many of the newspapers of the Dominion, and commented upon or referred to in nearly all. In this way the public was given an opportunity of forming an intelligent view of the questions at issue, and a definitely shaped public opinion brought to bear upon the parties, which it would have been difficult for them to have ignored. As already stated, there is nothing in the Railway Labour Disputes Act to compel the acceptance of an award of a board of arbitrators under the Act, save for the pressure of public opinion, as this may cause itself to be felt in consequence of the disclosures made by an investigation and the award of the arbitrators. In the case of this dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its telegraphers, the award was not immediately accepted by the company, though the telegraphers were agreeable to its acceptance. It was followed, however, by further conferences between the representatives of the company and the telegraphers, which resulted in a two years' agreement being drawn up, which became effective on June 1, the most important feature of which was an increase in the minimum rate to be paid telegraphers by the company of \$2.50 per month.

The following is a statement of the minimum salaries per month before and after the change, as applicable to telegraphers in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway Company on lines east of the Detroit and St. Clair rivers:—

	ON MAIN LINES.		ON BRANCH LINES.	
	Prior to Change.	Present Rate.	Prior to Change.	Present Rate.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Agent and telegrapher with dwelling, fuel and light	40 00	42 50	39 50	37 00
Agent and telegrapher without dwelling, fuel and light	45 00	47 50	42 00	44 50
Telegraphers	49 00	42 50	37 00	39 50
Relieving telegraphers or telegraphers relieving agents	.....	70 00	.....	70 00

A regular telegrapher called away from home to relieve a telegrapher will be paid a minimum rate of \$5 more than his regular salary.

Other clauses of the new schedule affecting wages and hours were as follows:—

12. If telegraphers are required to attend switch or semaphore lamps, they will receive \$1 per month for six or less such lights and 50 cents per month for each additional switch or semaphore light at such station. Nothing in this article will relieve telegraphers from their responsibilities under the rules.

13. Telegraphers will not be required to work on Sundays or the following legal holidays, viz.: New Year's Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day and Christmas Day, except when necessary to protect the company's interest.

14. Company's dwellings occupied by telegraphers will be kept in good repair at the company's expense.

15. Present arrangements of permitting telegraphers to accept commissions from express and telegraph companies doing business on the Grand Trunk premises will be continued.

16. At offices where one or two telegraphers are employed, twelve consecutive hours, including meal hours, will constitute a day's work. At offices where more than two telegraphers are employed, ten consecutive hours, including meal hours, will constitute a day's work.

A reasonable time will be granted for noon-day meal between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., or any other time when requested; failing to be granted such time, one hour overtime will be allowed.

17. Overtime will be computed pro rata on stated salary, but in no case less than 25 cents per hour.

A telegrapher will not be required, except in cases of emergency, to be on duty so as not to leave him eight consecutive hours off duty in the twenty-four.

In computing overtime, less than thirty minutes will not be counted, thirty minutes and less than sixty minutes will be considered an hour; special or emergency calls and up to one hour's service in connection therewith will be paid at 45 cents per call; after one hour overtime rate to apply.

A telegrapher required to attend a regular scheduled train on main lines within three hours after his regular hours of duty will be allowed one hour overtime.

18. This article with its subsections applies to branch lines only.

(1.) Where a telegrapher is required to attend a regular schedule passenger train, mixed or way-freight train, and in order to do so is required to be on duty beyond twelve consecutive hours, he will receive the following sums per month to be added to his salary:—

If required to meet such train within 1 hour. . . . .	\$3 00
If required to meet such train after 1 and within 2 hours. . . . .	4 00
If required to meet such train after 2 hours and within 3 hours. . . . .	5 00
If required to meet such train after 3 hours and within 4 hours. . . . .	6 00

Fractions of an hour to be computed as in article 17.

(2.) An employee whose salary, including receipts from all sources during the preceding year, exceeds \$60 per month, will not be entitled to the additional allowances provided for by this rule.

(3.) The extra pay provided for by this rule is to compensate telegraphers for the inconvenience of their twelve hours' duty not being consecutive, and it not otherwise to interfere with the allowances for overtime under article 17.

#### REGULATIONS UNDER THE ACT.

Section 24 of the Railway Labour Disputes Act provides that the Minister of Labour may from time to time make or alter regulations as to the time within which anything authorized in the Act shall be done, or as to other matters which appear necessary to the effectual working of the Act. Under this provision the minister on July 28, 1904, issued a number of regulations which appeared in the *Canada Gazette* of the

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following day. The full text of the regulations in question, as published in the *Canada Gazette* for July 29-30, is as follows :—

1. The person to be named as the third member of the Committee of Conciliation, Mediation and Investigation, referred to in the third section of said Act, shall be named by the parties to the difference, or by the two members of such committee appointed thereto by the said parties respectively, within three days after being required by the minister so to do, or within such further time as, on application to the minister and cause shown, he may grant.

2. The time to be allowed the committee under section four of the Act to effect an amicable settlement by conciliation and mediation, and to report the same before the difference may be referred to arbitration, shall not exceed seven days from the date of the establishment of the committee, or such additional number of days as the minister from time to time, on cause shown, may grant.

3. If the committee fails to effect an amicable settlement the parties to the difference shall, within three days after such failure, signify in writing to the minister whether or not it is acceptable to them that the said committee act as a board of arbitrators.

In case of objection by either party to its representative on the said committee acting as a member of the Board of Arbitrators, or to the chairman of said committee being a member of the Board of Arbitrators, a new representative or new representatives, as the case may be, on the Board of Arbitrators shall be appointed in place of the member or members of the committee objected to in like manner and time as is provided in respect of the appointment of the original members of the said committee.

4. Whenever it becomes necessary to appoint a successor to a member of the committee or board, such appointment shall be made in like manner and time as is provided in respect of the original member of the committee or board.

4. Subsection II. The report of the Board of Arbitrators shall be made within fourteen days from the establishment of the board, or within such further time as on application to the minister, and cause shown either before or after the expiry of the said fourteen days he may grant.

5. Any extension of time as aforesaid may be granted either before or after the expiry of the time specified as aforesaid, and shall be in writing signed by the minister.

The following table will show the nature of disputes which have been referred for settlement under the Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903, together with particulars as to the action of the department, disposition, &c. :—

TABLE SHOWING INTERVENTION OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR IN THE SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES ON RAILWAYS UNDER THE RAILWAY LABOUR DISPUTES ACT, 1903.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, V. A. E. No. 13.

Locality.	Class of Employees affected.	Cause of Dispute.	Numbers affected.	Date of application to Department for its intervention.	Action of Department.	Disposition.
Points on Grand Trunk Railway Company's lines East of Detroit and St. Clair Rivers.	Telegraphers.	Refusal of Grand Trunk Railway Company to grant demands of Telegraphers on three points in new wage schedule, viz.: Payment for Sunday work allowance of annual vacation without loss of time, and increase in minimum salary.	750	April 25, 1904.	July 24, 1904. Referred by Minister of Labour to Conciliation Committee. August 27. Minister of Labour established Board of Arbitration.	Feb. 29, 1905. Award of Board of Arbitration handed out. Allowance for Sunday work and increase of minimum salary recommended; annual vacation disapproved.



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V. ROYAL COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS  
BY THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

An account was given in the Annual Report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year 1903-04, of the appointment of the Royal Commission to inquire into the employment of aliens by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, in connection with surveys on the new transcontinental line, and of the work of the commission to the close of that year.\*

The commission was issued to His Honour Judge Winchester on May 23, 1904, on the recommendation of the honourable the Minister of Labour, and was issued as the result of representations made to the Department of Labour by the Dominion Institute of Amalgamated Engineering, and other persons, to the effect that citizens of the United States and non-residents of Canada were being employed by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, to the exclusion of Canadians and British subjects. The Department of Labour being unable to ascertain the facts by correspondence with the company, the commission was appointed to inquire fully into the representations which had been made.

The commissioner was directed to ascertain the names, nationality, nature and time of employment, remuneration and actual bona fide place of residence at the time of employment of each of the persons theretofore, or at the time employed in connection with the surveys of the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and also to ascertain the names of all Canadians or bona fide residents of Canada who had made application for such employment, the nature of the employment applied for, and the result of their applications. The commissioner was required to report to the Minister of Labour the result of his investigations, together with the evidence taken before him, and any opinions he might see fit to express thereon. Mr. H. M. Mowat, K.C., of Toronto, was appointed counsel to represent the government before the Commission, it being the desire of the government that the inquiry should be as complete and thorough as possible. Mr. G. G. V. Ardouin, of the staff of the Department of Labour, was appointed stenographer to report the evidence.

After due notice in the press, His Honour Judge Winchester entered upon the inquiry and proceeded to take evidence under the Commission at Montreal on May 30. After a sitting of three days in Montreal, the Commission proceeded to the west, and sittings were held during the month of June at Winnipeg, Manitoba; Edmonton and Regina, in the North-west Territories, and at North Bay, Ont.

During July witnesses were examined at Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto and Kingston. In all over 120 witnesses were examined, including the general manager and assistant engineer of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, the divisional, district, office

\*See report of the Department of Labour for the year ended June 30, 1904, page 76.  
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and assistant engineers, and a number of transitmen, draughtsmen, levellers, topographers and others in the employ of the company. A number of Canadian engineers, who had made application to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for employment but failed to secure positions, also gave evidence before the Commission. The opinion of leading engineers as to the qualifications and capabilities of Canadian engineers for work in connection with these surveys was also obtained. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company was represented by counsel at the several sittings of the Commission. The inquiry was not confined to the examination of witnesses under oath, but included personal examination by the commissioner and government counsel of letters and documents in the offices of the company in the localities visited.

Sittings of the Commission were held at Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, and again at Montreal, during July and early in August. When the taking of evidence was completed the commissioner contemplated that it might be some time before his report could be forwarded to the Minister of Labour.

Interim reports by the commissioner were forwarded during the course of the inquiry to the Department of Labour, naming a number of employees and officials of the Grand Trunk Pacific as liable to deportation. These reports were transmitted at once to the Department of Justice for the purpose of securing the deportation of the parties therein named and warrants were issued by the Attorney General, under the Act, for their apprehension and deportation.

The full report of His Honour Judge Winchester was presented to parliament by the Honourable Sir William Mulock, Minister of Labour, on March 1. The report covered 65 printed pages, and the evidence 593 pages, there being also a copy of the commission and the Order in Council referring to it, and an index to the names of witnesses and places at which evidence was taken. The report was carefully arranged, so as to show at a glance, with the assistance of sub-headings, the several topics dealt with.

In his report, the commissioner outlined the extent of the inquiry and dealt in detail with the applications of Canadians and the appointments which had been made by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company to the positions of assistant chief engineer, harbour engineer, division engineer, district and assistant engineers, office engineers and clerks. A considerable portion of the report dealt with the methods adopted in making appointments to the surveying parties, in which connection evidence was quoted to show that distinct efforts had been made to secure the appointment of American in preference to Canadian engineers. The report concluded with the statement as to the capability and availability of Canadians for the positions which had been given to aliens, and with the following statement as to the opinion of the commissioner upon the evidence taken before him during the investigation :—

‘I am of the opinion that here was no earnest endeavour made to obtain Canadian engineers for the location of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway by those having authority to employ such; that had such an effort been made there would have been no difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number capable not only of locating but of constructing the whole work. In the word ‘engineers’ I include all from the chief engineer and har-

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bour engineer to the transitmen, draughtsmen, levellers and topographers. There was, however, a very earnest desire to obtain American engineers for the work, and in some cases applications were made to the heads of other railway companies to relieve men for the purpose of having them brought to Canada to be employed on this road. . . . I find, also, from the evidence, that the Canadian engineers are not inferior to the American engineers for the work in question, but, having a superior knowledge of the country, they are better qualified for that work. I also desire to state that the Canadian engineers are not asking for protection for themselves, but merely desire that no discrimination be made against them. That discrimination has been made against them, in my opinion, there is no doubt.'

The result of the appointment of this Commission, and the report of the commissioner was that out of 24 persons reported against by His Honour Judge Winchester, 15 left the service of the company in consequence of the steps taken by the government to enforce the provisions of the Alien Labour Act. Some of these parties were deported at the express instance of the Attorney General, and others left to escape the consequences of violating the Alien Labour Act. While this was the immediate effect it was by no means the most important. The publicity given to the whole subject during the course of the investigation, in the press and through the publication and distribution of the report and evidence by the Department of Labour, as well as from the discussions in parliament, helped to create a public opinion so strong and clearly defined that a better guarantee was afforded for the protection of Canadians and British subjects in the matter of employment in connection with the construction of the new transcontinental railway than was likely to have been afforded in any other way. How far-reaching in its effects this may prove it is impossible to say.

The report of the commissioner and the evidence were published by the Department of Labour, and copies distributed on application to interested parties. As the only persons attached to the Commission besides the commissioner, were the solicitor appointed by the government and one of the clerks of the Department of Labour, who acted as reporter, the whole work of transcribing the evidence, of preparing the report for publication and distribution, fell upon the members of the staff of the Department of Labour, and had to be performed by them in addition to their regular duties.

## VI. APPOINTMENT OF ROYAL COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS BY THE PÈRE MARQUETTE RAILWAY COMPANY.

On April 20, 1905, a Royal Commission was issued to His Honour Judge Winchester, of Toronto, to inquire into the alleged employment of aliens, to the exclusion of Canadian citizens and British subjects, by the Père Marquette Railway Company upon that portion of the company's line operated in Canada, and on the 22nd of the month Judge Winchester commenced the examination of witnesses under the commission.

The commission was issued as a result of strong representations made to the Minister of Labour in reference to the continued violation by the Père Marquette Railway Company of the Alien Labour Law.

It was alleged that since the Père Marquette system of Michigan, U.S., obtained control of the Canadian portion of the Lake Erie & Detroit River Railway, (Erie & Huron.) it had been persistently replacing Canadian employees of the old system by employees from the United States.

Before a commission was appointed the Honourable the Minister of Labour commissioned Mr. Joseph T. Marks, the editor of the *Industrial Banner*, of London, Ont., to inquire into the matter and prepare a confidential report for the consideration of the government.

Mr. Marks began his investigation at once and performed his work in a manner highly satisfactory to the department, and, through his report to the Minister of Labour presented on March 31, evidence was obtained which confirmed the representations which had been made to the government; the Honourable the Minister of Labour thereupon recommended to His Excellency in Council the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the matter.

In the recommendation to Council, it was stated that complaints had been made to the effect that aliens not being *bona fide* residents of Canada, had been and were being employed by the Père Marquette Railway Company upon that portion of the company's line operated in Canada to the exclusion of Canadian citizens and British subjects, and that for some time past the company had been pursuing the policy of discharging Canadians and filling their positions with aliens imported to Canada in violation of the provisions of the Alien Labour Law; that it was expedient to ascertain whether and, if so, to what extent the complaint was well founded, and for that purpose that an inquiry be made to ascertain the names, nationality, nature and time of employment, remuneration and actual *bona fide* residence at the time of employment of the alleged aliens, and that an inquiry be had as to the names of all Canadians or *bona fide* residents of Canada who had been in the employ of the Père Marquette Railway Company and who had been discharged or had left the company's employ on account of such importation of aliens.

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The recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Labour was forwarded to Council on April 5, and was approved by His Excellency in Council on the 11th, and a commission was thereafter issued to His Honour Judge Winchester to conduct the necessary inquiry.

Mr. Albert O. Jefferys, K.C., of London, Ont., was appointed counsel to represent the government of Canada before the Commission, and the commissioner was required to report his findings to the Minister of Labour with all possible despatch. Mr. Marks was retained to assist the commissioner and the government counsel during the inquiry.

His Honour Judge Winchester received the commission on April 21, and proceeded at once to London, Ont., where he commenced the examination of witnesses and documents on Monday, the 24th of the month. The examination of documents and witnesses was continued at the company's offices at St. Thomas on the following day, and the examination of witnesses during the days immediately following at St. Thomas and Toronto. Thirty-eight witnesses in all were examined during the month, five of whom were produced on behalf of the company. Mr. J. H. Coburn, barrister, represented the company before the Commission.

On May 19 the Honourable Sir William Mulock, Minister of Labour, laid the report of the commissioner on the Table of the House of Commons. The commissioner in his report recited the steps taken during the progress of the inquiry, dealt with the condition of the Père Marquette Railway in Canada, and gave the names of Canadians who had been discharged, or had left the company's employ because of the importation of aliens, and also the names and positions of aliens who, the commissioner found, had been brought into Canada in violation of the provisions of the Alien Labour Act. In this connection the commissioner stated:

'I find the following officials and servants came into Canada, being assisted in the way of transportation from the United States to Canada, under contract or agreement, parol or special, express or implied, made previous to their importation, or immigration, to perform labour or service in Canada, and that, in my opinion, they are liable to deportation by the Attorney General of Canada under the sixth section of the Act, namely:—John Samuel Pyeatt, superintendent; Everett E. Cain, trainmaster; James R. Gilhula, chief despatcher; Owen S. Leseur, assistant engineer; George M. Osborne, instrument man; John William O'Loughlin, stenographer; John McManamy, master mechanic; Werner C. Groening, general foreman; Charles Franklin Shoemaker, foreman boilermaker; Charles H. Shoemaker, boilermaker; William L. Huncker, store-keeper; all residing at the present time at St. Thomas; and Edgar Britton, district passenger agent, at present residing at London, Ontario.

'The evidence shows conclusively that the positions filled by these men could be as well filled by Canadian citizens and British subjects.

'In my opinion, the policy of the present management of the Père Marquette Railway Company was to fill the higher positions with Americans, and, with that in view, they appointed Mr. Pyeatt and other officials to take charge of the work at St. Thomas, and Mr. Edgar Britton, district passenger agent, at London.

'That there was a discrimination against Canadians is abundantly shown by the evidence.'

Upon the receipt of the report of His Honour Judge Winchester, the Honourable the Minister of Labour immediately communicated the findings of the Commission to

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the Honourable the Attorney General, and requested that the Attorney General cause the persons named in the commissioner's report as having been brought into Canada in violation of the provisions of the Act to be immediately returned to the United States.

Warrants were subsequently issued by the Honourable the Attorney General for execution, to the Commissioner of Dominion Police, but prior to their execution the several parties were notified that it appearing from the report of the Royal Commission appointed, to inquire into the matter, that they had been brought into Canada at the instance of the Père Marquette Railway Company in contravention of the provisions of the Alien Labour Act, their deportation from Canada had been ordered, and that warrants to that end had been issued by the Attorney General of Canada to the Chief of the Dominion Police.

The Commissioner of Dominion Police was instructed before executing the warrants to allow the parties a reasonable time to leave the country, and in the case of the chief officials some days were allowed in order that the business of the company might not be seriously embarrassed in consequence of the deportation.

Immediately after receiving notification of their liability to be deported, Mr. Edgar Britton, passenger agent at London, and Mr. William Hunker, storekeeper at St. Thomas, left the company's employ and returned of their own accord to the United States.

The first warrants to be issued were those against Mr. James R. Gilhula and Mr. Everett E. Cain, chief train despatcher and train-master respectively, at St. Thomas, Ont. The warrants were issued by the Attorney General, directing their arrest and requiring the official charged with the duty 'to return them to the country whence they came.' The warrants were executed on June 2. Immediately upon their arrest, the parties obtained writs of Habeas Corpus, which obliged the Commissioner of Dominion Police, who had made the arrests, to produce the persons in his custody before Justice Anglin at Toronto, and to state the reasons for their detention. Upon this being done, Messrs. J. S. Robinson and J. B. Mackenzie, counsel for the prisoners, moved for orders for their discharge from custody, and Mr. Shepley, K.C., for the Attorney General, showed cause against the motions.

The argument was heard at Toronto on June 9 and 10. At the conclusion of the argument, Mr. Justice Anglin reserved his decision, which was subsequently rendered on June 16. The court held that the Act of the Dominion Parliament (60-61 Vict., c. 11, as amended by 1 Edward VII., c. 13) 'to restrict the importation and employment of aliens' was beyond the powers of the Dominion parliament to pass, for the reason that, in compelling the return of such aliens to the United States it had authorized certain acts to be done beyond the territorial limits of Canada, this being an exercise of jurisdiction which could only be, but had not been, conferred on the Dominion parliament by the parliament of Great Britain.

On June 26, the view of the government in reference to the judgment pronounced by Mr. Justice Anglin was given in the House of Commons by the Honourable the

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Minister of Justice, who stated that some of the provisions of the Alien Labour Law had been declared *ultra vires*, that the government did not agree with that judgment, and that it was the government's intention to apply to the Privy Council for leave to appeal. This application was subsequently made, and an appeal taken.\* The appeal had not been heard at the close of the fiscal year.

The report of His Honour Judge Winchester, and the evidence taken before him as commissioner, were ordered to be printed by parliament. The publicity given to this matter by the publication of the proceedings of the Commission in the press, the distribution of the report and evidence by the department and by discussions in parliament, had the effect of stopping further importation of aliens to fill places being occupied by Canadians, and may very properly be presumed to have been the means of creating and shaping a strong public opinion, which may be expected to operate to the advantage of Canadians and British subjects generally in connection with industrial employment.

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\* For the full text of the judgment of Mr. Justice Anglin and the argument of the parties, see the *Labour Gazette*, vol. VI., No. 1, pages 58 to 62.

VII.—ROYAL COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO THE IMMIGRATION OF ITALIAN LABOURERS TO MONTREAL, AND ALLEGED FRAUDULENT PRACTICES OF EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

INVESTIGATION OF INFLUX OF ITALIAN LABOURERS INTO CANADA.

An important investigation was conducted by the Deputy Minister of Labour into the large importation of Italian labourers into Canada during the spring of 1904, with a view to discovering the causes of the large number of Italian labourers coming to this country and of preventing a further influx. Between six and eight thousand came either direct from Italy or the United States, via the city of Montreal, during the spring months of the year, and during May and June the number of Italians without employment in the city of Montreal was such as to occasion considerable hardship among the Italians, as well as great discontent among Canadian workmen in that city. The Deputy Minister of Labour personally investigated the matter during the month of June, and presented his report to the government on the 11th of that month. During his investigation, the Deputy Minister received such positive evidence of extensive and fraudulent practices, that, in his report, he recommended that in the public interest, the matter should be further inquired into under oath by a Royal Commission appointed for the purpose.

On the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Labour, a Commission was issued to His Honour Judge Winchester, on June 20, the inquiry by the commissioner to include the circumstances which had induced Italian labourers to come to the city of Montreal from other countries during the year, the persons engaged directly or indirectly in promoting their immigration, and the means and methods adopted in bringing about such immigration. The commissioner, owing to other duties, was unable to enter upon this inquiry until July, but an immediate effect of the investigation by the Deputy Minister and the appointment of the Commission was to put a sudden and effectual stop to further importations, and also to occasion the parties who were primarily responsible for the original influx to find ways and means of ridding the labour market in Montreal of the burden placed upon it by the presence of so large a number of unemployed. Immediate steps were also taken by the responsible parties to make amends for some of the fraudulent practices which they had carried on.

THE TAKING OF EVIDENCE.

His Honour Judge Winchester commenced the taking of evidence on July 21. Mr. H. M. Mowat, K.C., represented the Dominion government as counsel, and the evidence was recorded by Mr. G. G. V. Ardouin, of the staff of the Department of Labour. Counsel were also present on behalf of the Italian Immigration Aid Society of Montreal, and of certain employment agencies whose operations had been called into question. Sittings were continued on the 22nd, 23rd, 25th and 26th of the month.



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In all over sixty-three witnesses were examined, among them being the Italian consul, the mayor of Montreal, the president of the Italian Immigration Aid Society, Mr. Honoré Gervais, M.P., Messrs. Antonio Cordasco and Alberto Dini, Italian employment agents; Mr. G. E. Burns, special labour agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, as well as a number of Italian labourers, and others.

## REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE IMMIGRATION OF ITALIAN LABOURERS TO MONTREAL DURING 1904.\*

The report of the commissioner and the evidence taken were laid upon the table of the House of Commons by the Honourable the Minister of Labour, Sir William Mulock, on May 19.† The report covered 41 pages, and the evidence 170 pages. A copy of the Commission and of the Order in Council under which it was granted accompanied the report, together with an index of the names of witnesses examined and of the places at which evidence was taken.

The report outlined at length the proceedings of the Commission and summed up the circumstances which, in the mind of the commissioner, had induced the large influx of Italian labourers in the beginning of the year. The fraudulent practices of one Cordasco were dealt with at length as well as the methods adopted by other employment agencies in the city of Montreal. The treatment of immigrants by agencies in Montreal, the extortions of Cordasco, the over-charges for provisions supplied by him, and the fees collected from labourers, were all dealt with in special detail. In conclusion the commissioner stated that the evidence fully established the fact that the large influx of Italian immigrants into Montreal in the early part of 1904 was the result of advertisements and representations of Cordasco, acting with the assistance of steamship agencies in Italy and the co-operation of one Burns, special labour agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In the commissioner's opinion Cordasco's main object was to compel men thus brought into the country to pay him the large sums he was shown to have received, and this he was enabled to do by Mr. Burns refusing to employ any Italians except through him. Mr. Burns, the report states, further assisted him in obtaining steamship agencies which it was his evident intention to use in carrying out his object and in making further extortions.

The commissioner recommended that the city of Montreal should pass a by-law similar to that in force in Toronto respecting intelligence offices, which provides that every person keeping an intelligence office for registering the names and residences of, and giving information to, labourers, workmen, clerks, domestic servants, &c., should procure a license before being permitted to carry on business, and fixes a penalty for extortion, false representation, &c., at a maximum fine of \$50 for each offence or imprisonment for a period not to exceed six months.

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\* Copies of the report and evidence may be obtained on application to the Department of Labour, Canada.

† See the *Labour Gazette*, vol. V., No. 1, p. 55, 1904, for an account of the appointment of this commission.

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As already stated, the immediate effect of the inquiry into the large influx of Italian labourers into Montreal was to put a stop to this influx and to relieve the critical condition of the labour market in that city and other parts of Canada in consequence of the heavy immigration of this particular class of labourers. More important, perhaps, were the results which followed from the exposure of the fraudulent practices of certain of the employment agencies in Montreal. Prosecutions were commenced against Cordasco and successfully maintained by some of the Italians who had had money fraudulently extorted from them by him.

To prevent other actions, Cordasco refunded the sum of \$2,017.25 of moneys received by him from Italian labourers. Steps were also taken by the companies immediately concerned to see that in connection with their business there should be future immunity from the frauds exposed.

The most important and far-reaching result, however, was the introduction in the House of Commons of a bill making it a criminal offence for parties to induce labourers to come to Canada under false pretences, or, in other words, through methods similar to those adopted by the fraudulent agencies in Montreal. The Bill introduced in the House is as follows:—

#### 4-5 EDWARD VII., CHAP. 16.

##### AN ACT RESPECTING FALSE REPRESENTATION TO INDUCE OR DETER IMMIGRATION.\*

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Every person who does, in Canada, anything for the purpose of causing or procuring the publication or circulation, by advertisement or otherwise, in a country outside of Canada, of false representations as to the opportunities for employment in Canada, or as to the state of the labour market in Canada, intended or adapted to encourage or induce, or to deter or prevent, the immigration into Canada of persons resident in that country, or who does anything in Canada for the purpose of causing or procuring the communication to any resident of such country of any such false representations, shall, if any such false representations are thereafter so published, circulated or communicated, be guilty of an offence, and liable, on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, to a penalty of not more than one thousand dollars and not less than fifty dollars for each offence.

The publicity given to the fraudulent practices of employment agencies as a consequence of the investigation by the commissioner, the comments on the proceedings in the press, the publication and distribution of the report and evidence of the Commission by the Department of Labour, the discussion in parliament and the consequent legislation, may rightly be assumed to have had a wholesome influence in checking similar practices in other parts of the Dominion, and in creating a public sentiment which may be expected to guard the interests of labour in this particular.

\* This Act was assented to on July 20, 1905.

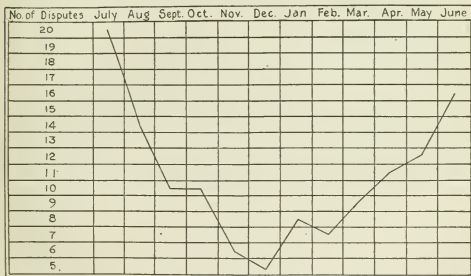
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### VIII. STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

During the year 1904-05 there were 89 trade disputes in existence in Canada, each involving not less than 6 persons and lasting for not less than twenty-four hours, of which 14 commenced before the beginning of the fiscal year. In these disputes, there were approximately 12,750 workpeople directly involved, and 3,092 indirectly, making a total of 15,842. The persons indirectly involved include only those belonging to the establishments directly affected, who were compelled to stop work on account of the actions of their fellow employees and not of their own accord. The loss of time in working days amounted approximately to 219,099.

The number of trade disputes in existence during each month diminished steadily from July to December, 1904, but from February until June, 1905, there was an increase in each month. There was one dispute more in existence during January than in February. The following diagram illustrates the variations in the number of disputes in existence during each month from July, 1904, to June, 1905:—

DIAGRAM SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING EACH MONTH FROM JULY, 1904, TO JUNE, 1905.

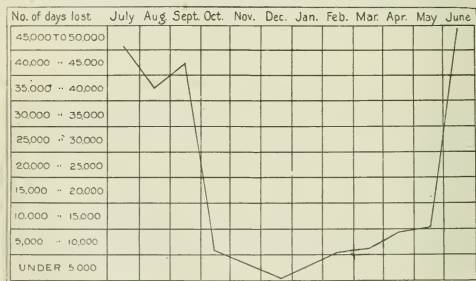


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A somewhat similar result is shown in the variation from month to month with regard to the loss of time in working days owing to trade disputes. While it has been possible to state the loss of time approximately only, on account of the impossibility of obtaining exact information on this point in many cases, the estimates for each dispute have been carefully made, and the result may be regarded as sufficiently accurate to indicate fairly closely the extent of the loss to working people through this cause. The months in which the greatest losses occurred were July, 1904, and June, 1905. In August, 1904, there was a smaller amount of time lost than in the previous month, but there was an increase again in September. From that time until the end of the year there was a rapid decrease from month to month. For the next six months the amount of time lost steadily increased, the month of June, 1905, showing the greatest amount of time lost of any month in the fiscal year.

The following diagram illustrates the variations in the loss of time during the year :—

DIAGRAM SHOWING LOSS OF TIME IN WORKING DAYS THROUGH TRADE DISPUTES BY MONTHS DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.



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## MAGNITUDE OF TRADE DISPUTES.

The following table shows the number of workpeople involved in trade disputes in Canada, by months, during the year ended June 30, 1905. Only the persons are included who were affected for the first time in each respective month.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.  
STATISTICAL TABLES, V. A. R. No. 14.

## TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED IN TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1905.

Month.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
July	3,215	575	3,790
August	1,293	1,801	3,093
September	1,250		1,250
October	311	96	407
November	126	65	191
December	46		46
January	476	204	680
February	117	72	189
March	351	4	355
April	607	60	667
May	557	166	723
June	4,104	50	4,084
Total.	12,750	3,662	15,812

The magnitude of the trade disputes by months is further illustrated in the following table, from which it may be seen that twenty-three disputes involved less than twenty-five persons and only four affected a thousand persons or more:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.  
STATISTICAL TABLES, V. A. R. No. 15.

## TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF WORKMEN INVOLVED IN TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA WHICH BEGAN DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1905.

Magnitude.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.												Total
	July.	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	
2 000 and over			1										1
1 000 to 2 000	1		1										2
500 to 1 000			1										3
300 to 500													
200 to 300				1			1			1			3
100 to 200	1	1					1		2		2		9
50 to 100	1	2	1	3			1	1		3	2		17
25 to 50	2			2	2				2	2	3		16
6 to 25	1	1		2		3	4	2	2	2	4	2	23
Total.	6	6	3	8	2	3	7	3	6	8	11	12	75

## LOSS OF TIME IN WORKING DAYS.

The loss of time in working days through trade disputes, which amounted approximately to 219,099 days, was distributed as follows among the different months:—

<i>Loss in Working Days.</i>	
July . . . . .	46,500
August . . . . .	37,000
September . . . . .	42,250
October . . . . .	5,250
November . . . . .	3,800
December . . . . .	620
January . . . . .	2,775
February . . . . .	5,750
March . . . . .	6,970
April . . . . .	9,150
May . . . . .	10,100
June . . . . .	48,934
	219,099

## NUMBER OF DISPUTES ACCORDING TO TRADES AFFECTED.

The largest number of disputes which began during the year were in the building and metal trades, there having been seventeen in the former and fourteen in the latter class of industry. The following table indicates the number of disputes in each class of trade:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.  
STATISTICAL TABLES, V. A, R. No. 16.  
TABLE SHOWING BY TRADES INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN CANADA WHICH BEGAN  
DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1905.

Trades.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.												Total
	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	
Building . . . . .		5				2	2			2	3	3	17
Metal . . . . .	1		3	1			2	1	1	1	3	1	14
Woodworking . . . . .				1					2				3
Textile . . . . .	1	1											3
Clothing . . . . .	1			1	2			2			1		7
Food and Tobacco preparation . . . . .						1	1		1			2	5
Leather . . . . .												1	1
Printing and Allied Trades . . . . .				3					1				4
Transport . . . . .							1			1			3
Mining . . . . .	1						1			2		3	7
Fishing . . . . .	1			1									2
Unskilled . . . . .				1							1		2
Miscellaneous . . . . .									1	2	2	1	6
Lumbering . . . . .	1												1
Total . . . . .	6	6	3	8	2	3	7	3	6	8	11	12	75

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## DISPUTES BY LOCALITIES AFFECTED.

Out of a total of 75 disputes, there were 29 in the province of Ontario and 18 in the province of Quebec. There were also 2 which extended through more than one province. Prince Edward Island was the only province in which no trade dispute occurred. The following table shows the number of disputes in each province:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.  
STATISTICAL TABLES, V. A. R. No. 17.

TABLE SHOWING, BY PROVINCES, TRADES DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1905.

Province.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.												Total	
	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June		
Nova Scotia .....	1			1							1		2	5
Prince Edward Island .....														2
New Brunswick .....							1			1				2
Quebec .....	1	2		3			1	3	1		4	3	18	
Ontario .....	3	1		2	1	1	2		3	4	5	4	28	
Manitoba .....			1	1		2	2		1		1	2	10	
Alberta .....					1		1						2	
British Columbia .....	1			1					1	2	1	1	7	
Ontario, Manitoba and N.W.T. .....			1										1	
Ont., Man., N.W.T. and B.C. .....			1										1	
Total .....	6	6	3	8	2	3	7	3	6	8	11	12	75	

## CAUSES OF DISPUTES.

The principal causes of the disputes arose from demands for higher wages, the question of higher wages having been involved in 34 cases, in 32 of which it was the only matter in dispute. A classification of the causes of the disputes is given in the following table, according to the months in which they began:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
 STATISTICAL TABLES, V. A. R. NO. 18.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1906.

CAUSES.	MONTH.												Total.
	July.	Aug. <sup>6</sup>	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
For increase in wages.....	3	3	2	6	1		1	1	3	1	8	4	32
Against reduction in wages.....	1		1					1	1	1	2		7
For decrease in hours.....													2
For increase in wages and decrease in hours.....													3
Against employment of particular persons.....	2			2	1	2	1			2		1	9
For recognition of union.....												1	1
Against conditions of employment.....							1		1	1	1	2	6
Against discharge of employees.....		2					1						3
Against increase in hours.....						1				1			2
Against method of payment.....													1
Against amount of fines exacted.....									1			1	2
For increase in wages and other changes.....		1								1			2
Against withholding of pay.....													1
Dispute between unions.....													1
Against reduction in wages and employment of particular persons.....												1	1
Against action of a fellow employee.....							1						1
Against new piece work prices.....												1	1
(Unclassified)													1
Total.....	6	6	3	8	2	3	7	3	6	8	11	12	73





## RESULTS OF DISPUTES.

Out of 79 disputes which were settled during the year, the employers were successful in 24 cases, the employees in 17, and a compromise was effected in 17 cases. In the following table the results of the disputes are given by months :—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.  
STATISTICAL TABLES, V. A. R. NO. 29.  
TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA SETTLED DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1905.

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
In favour of employers.	1	3	4	3	1	2	2	1	2	5	4	3	31
In favour of employees.	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	17
Settled by compromise.	3	1	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	17
Indefinite, unsettled, or terms unknown.	6	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	9	25
TOTAL.	11	7	8	6	4	4	4	5	6	10	7	17	90

IX. INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE YEAR ENDED  
JUNE 30, 1905.

In the Annual Report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year 1903-04, mention was made of the collection and publication of industrial accidents occurring in Canada, which was begun by the department in October, 1903.\* This work was continued throughout the past fiscal year. For the information upon which the reports of industrial accidents are based the department is indebted to the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, the office of the factory inspectors of Ontario, the Inspector of Accidents of the Railway Commission of Canada, and Mr. W. W. Fox, foreman of Yonge street fire station, Toronto, as well as to various employers who, at the request of the department, kindly furnished particulars with reference to certain accidents which occurred in their establishments. Monthly returns were also received from the official correspondents to the *Gazette*, and extended use was made of the reports of accidents appearing in the newspaper press of the Dominion. No record was kept of minor accidents, only those resulting in loss of life or impairment of industrial efficiency being taken into account.

While the statistics of accidents compiled by the department are necessarily incomplete, they, as least, afford an indication of the dangers to which those engaged in industrial occupations are subject, and may thus serve as a guide to the workpeople themselves and as a basis for future legislation for their protection.

An analysis of the returns of accidents which occurred during the year ended June 30, 1905, is given below.

## NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS AND INDUSTRIES.

The following table gives the number of fatal industrial accidents which occurred in Canada, arranged by months according to the occupations of those killed:—

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\* See Annual Report of Department of Labour for year ended June 30, 1904, page 11.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.  
STATISTICAL TABLES, V. A. R. NO. 21.  
STATISTICAL TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE, 30, 1906.

TRADE OR INDUSTRY.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.												
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Agriculture	17	18	11	4	10	6	9	7	11	4	1	9	110
Fishing and hunting	2	6	5	4	7	2	10	1	.....	2	6	2	9
Lumbering and saw-milling	6	6	1	7	18	2	10	1	.....	2	6	10	58
Mining	4	14	6	4	4	1	1	7	2	11	4	3	78
Building trades	2	8	2	4	8	1	3	2	4	5	3	5	46
Metal trades	4	6	7	2	9	5	3	4	4	8	2	6	60
Wood-working trades	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	6
Printing trades	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Textile trades	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fooding trades	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Leather trades	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Leather trades—preparation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	6
Railway service	26	22	31	26	1	26	16	27	11	12	15	12	238
General transport	10	13	13	9	12	3	2	3	3	1	3	4	63
Miscellaneous trades	6	3	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Unskilled labour	1	3	3	3	2	6	2	3	2	2	1	2	41
Total	78	97	79	66	96	53	47	68	62	54	47	56	783

From the above table it may be seen that no less than 783 persons lost their lives by accident in the Dominion during the past fiscal year, when engaged in their industrial pursuits. Of these, 238 were employed in the railway service, 110 in agriculture, 80 in general transport, 78 in mining, 60 in the metal trades and 58 in lumbering and saw-mills. These include all the branches of industry in which large numbers were killed.

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The following table gives the number of industrial accidents of a serious nature which took place during the past fiscal year, arranged by months according to the occupations of the victims :—

STATISTICAL TABLE OF NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE, 30, 1905.  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.  
STATISTICAL TABLES, V. A. R. NO. 22.

## NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

## TRADE OR INDUSTRY.

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Agriculture	15	14	15	17	18	9	10	10	15	16	10	19	168
Fishing and hunting	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumbering	50	23	8	7	9	7	3	2	13	9	10	13	124
Mining	1	3	2	15	7	12	5	5	11	5	3	3	103
Building Trades	24	17	15	10	10	4	10	15	15	8	15	16	142
Woodworking trades	35	37	45	18	48	28	27	25	43	45	53	27	387
Printing trades	7	1	11	8	8	8	5	3	14	16	12	7	116
Textile trades	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	4	1	16
Clothing trades	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	3	27
Food and tobacco preparation	10	3	2	5	8	2	3	8	3	3	1	1	51
Leather trades	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railway service	31	29	30	1	28	31	29	46	29	22	12	18	339
General transport	15	10	10	10	11	9	6	1	14	17	17	15	131
Metal trades	20	11	10	10	11	7	9	15	14	17	12	14	148
Unskilled labour	7	10	6	12	16	15	3	8	9	11	11	7	118
Total	182	176	169	159	172	132	116	137	181	168	149	106	1,891

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The foregoing table shows that during the year ended June 30, 1905, 1,891 persons received, when engaged in their daily occupations, injuries of such a nature as to impair their industrial efficiency. Of this number, 387 were employed in the metal trades, 339 in the railway service, 134 in general transport, 168 in agriculture, 124 in lumbering and saw-mills, 118 in general labour, 113 in woodworking trades and 103 in mining. Only a comparatively small number of persons engaged in other occupations received serious injuries.

## CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

The following tables give the causes of industrial accidents which took place in the Dominion during the fiscal year 1904-05, arranged according to groups of industries:—

## AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Railway accidents—Struck and run over by trains.	21	5
Injured by live stock.	14	20
Falling from vehicles.	23	49
Run over by vehicles.	8	9
Injured by machinery, engines and gearing.	7	22
Falling from hay lofts, barns and stacks.	5	8
Injured when raising barns.	2	1
Struck by lightning.	6	2
Injured by exposure and cold.	3	2
Struck by falling trees and logs.	5	11
Injured when sawing and chopping wood.	1	13
" by cave in of pits, etc.	3	1
" when blasting.	1	5
" when pulling down buildings.	1	4
Falling from buildings.	1	1
" windmills.	1	2
" ladders.	1	2
" scaffolding.	1	1
Falling in various ways not specified.	2	5
Injured by a mower.	1	1
" seed drill.	3	1
Unclassified.	2	11
Total	110	168

## FISHING AND HUNTING.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Drowned.	9	

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## LUMBERING AND SAW-MILLING.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Struck by falling tree	14	4
" by logs	5	7
Drowned	11	
Falling off logs	1	
Struck and run over by railway cars.	1	2
" by wood flying from saws, etc	5	6
" by falling lumber		2
" by axe when chopping trees		1
" by falling metal in saw mill		1
Injured by machinery and belting	2	23
" by boiler explosion	13	4
" by saws	3	45
" by bursting of an emery wheel	1	
Falling in ways unspecified		4
Injured by a planer		6
" by a chain		3
" by an elevator or hoist		1
Unclassified	2	9
Total	38	124

## MINING.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Explosion in mine	19	34
Blasting	6	4
Falling down mine shaft and chute	5	2
Struck by cars, trips and cages	3	4
" by falling stone and earth	11	23
" by falling coal	5	19
Crushed in by cave-in of mine	1	
" between cars, car, and mine wall, box and pit-props, etc.		9
Suffocated by gas in mine	6	
Drowned	1	
Falling from a building		1
" from a ladder	1	
" from cars or engine or vehicles	2	1
" in various ways unspecified	2	1
Run over by cars	3	2
Struck by falling wood		1
Injured by machinery, belting, etc	1	1
Struck by a falling drill	1	
" by timber	2	
Unclassified	8	14
Total	78	163

## BUILDING TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Falling from building.	12	20
" from scaffolding, etc.	11	21
" from stairs		1
Collapse of building and walls	3	17
Falling from a ladder.		8
" from a wall		1
" from vehicle		5
" in various ways unspecified.	1	3
Railway accidents	3	3
Struck by falling stones, bricks and concrete	3	
" by falling timber		17
Injured by derricks, cranes and buckets.	5	3
Struck by falling metal	1	2
" by other objects	4	2
Injured by electric shock	1	4
" by tools	2	
Drowned		2
Injured when blasting		1
" by machinery, belting, etc.		
" by caving-in of earth		
Run over by vehicles.		
Struck by wood flying from saw		1
Unclassified		21
Total	46	142

## METAL TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.	7	7
" by tools		8
Struck by falling metal	7	31
Injured by hot or molten metal		40
" by electricity	6	11
" by elevators and hoists	3	7
Falling from scaffolding, etc.	8	11
Collapse of scaffolding	1	2
Falling from building	5	0
" from bridge		2
" from ladder		1
" from pole	1	10
" in various ways and not specified.	3	9
Injured by derrick and cranes.	2	10
Bursting of wheels	1	4
Injured by boiler explosion	4	7
Struck by falling wood, pole, etc.	2	7
Injured by saw		5
" by shears		5
" by hammers		12
Overcome by gas	1	
Scalded by water, steam, etc.		8
Burned by sparks, hot ashes, etc.		6
Injured by explosion of gas, powder, etc.		3
Crushed by press		26
Struck by wood flying from a saw		2
" by other objects	1	2
Crushed by rollers		2
" in other ways		5
Injured by lathes		7
" by chains		1
Cut by a die		3
Injured by horses		1
Drowned	1	1
Injured when grinding	1	1
" by a punch		2
" by knives		2
" in railway accidents	2	4
Unclassified	4	41
Total	60	387



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## WOODWORKING TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Injured by machinery, belting, etc. . . . .	2	26
"    by saws. . . . .		38
Struck by wood flying from saws, planers, etc. . . . .	2	3
Scalded by boiling water or tar. . . . .		2
Injured by elevators and hoists. . . . .	1	3
"    by shaper. . . . .		5
"    by planer. . . . .		6
"    by jointer. . . . .		8
"    by knives. . . . .		4
"    by other tools. . . . .		4
"    by sanding disc. . . . .		3
Struck by falling timber. . . . .		2
"    by a hook. . . . .		1
Falling and jumping from a building. . . . .	1	1
"    in various ways unspecified. . . . .		1
Unclassified. . . . .		1
Total. . . . .	6	113

## PRINTING TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Crushed in press. . . . .		5
"    in printing machine. . . . .		4
Struck by metal. . . . .		1
Injured by explosion of magnesium powder. . . . .		1
Burned by lime when slaking. . . . .		1
Injured by a saw. . . . .		1
"    by an elevator hoist. . . . .		1
"    by a planer. . . . .		1
"    by a paper cutter. . . . .		1
Total. . . . .		16

## TEXTILE TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Injured by machinery, belting, etc. . . . .	1	17
"    a falling pulley. . . . .	1	
"    a loom. . . . .		1
"    a picker. . . . .		1
"    a shuttle. . . . .		1
"    a spindle. . . . .		1
Struck by factory goods. . . . .		1
Falling from buildings. . . . .	1	1
Collapse of a building. . . . .		1
Injured by sewing machines. . . . .		1
Total. . . . .	3	27

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## CLOTHING TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Injured by elevator hoists .....		6
" machinery, belting, etc. ....		4
" mangles.....		1
Scalded by boiling water.....		1
Falling.....		1
Total		13

## FOOD AND TOBACCO PREPARATION.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Injured by machinery, belting, etc. ....	1	15
Falling from vehicle .....		5
" " a beam .....		1
" in various ways unspecified.....		7
Injured by bursting of bottle.....		3
Run over by a car.....	1	
Injured by elevators and hoists.....	1	6
Burned by hot grease.....		1
Injured by a knife .....		1
" dough scraper.....		1
" mixer.....		2
Struck by lightning .....		3
Injured by explosion .....		2
Unclassified.....		4
Total	3	51

## LEATHER TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Injured by machinery, belting, etc. ....	4	4
Falling.....		2
Burned in a fire .....	2	
Injured by a knife .....		1
" an elevator or hoist .....		1
Total.	6	8

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## RAILWAY SERVICE.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Struck by engine, etc.	47	23
Injured in collision	22	55
Derailing of engine, cars, etc.	14	32
Injured when coupling	18	22
Falling or jumping from train or cars	10	22
Falling from train and run over	27	16
Foot catching in frog, etc., and run over	5	7
Run over by train, etc., in other ways	24	14
Injured by boiler explosion	2	8
Injured by blasting, dynamite, etc.	19	10
Suffocated by coal gas	6	1
Crushed between cars, engine, etc.	5	21
Crushed in roundhouses and shops	1	8
Striking objects when on moving train	3	5
Striking objects when on electric cars	1	2
Injured by falling snow and rock	3	
Injured by electric shock	1	1
Struck by falling freight	2	8
Struck by falling metal		13
Falling from ladders	1	1
Falling in various ways, not specified	1	10
Injured by tools		3
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.		2
Injured by an elevator or hoist		1
Drowned	2	
Unclassified	25	44
Total	235	339

## GENERAL TRANSPORT.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Drowned	12	
Falling on board ship	6	10
Falling from vehicle	13	40
Falling from vehicle and run over	2	4
Falling from scaffolding	2	1
Falling from buildings	1	1
Falling in ways unspecified	3	6
Crushed between a boat and wharf	1	1
Injured by elevators and hoists	3	5
Injured by blasting and explosions	1	1
Struck by trains	5	3
Run over by trains and cars	3	
Run over by vehicles	1	5
Struck by timber, wood, etc.		6
Struck by wagon loads	1	5
Struck by bucket	1	
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.		1
Struck by freight	1	13
Struck by falling coal	1	
Crushed between cars and vehicle		1
Injured by falling earth, etc., in cave-in	4	1
Injured by horses	5	8
Exposure	2	
Crushed between cart and shed	1	1
Struck by lightning		1
Struck by falling metal		4
Scalded		1
Injured by hawser, anchor chains and cables	1	1
Burned in fire on a ship	2	
Struck by falling bricks		1
Struck by a pulley	2	
Injured by escaping steam		2
Killed on board ship in various ways	3	
Injured by derrick and cranes		1
Unclassified	3	10
Total	80	134

## MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Blasting, explosion of dynamite, &c	5	3
Gas explosion	3	4
Boiler explosion	3	3
Injured by machinery, belting, &c	4	29
Railway accident	5	5
Falling from vehicles	2	9
Falling from buildings	2	11
Collapse of building and walls		2
Falling from ladders		3
Falling from scaffolding		3
Falling in other ways, unspecified	2	5
Struck by falling metal		3
Injured in various ways at fires	2	20
Struck by falling brick	1	1
Drowned	3	
Injured by horses	4	
Injured by elevators and hoists	1	11
Injured by a press		2
Falling off a horse	1	1
Injured by a cave-in of earth		12
Struck or run over by vehicles	2	1
Injured by derrick or crane		1
Injured by electricity	1	
Unclassified	4	19
Total	45	148

## UNSKILLED LABOUR.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Falling from buildings	2	5
Falling from scaffolding		3
Falling from vehicles		3
Falling from vehicles and run over		1
Falling in other ways, unspecified	3	9
Struck by falling wood		12
Struck by falling stones and bricks	6	12
Injured by elevators and hoists	2	1
Injured by cave-in of earth	5	6
Injured by derricks and cranes	2	9
Injured by machinery, belting, &c	1	4
Struck by falling metal	1	6
Run over by vehicles	1	4
Injured by collapse of a building	2	1
Injured in railway accidents	2	5
Drowned	2	
Injured by blasting, explosions of dynamite, &c	3	19
Unclassified	6	18
Total	41	118

## X. THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT.

During the fiscal year a large number of important publications dealing with industrial questions were added to the library of the department, consisting chiefly of government publications of British and foreign countries, works of reference, and periodicals relating to trade, labour and economics.

Many reports and parliamentary returns were received from Great Britain, in addition to the annual reports of the various departments of labour in different countries from which volumes had been received by the department in former years. Among the important publications received from the United States, and not previously in the department, may be mentioned reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission from 1892 to 1903, and annual reports on the Statistics of Railways in the United States from 1897 to 1902, all of which were contributed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Many volumes were received from foreign countries, in exchange for publications of the department, among which were publications of El Instituto de Reformas Sociales of Spain, which began to contribute books to the library of the department for the first time.

Special efforts were made to complete the sets of journals of labour organizations published in the United States and Canada, and a number of new journals were added to the list of those received in exchange for the *Labour Gazette*.

In connection with the effort made to obtain complete files of Trade Union journals, the department was obliged to carry on an extensive correspondence with individual members of labour organizations both in Canada and the United States. The co-operation met with in this work was general and generous. The fact that, notwithstanding the assistance received, it was next to impossible in many cases, and in some altogether impossible, to obtain complete files of many of the publications illustrative of the important nature of the service which the department is rendering in preserving in a form where the same may be readily accessible for purposes of reference, so valuable a collection of labour literature.

The cataloguing of pamphlets and books in the library was continued, and the subject catalogue was made more complete by the entering of the contents of many volumes dealing with industrial questions.

A catalogue of government reports, and other publications relating to industrial and labour conditions and trade and labour journals received at the department during the fiscal year, is published herewith.

CATALOGUE OF REPORTS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS ADDED TO THE  
LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE  
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

Part I.—Publications of Labour Departments, and Bureaus of Labour Statistics.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

(a) *Monthly Journal.*

The 'Labour Gazette'—the Official Journal of the Department of Labour, published  
monthly :

	Year.
Vol. V., from July, 1904, to June, 1905 . . . . .	1904-1905

(b) *Annual Report.*

The fourth Annual Report of the Department of Labour . . . . . 1903-1904

(c) *Special Reports.*

Report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Disputes in the province of British Columbia, and Minutes of Evidence . . . . .	1904
Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the Immigration of Italian Labourers to Montreal and the alleged Fraudulent Practices of Employment Agencies . . . . .	1904
Report of the Royal Commission in <i>re</i> the Alleged Employment of Aliens in connection with the Surveys of the Proposed Grand Trunk Pacific Railway . . . . .	1904
Report of the Royal Commission in <i>re</i> the Alleged Employment of Aliens by the Père Marquette Railway Company in Canada, and Minutes of Evidence . . . . .	1905

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU OF LABOUR OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

*Annual Report.*

The fifth annual report of the Bureau of Labour for the year ended  
December, 1904 . . . . . 1905

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

## THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT BOARD OF TRADE.

(a) *Monthly Journal.*

*The Labour Gazette—the Journal of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, published monthly:*

	YEAR.
Volume 12, July to December . . . . .	1904
“ 13, January to June . . . . .	1905

(b) *Annual and Special Reports.*

<i>Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour in the United Kingdom:</i>	
Eleventh report on . . . . .	1903
<i>Strikes and Lock-outs:</i>	
Sixteenth report on . . . . .	1903
<i>Trade Unions:</i>	
Sixteenth report on . . . . .	1903
<i>Factory Inspection:</i>	
Annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1903. Part II.—Tables . . . . .	1905
<i>Railway Servants (Hours of Labour):</i>	
Return of Railway Servants who were, during the month of October, 1903, on duty on the railways of the United Kingdom for more than twelve hours at a time . . . . .	1904
<i>Labour Statistics:</i>	
Tenth annual abstract . . . . .	1902-1903
<i>Boiler Explosions:</i>	
Report for the year ended June 30 . . . . .	1904
<i>Trade Statistics:</i>	
Annual statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with foreign countries and British possessions, 1903, compared with the four preceding years . . . . .	1905
<i>Emigration and Immigration:</i>	
Copy of statistical tables relating to emigration and immigration from and into the United Kingdom in the year 1904, and report to the Board of Trade thereon . . . . .	1905
<i>Industrial Conditions:</i>	
Charts illustrating the Statistics of Trade, employment and conditions of Labour in the United Kingdom. Prepared for the St. Louis Exposition . . . . .	1904
Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom in each of the last fifteen years, from 1889 to 1903 . . . . .	1904
<i>Agricultural Labourers' Wages—</i>	
Wages, earnings and conditions of employment of agricultural labourers in the United Kingdom . . . . .	1905
Directory of Industrial Associations in the United Kingdom in . . . . .	1903

## THE UNITED STATES.

## THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, WASHINGTON, D.C.

(a) *Bi-Monthly Journal.*

	YEAR.
<i>Bulletin of the Department of Labour, Washington:</i>	
Volume 9, September and November . . . . .	1904
“ 10, January and March . . . . .	1905

(b) *Special Report.*

Bureau of Labour at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition . . . . .	1904
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## THE STATE GOVERNMENTS.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE STATE BUREAUS OF LABOUR STATISTICS.

<i>California—Bureau of Labour Statistics:</i>	
Eleventh biennial report . . . . .	1904
<i>Colorado—Bureau of Labour Statistics:</i>	
Ninth biennial report . . . . .	1903-1904
<i>Connecticut—Bureau of Labour Statistics:</i>	
Twentieth annual report . . . . .	1904
<i>Idaho—Bureau of Immigration, Labour and Statistics:</i>	
The State of Idaho . . . . .	1904
<i>Indiana—Department of Statistics:</i>	
Tenth biennial report . . . . .	1903-1904
Eighth annual report of the Department of Inspection . . . . .	1904
<i>Maine—Bureau of Industrial and Labour Statistics:</i>	
Eighteenth annual report . . . . .	1904
<i>Maryland—Bureau of Statistics and Information:</i>	
Thirteenth annual report . . . . .	1904
<i>Massachusetts—Bureau of Statistics of Labour:</i>	

(a) *Monthly Journal.*

<i>Labour Bulletin of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:</i>	
Nos. 31 to 35, August, 1904, to May . . . . .	1905

(b) *Annual and Special Reports.*

Annual Report.	
Thirty-fifth annual report . . . . .	1904
Cotton Industry—	
The Cotton Industry in Massachusetts and the Southern States ( <i>from annual report</i> ) . . . . .	1905
Manufactures—	
Statistics of manufactures—Massachusetts . . . . .	1903
Report <i>re</i> Industrial Chronology ( <i>from annual report</i> ) for . . . . .	1904
Wages—	
Mercantile wages and salaries ( <i>from annual report</i> ) . . . . .	1904



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

*Michigan—Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics:*

Annual Reports—	YEAR.
Twenty-second annual report (with twelfth report on Factory Inspection) . . . . .	1905
Inspection of Factories—	
Twelfth annual report (as appendix to twenty-first annual report of Bureau) . . . . .	1904

*Minnesota—Bureau of Labour:*

Ninth biennial report . . . . .	1903-1904
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*Nebraska—Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics:*

Resources of Nebraska, Bulletin No. 4, October . . . . .	1904
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*New Jersey—Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industries:*

Twenty-seventh annual report. . . . .	1904
Special Report—	
Industrial Betterment Institutions in New Jersey—Manufacturing establishments . . . . .	1904

*New York—Department of Labour:*

Quarterly Journal—	
New York Labour Bulletin (quarterly), Nos. 21 to 24, inclusive—June, 1904, to March. . . . .	1905

*North Carolina—Bureau of Labour and Printing:*

Eighteenth annual report. . . . .	1904
Third annual report of the Commissioner of Labour . . . . .	1903
Twenty-first annual report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics . . . . .	1903
Eighteenth annual report of Factory Inspection . . . . .	1903

*Ohio—Bureau of Labour Statistics:*

Annual Report—	
Twenty-eighth annual report. . . . .	1904

*Oregon—Bureau of Labour Statistics:*

First biennial report . . . . .	1903-1904
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*Rhode Island—Bureau of Industrial Statistics:*

Annual Report—	
Seventeenth annual report. . . . .	1903

*Virginia—Bureau of Labour Statistics:*

Seventh annual report. . . . .	1904
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*West Virginia—Bureau of Labour:*

Biennial Report—	
Eighth biennial report. . . . .	1903-1904

## AUSTRIA.

	YEAR.
Die Arbeitseinstellungen und Aussperrungen in Oesterreich, während des Jahres. . . . .	1903
Sociale Rundschau, 5 Jahrgang, Nos. 7 to 12. . . . .	1904
"          6      "      Nos. 1 to 6. . . . .	1905
Protokolle der siebzehnten Sitzung des Arbeitsbeirathes. . . . .	1904
"          achtzehnten Sitzung des Arbeitsbeirathes. . . . .	1904
Bericht über die Tätigkeit des K.K. Arbeitsstatistischen Amtes in Handelsministerium während des Jahres. . . . .	1903
Bericht über die Tätigkeit des K.K. Arbeitsstatistischen Amtes in Handelsministerium während des Jahres. . . . .	1904
Die Arbeitervereine in Cesterreich nach dem stand von 31 Dezember, 1900, seit den en diesen stande bis Ende 1904, Vorgefallen Veränderungen I. Band Tabellauscher, 1 Teil	
Bleivergiftungen in Hütten männischen und Gewerblichen betrieben Ursachen und Bekämpfung. 1 Teil. . . . .	1905
Erhebung über die Arbeitszeit der Gehilfen und Lehrlinge. . . . .	1904
Protokolle über die Verhandlungen des Beirats für Arbeiterstatistik, Nr. 10. . . . .	1905

## BELGIUM.

## PUBLICATIONS DE L'OFFICE DU TRAVAIL.

(a) *Monthly Journal.*

Revue du Travail (July to December). . . . .	1904
"          (January to June). . . . .	1905

(b) *Annual and Special Reports.*

Annuaire de la législation du travail . . . . .	1904
Rapports annuels de l'Inspection du Travail, 9me Année. . . . .	1904
Rapport relatif à l'execution de la loi du 31 mars, 1898-1901. . . . .	1904
Rapport sur les Unions Professionnelles légalement reconnues, 1901. . . . .	1904
Les Salaires dans l'Industrie Gantoise II. Industrie de la Filature du Lin. . . . .	1904
The Industries, Institutions and Commerce of Belgium . . . . .	1904

## FRANCE.

## PUBLICATIONS DU MINISTÈRE DE L'INDUSTRIE ET DU TRAVAIL.

(a) *Monthly Journal.*

Bulletin de l'Office du Travail (Nos. 7 to 12). . . . .	1904
"          "          (Nos. 1 to 6). . . . .	1905

(b) *Annual and Special Reports.*

Annuaire Statistique, Vingt-troisième volume. . . . .	1903
Statistique annuelle des institutions d'assistance, année. . . . .	1902
Statistique des grèves et des recours à conciliation et à l'arbitrage pendant l'année. . . . .	1903
Statistique annuelle du mouvement de la population, année. . . . .	1903
<i>Special Reports.</i>	
Le délai-congé. . . . .	1904
Le repos Hebdomadaire. . . . .	1904
Les Associations Professionnelles Ouvrières, Tome IV. . . . .	1904

## GERMANY.

## PUBLICATIONS OF THE KAISERLICHE STATISTISCHE AMT.

	YEAR.
Protokolle über die Verhandlung des Beirats für Arbeiterstatistik, nr. 7, 8, 9. . . . .	1904
Erhebung über die Arbeitszeit in gewerblichen Fuhrwerksbetrieben veranstaltet im Sommer. . . . .	1903
Statistisches Jahrbuch für des Deutschen Reichs. . . . .	1903
Atlas und Statistik der Arbeiterversicherung des Deutschen Reichs	1904

## HOLLAND.

## PUBLICATIONS OF THE 'CENTRAAL BUREAU VOOR DE STATISTICK.'

Revue du Bureau Central des Statistiques du Royaume des Pays-bas, 10me livraison. . . . .	1904
Revue du Bureau Central des Statistiques du Royaume des Pays-bas, 11me livraison. . . . .	1905

## ITALY.

## PUBLICATIONS OF THE OFFICIO DEL LAVORO.

(a) *Monthly Journal.*

Buletino dell'Officio del Lavoro, Volume II., August to December . . .	1904
“ “ “ “ Volume III., January to April. . . .	1905

(b) *Annual and Special Reports.*

Atti del consiglio superiore del Lavoro. III. Sessione Meggio. . . . .	1904
Caruse nelle Solfare delle Cicilia. . . . .	1904

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## Annual Reports—

*Industrial Arbitration Reports and Records :*

Vol. III., Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. . . . .	1903-1904
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## Factories and Shops—

Report on the working of the Factories and Shops Act, &c., during. .	1903
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## NEW ZEALAND.

*Department of Labour :*(a) *Monthly Journal.*

Journal of the Department of Labour, Vol. 13 (from July to Dec.) . . .	1904
“ “ “ “ Vol. 14 (from Jan. to June) . . .	1905

(b) *Annual Report.*

Thirteenth annual report from April, 1903 to March, 1904. . . . .	1904
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(c) *Special Report.*

List of Industrial Associations and Unions registered under the New Zealand Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, up to September 30. . . . .	1904
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## Part II.—Other Publications Relating to Labour.

(Excepting Trade and Labour Journals.)

## THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

## GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

## PUBLICATIONS OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

<i>The Canadian Census:</i>	YEAR.
The first Census of Canada, 5 vols. . . . .	1870-1871
The second census of Canada, 4 vols. . . . .	1880-1881
The fourth Census of Canada, vols. 1 and 2 . . . . .	1900-1901
 <i>Publications Dealing with Resources and Industrial, Commercial and Labour Conditions in Canada:</i>	
Statistical Year-book of Canada for . . . . .	1903
Geography of the Dominion of Canada, issued under direction of the Honourable the Minister of the Interior . . . . .	1904
 <i>Canadian Forestry Association:</i>	
Report of the fifth annual meeting, Ottawa, March . . . . .	1905
 <i>Geological Survey Department:</i>	
Annual Report, section of Mineral Statistics and Mines . . . . .	1904
Report of the Commission on Electro-Thermic Processes for the Smelting of Iron Ores. . . . .	1904
 <i>Miscellaneous Government Publications:</i>	
Canadian Patent Office Record, July, 1904, to June, . . . . .	1905
Reports and other Blue-book publications of the several departments of the Dominion Government for the year ending June 30. . . . .	1904.
 <i>(b) Publications of Provincial Governments.</i>	
 <i>Prince Edward Island:</i>	
Annual Report of the Department of Public Works for . . . . .	1904
Report of the Provincial Auditor on the Public Accounts . . . . .	1904
Annual Report of the Prince Edward Island Hospital for the Iusane for . . . . .	1904
Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for . . . . .	1904
Annual Report of the Public Schools for . . . . .	1904
 <i>New Brunswick:</i>	
Annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for . . . . .	1904
 <i>Quebec:</i>	
Report of the Commissioner of Colonization and Public Works, containing reports of Inspectors of Factories and Industrial Establishments for the year ending June 30 . . . . .	1904
Inspection of Industrial Establishments and Public Buildings of the province of Quebec . . . . .	1904
Extracts from the General Report of the Minister of Colonization and Public Works for . . . . .	1904

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

*Ontario:*

	YEAR.
Report of the Department of Agriculture for . . . . .	1903
Thirty-fifth annual report of the Fruit Growers' Association for . . . . .	1903
Loan Corporations' Statements for . . . . .	1903
Annual Report of Ontario Fairs and Exhibitions for . . . . .	1904
Annual Reports of the Live Stock Associations for Ontario for . . . . .	1903
Report of the Bureau of Industries for . . . . .	1903
Reports of the Farmers' Institutes of Ontario for . . . . .	1903-1904
Public Accounts for . . . . .	1904
Estimates of the Province of Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1904. . . . .	1904
Sixth annual report of the Department of Fisheries for . . . . .	1904
Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for . . . . .	1904
Nineteenth annual report of the Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park for . . . . .	1904
Report of the Minister of Education, Part I. (with the statistics of 1903) for . . . . .	1904
Thirty-third annual report upon the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Blind, Brantford, for . . . . .	1904
Report of the Inspector of Fumigation appliances . . . . .	1904
Report on Laws Affecting Children, compiled from the Dominion and Ontario Statutes . . . . .	1904
Thirty-seventh annual report of the Inspector of Prisons and Reformatories, for the year ending September 30 . . . . .	1904
Twelfth report of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children for . . . . .	1904
Report of the Bureau of Mines for . . . . .	1903
Report of the Bureau of Mines, Part II., The Lowest ones of Ontario. . . . .	1904
Report of the Inspector of Insurance and Friendly Societies for the year . . . . .	1903
Abstract Report of the Inspector of Insurance for . . . . .	1904

*Manitoba:*

Report of the Department of Public Works . . . . .	1904
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*North-west Territories:*

Annual report of the Department of Agriculture . . . . .	1903
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*British Columbia:*

Annual report of the Minister of Mines for . . . . .	1904
Report of the Fisheries Commission. . . . .	1904

## II. OTHER CANADIAN PUBLICATIONS.

*Publications containing Statistical and Descriptive Information concerning Resources, and Industrial, Commercial and Labour Conditions in Canada:*

Canadian Almanac . . . . .	1905
Canadian Annual Review of Public Affairs . . . . .	1904
Canadian Mining Manual, volume XIV. . . . .	1904

*Publications of Trade Unions and other Labour Organizations:*

Report of the Proceedings of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Montreal, September . . . . .	1904
Proceedings of the Second Annual Convention of the National Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa, September. . . . .	1904
Labour Day, 1904, Labour Annual, issued under the auspices of the Allied Trades and Labour Association of Ottawa, September. . . . .	1904



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

*Publications of the House of Commons:*

	YEAR.
Report from the Standing Committee on Trade (including Agriculture and Fishing, Shipping and Manufactures) on the Shop Hours Bill..	1904
Return. Technical Education (application of Funds by Local Authorities) during the year.. . . . .	1902-1903
Report of the South African Native Affairs Commission.. . . .	1903-1905
Report on Municipal Trading.. . . . .	1903
Report on the Aged Pensioners' Bill.. . . . .	1903
Report on Workhouse Accounts.. . . . .	1903
Return. British Colonial and Foreign Statutes relating to Habitual Inebriates . . . . .	
Correspondence relating to Merchant Shipping Legislation in Australia and New Zealand.. . . . .	1905

*Other Publications:*

## Friendly Societies—

Reports of the Inspectors of Friendly Societies. Part B. Industrial and Provident Societies. Part C., Trade Unions.. . . . .	1901
Reports of the Inspector, Part A.. . . . .	1903

## Building Societies—

Reports of the Inspector. Part II., Abstract and recounts.. . . .	1901
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## Education—

Special Reports on Educational Subjects, Vol. 15. School Training for the Home Duties of Women, Part I.. . . . .	1905
Forty-eighth Report on Reformatory and Industrial Schools of Great Britain for the year.. . . . .	1904
Journal of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction of Ireland, December, 1902 to December.. . . . .	1903

## II. OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

*Publications of Trade Unions and other Labour Organizations:*

## General Federation of Trade Unions—

Twenty-third Quarterly report, March.. . . . .	1905
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## Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners—

Forty-fifth Annual report.. . . . .	1904
Monthly reports, January to June.. . . . .	1905

## Women's Trade Union League—

Third Annual report and Balance Sheet . . . . .	1905
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## THE UNITED STATES.

## I. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

(a) *The Federal Government.*

## Interstate Commerce Commission—

	YEAR.
Sixth Annual Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.....	1892
Seventh " " " " .....	1893
Eighth " " " " .....	1894
Ninth " " " " .....	1895
Tenth " " " " .....	1896
Eleventh " " " " .....	1897
Twelfth " " " " .....	1898
Thirteenth " " " " .....	1899
Fourteenth " " " " .....	1900
Fifteenth " " " " .....	1901
Sixteenth " " " " .....	1902
Seventeenth " " " " .....	1903
Tenth Annual Report on the Statistics of Railways in the United States.....	1897
Eleventh Annual Report on the Statistics of Railways in the United States.....	1898
Twelfth Annual Report on the Statistics of Railways in the United States.....	1899
Thirteenth Annual Report on the Statistics of Railways in the United States.....	1900
Fourteenth Annual Report on the Statistics of Railways in the United States.....	1901
Fifteenth Annual Report on the Statistics of Railways in the United States.....	1902
Eight Hours for Labourers on Government Work. Hearings before the Committee of the United States Senate, First Session, Fifty-seventh Congress.....	1903

## Department of Agriculture—

Year-book of the Department of Agriculture for.....	1903
Bulletins of the Department of Agriculture.....	1904-1905
Crop Reporter, published monthly by authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, July to December.....	1904
January to June.....	1905

## Merchant Marine Commission—

Hearings on the Southern Coast and at Washington, D.C., Vols. I, II, and III.....	1904
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*Other Publications:*

Report of the Director of the Census concerning the operations of the Bureau for the year.....	1903-04
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## Trade Union Literature—

American Federation of Labour reports (12 vol.), 1881, 1882, 1884, 1887, 1888-89, 1890, 1892, 1896-97, 1898-99, 1900-01, 1902.....	1903
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## FRANCE.

<i>Publications of Le Musée Social:</i>	YEAR.
Annales, Revues mensuelles, Nos. 6 to 12, 1904, Nos. 1 to 5 . . . . .	1905
Mémoires et Documents, supplément aux annales, Nos. 6 to 12, 1904, Nos. 1 to 5. . . . .	1905
<i>Other Publications:</i>	
Caisse d'Épargne et de Provoyance des Bouches du Rhone. Raport et compte rendu pour l'année. . . . .	1904

## RUSSIA.

<i>Publications of La Société Imperiale libre économique:</i>	
Travaux de la Société Impériale libre Economique, No. 3. . . . .	1904

## SPAIN.

Publications of El Instituto de Reformas Sociales Informe referente à las Mines de Vizcaya. . . . .	1904
Memoria que obtuvo accessit en el concursu Albierto par Iniciativa de S. M. el Rey ante el Instituto de Reformas Sociales. . . . .	1904
Memoria acerca de la Informacion Agraria en ambas Castillas. . . . .	1904
Memoria acerca del empleo de explosevas de Segireded. . . . .	1905

## SWITZERLAND.

<i>Publications of the International Labour Office, Basle:</i>	
Bulletin de l'Office International du travail, 3ème année, Nos. 6 to 12; 4ème année, Nos. 1 to 6 . . . . .	1904-1905

## Part III.—Trade and Labour Journals.

Advance Advocate. Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. Vol. XIII., 1904, Vol. XIV., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June . . . . .	1905
American Federationist. Vol. XI., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1904, Vol. XII., 1 to 6, January to June. . . . .	1905
American Industries. Vol. III., and IV., July, 1904, to June. . . . .	1905
Blacksmiths' Journal. Vol. V., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1904, Vol. VI., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June. . . . .	1905
Boilermakers and Shipbuilders' Journal. Vol. XVI., 1904, Vol. XVII., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June. . . . .	1905
Bookbinder, International. Vol. V., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1904; Vol. VI., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June . . . . .	1905
Bookseller and Stationer. Vol. XX., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1904; Vol. XXI., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June. . . . .	1905
Bricklayer and Mason. Vol. VII., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1904; Vol. VIII., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June. . . . .	1905
Bridgemen's Magazine. Vol. III., Nos. 6 to 11, January to June. . . . .	1905
Broom Maker. Vols. V. and VI., July, 1904, to June. . . . .	1905
Bulletin of the National Metal Trades Association, Vol. I. . . . .	1901
Bulletin Mensuel, publiée par La Chambre de Commerce Francaise de Montréal, Nos. 132 to 144, July, 1904, to June. . . . .	1905

Canada Lumberman. Vol. XXIV., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1904; Vol. XXV., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June . . . . .	1905
Canadian Architect and Builder. Vol. XVII., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1904. Vol. XVIII., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June . . . . .	1905
Canadian Baker and Confectioner. Vol. XVI., 1904, Vol. XVII., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June . . . . .	1905
Canadian Dry Goods Review. Vol. XIV., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1904; Vol. XV., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June . . . . .	1905
Canadian Electrical News. Vol. XIV., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1904; Vol. XV., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June . . . . .	1905
Canadian Engineer. Vol. XI., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1904; Vol. XII., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June . . . . .	1905
Canadian Grocer. Vol. XVIII., July, 1903, to December, 1904; Vol. XIX., January to June . . . . .	1905
Canadian Contract Record. Vol. XV., No. 32, July; Vol. XVI., No. 18, July, 1904, to June . . . . .	1905
Canadian Journal of Commerce. Vol. LXIX., July to December, 1904; Vol. LX., January to June . . . . .	1905
Canadian Journal of Fabrics. Vol. XXI., No. 7 to 12, July to December, 1904; Vol. XXII., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June . . . . .	1905
Canadian Machinery. Vol. I. January to June . . . . .	1905
Canadian Manufacturer. Vols. XL and LI., July, 1904 to June . . . . .	1905
Canadian Mining Review. Vol. XXIII., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1904; Vol. XXIV., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June . . . . .	1905
Carpenter, The. Vol. XXIV., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1904; Vol. XXV., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June . . . . .	1905
Carriage and Wagon Workers' Journal. Vol. VI., Nos. 2 to 6, February to June . . . . .	1905
Cigar Makers' Official Journal. Vol. XXIX., July, 1904, to June . . . . .	1905
Coast Seamen's Journal. Vols. XVII. and XVIII., July, 1904, to June . . . . .	1905
Commercial Intelligence. July, 1904, to June . . . . .	1905
Commercial Telegraphers' Journal. Vol. II., Nos. 5 to 12; Vol. III., Nos. 1 to 6, May, 1904, to June . . . . .	1905
Coopers' International Journal. Vol. XIII., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1904; Vol. XIV., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June . . . . .	1905
Dun's Review. Vols. XII and XIII, July, 1904, to June . . . . .	1905
Electric Railway Motormen's Magazine, Vols. I, II, Jan. 1903 to June 1904	1905
Electrical Worker, Vol. IV., No. 9, to Vol. V., No. 8, July, 1904, to June . . . . .	1905
Garment Workers' Weekly Bulletin, February to June . . . . .	1905
Granite Cutters' Journal. Vols. XXVIII. and XXIX., July, 1904, to June . . . . .	1905
Hardware and Metal. Vols. XVI. and XVII., July, 1904 to June 1905	1905
Horseshoers' Monthly Magazine. Vol. V., Nos. 7 to 12. Vol. V., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1903, to June . . . . .	1904
Industrial Banner. July, 1904, to June . . . . .	1905
Industrial Canada. Vol. V. . . . .	1904-1905
Insurance and Financial Review. Vol. I., Nos. 1 to 6, Jan. to June 1905	1905
International Musician. Vol. V., No. 7 to Vol. VI., No. 12. Jan., 1904, to June . . . . .	1905
Iron Moulders' Journal. Vol. XL., Nos. 7 to 12, July to Dec., 1904; Vol. XLI., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June . . . . .	1905
Journal des Correspondences, Organe Officiel des Syndicats du Parti Ouvrier Bege, 2ème année, July, 1904, to June . . . . .	1905

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	YEAR.
Labour Co-Partnership. Vol. Iâ., No. 1, to Vol. XI., No. 6, January, 1903, to June. . . . .	1905
Labourers' Journal. Nos. 1 to 19, January, 1904 to June. . . . .	1905
Lather, The. Vol. IV., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1904; Vol. V., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June. . . . .	1905
Leather Workers on Horse Goods Journal. Vol. VI., Nos. 5 to 12; Vol. VII., Nos. 1 to 10, January, 1904, to June. . . . .	1905
Locomotive Engineers' Journal. Vol. XXXVIII., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1904; Vol. XXXIX., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June	1905
Locomotive Firemen's Magazine. Vols. XXXVI. and XXXVII., July, 1904, to June. . . . .	1905
Machinists' Monthly Journal. Vol. XVI., Nos. 7 to 12, July to Dec., 1904; Vol. XVII., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June. . . . .	1905
Marine Review. Vols. XXX. and XXXI., July, 1904, to June. . . . .	1905
Maritime Mining Record. July, 1904, to June. . . . .	1905
Meat Cutters' (Amalgamated) and Butcher Workmen's Journal. July, 1904, to June. . . . .	1905
Metal Polishers and Buffers' Journal. Vol. XIV., Nos. 1 to 6, Jan. to June. . . . .	1905
Miners' Magazine. July, 1904, to June. . . . .	1905
Mine Workers (United) Journal. February to June. . . . .	1905
Mixer and Server. Vol. XIII., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1904; Vol. XIV., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June. . . . .	1905
Monetary Times and Trade Review. July, 1904, to June. . . . .	1905
Moniteur des Syndicats Ouvriers. Vol. . . . . January to June	1905
Motorman and Conductor. Vol. XII., No. 5, to Vol. XIII., No. 4, July, 1904, to June. . . . .	1905
National Builder. Vols. XXXIX. and XL., July, 1904, to June. . . . .	1905
Open Shop, The. Vol. IV., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June. . . . .	1905
Pacific Lumber Trade Journal. Vol. X., Nos. 3 to 12, Vol. XI., Nos. 1 and 2, July, 1904, to June. . . . .	1905
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers' Journal. Vol. XVIII., Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. XIX., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1904, to June. . . . .	1905
Pattern Makers' Journal. Vol. XIII., Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. XIV., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1904, to June. . . . .	1905
Piano and Organ Workers' Journal. Vol. VI., Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. VII., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1904, to June. . . . .	1905
Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters' Journal, Vol. V., Nos 1 to 5, January to June. . . . .	1905
Printer and Publisher. Vol. XIII., Nos. 7 and 12, Vol. XIV., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1904, to June. . . . .	1905
Provincial Workmen. November, 1904, to June. . . . .	1905
Railroad Freight and Baggage-man. Vol. II., No. 11, to Vol. III., No. 10, July, 1904, to June. . . . .	1905
Railroad Telegrapher. Vol. XXI., Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. XXII., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1904, to June. . . . .	1905
Railroad Trainmen's Journal. Vol. XXI., 7 to 12, Vol. XXII., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1904, to June. . . . .	1905
Railway and Locomotive Engineering. Vol. XVII., Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. XVIII., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1904, to June. . . . .	1905
Railway Carmen's Journal. Vol. IX., Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. X., Nos. 1	1905
Railway Clerk. Vols. II., III. to Vol. IV., No. 6, January, 1903, to June	1905
Railway and Shipping World. July, 1904, to June. . . . .	1905
Railway Conductor, Vol. XXI., Nos. 7 to 12, XXII., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1904, to June. . . . .	1905

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	YEAR.
Retail Clerks' International Advocate. Vol. XII., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June. . . . .	1905
Shoe and Leather Journal, Vol. XVII., Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. XVIII., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1904, to June. . . . .	1905
Shoe Workers' Journal. Vol. V., Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. VI., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1904, to June. . . . .	1905
Stationary Fireman's Journal, Vol. VI. . . . .	1904-1905
Stove Mounters' Journal. Vol. IX., Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. X. Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1904, to June. . . . .	1905
Switchman's Union Journal. Vol. VI., Nos. 9 to 12, Vol. VII., Nos. 1 to 8, July, 1904, to June. . . . .	1905
Tailor, The. Vol. XV. . . . .	1904-1905
Tobacco Worker. Vol. VIII., Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. IX., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1904, to June. . . . .	1905
Toiler. July, 1904, to May. . . . .	1905
Trade Unionist. July, 1904, to June. . . . .	1905
Typographical Journal. Vol. XXII., Vol. XXIII., Nos. 1 to 6, Jan., 1904, to June. . . . .	1905
Union Labour Advocate. Vol. IV., Nos. 11 and 12, Vol. V., Nos. 1 to 10, July, 1904, to June. . . . .	1905

## OTHER PERIODICALS.

## ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION PUBLICATIONS.

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vols. XXIII., XXIV., July, 1904, to June. . . . .	1905
Charities. Vols. XI., XII., July, 1904, to June. . . . .	1905
Economic Review. Vol. XIV., Nos. 3 and 4, Vol. XV., Nos. 1 and 2 1904-1905	
Factory Inspector, The. Vol. I., 1902-1903, Vol. II., Nos. 3 and 4 Vol. III., Nos. 1 and 2, July, 1904, to June. . . . .	1905
Journal of Political Economy. Vol. XII., No. 4 to Vol. XIII., No. 3 1904-1905	
National Civic Federation Review. Vol. I., No. 5, to Vol. II., No. 3, July, 1904, to June. . . . .	1905
Outlook, The. July, 1904, to June. . . . .	1905
Political Science, Quarterly. Vol. XIX., No. 3, to Vol. XX., No. 2, September, 1904, to June. . . . .	1905
Quarterly Journal of Economics. Vol. XIX. . . . .	1904-1905
Quarterly Review. . . . .	1904-1905
Royal Statistical Society, Journal of. Vol. LXVII., Parts 3, 4, Vol. LXVIII., Parts 1, 2. . . . .	1904-1905
Social Service. Vol. XI., Nos. 1 and 2, January and April. . . . .	1905

## XI. THE CIRCULATION OF THE 'LABOUR GAZETTE.'

The *Gazette* is published in both French and English, which involves the keeping of separate records, separate mailing lists, and the printing of all notices and the reading of all proofs in both languages. On account of a subscription being charged for the *Gazette*, and the circulation being as large as it is, a great deal of work, in the nature of entries, forwarding subscription accounts, acknowledging receipts, sending out renewal blanks, preparing mailing lists, changing addresses of subscribers, &c., &c., is necessitated. During the year a number of sample copies of the *Gazette* have also been mailed from the department.

During the fiscal year 1904-1905 the average monthly circulation of the *Labour Gazette* on account of paid subscriptions was 6,706. The following figures will show the total circulation as it was on the last day of the fiscal year: Annual subscriptions, 6,645; free distribution, 3,717; total circulation, 10,362.

Under exchanges are included *Gazettes* sent to public departments of the governments, both federal and provincial in this and other countries, and to the proprietors of trade papers and labour journals in exchange for their publications. On the free list are included copies sent to members of both Houses of Parliament, Canadian commercial agents, public libraries, boards of trade, libraries of educational institutions, local newspapers and the officers of organizations supplying from time to time information requested by the department. The following summary will show the division of copies mailed on account of exchange and free list:—

*Exchange List.*

Departments of governments (including federal, provincial and foreign governments and their officers) . . . . .	372
Trade papers and labour journals . . . . .	119
	<hr/>
	491

*Free List.*

Free Public Libraries and Libraries of Educational Institutions . . . . .	91
Members of Parliament and Senators . . . . .	294
Boards of Trade . . . . .	222
Newspapers . . . . .	646
Labour Organizations . . . . .	1,859
Correspondents (three copies to each) . . . . .	114
	<hr/>
	3,226

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In connection with the circulation of the *Labour Gazette* for the twelve months ending June 30, 1905, 5,684 letters were received, 4,599 of these had reference to subscriptions of the *Labour Gazette*, 209 to change of address of subscribers, and 876 to other matters connected with the branch.

For the same period, 17,541 pieces of mail matter were dispatched from this branch, 15,160 being letters containing notices, accounts, or receipts for subscriptions; 575 other communications in connection with the circulation of the *Gazette*; 1,806 were parcels.

## XII. THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE 'LABOUR GAZETTE' AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

The *Labour Gazette* is mailed from the offices of the Department of Labour. This work necessitates the preparation of a mailing list, its constant revision, also each month the enclosing and addressing of copies of the *Gazette* to names and addresses given on the mailing list. To expedite delivery, the several copies of the *Gazette* are also sorted at the Department of Labour and distributed into mail bags, suitably labelled, for their destination in the several localities throughout the Dominion. Not only is time saved in this way, but the work of the employees of the city post office is also considerably lessened.

In addition to copies of the *Gazette* mailed regularly each month to subscribers, or as exchanges, &c., a number of *Gazettes* are sent out from time to time as samples. Single copies are also mailed from day to day in reply to requests for the same, or in connection with answers sent by the department to inquiries on subjects which may be dealt with, either in part or in whole, in the *Labour Gazette*. Not only does the department distribute in this way, the current numbers of the *Gazette*, but the department is obliged to keep on file a limited number of all copies already issued.

During the fiscal year 1904-05, a total of 104,045 copies in English and 29,981 copies in French, of individual numbers of Volume V. of the *Labour Gazette* were distributed; also 13,532 copies in English and 627 copies in French of individual numbers of the *Gazette* of previous years, making a total distribution for the year of 148,185 copies, or an average monthly distribution of 12,248.

In addition to numbers of the *Labour Gazette* distributed, there were mailed from the department 248 copies of bound volumes of the *Labour Gazette*, 175 copies of the report and evidence of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the causes of Industrial Disputes in British Columbia; 1,396 copies of the Award of the Board of Arbitration in the dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and certain of its telegraphers; 880 copies of the Report of Evidence of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the alleged employment of aliens by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company; 5,585 copies of the Report and Evidence of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the employment of aliens by the Père Marquette Railway Company; 2,084 copies of the Report and Evidence of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the influx of Italian labourers into Montreal and the alleged fraudulent practices of employment agencies; 185 copies of a report on Methods adopted in carrying out Government Clothing Contracts. In addition to the distribution of these several reports, communications in the nature of circular letters having reference to investigations being made by the department and miscellaneous publications of one kind and another, were mailed to the number of 15,440, making a total in all of 173,993 separate communications or publications mailed by the department through its distribution branch, in addition to the correspondence of other branches of the department.

The following table is arranged to show by months the number and nature of the publications mailed from the distribution branch of the department during the fiscal year 1904-05:—





### XIII. INQUIRIES, CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTAL WORK.

No part of the work of the department has grown more, both in extent and importance, than that which has to do with the answering of the inquiries from a variety of sources in regard to subjects connected directly or indirectly with industrial and labour questions and conditions in the Dominion. Wherever it has been possible to do so, an effort has been made to supply comprehensive and accurate statements in regard to the subject-matter of the several inquiries, though, in a number of cases, this has involved special investigations and considerable research on the part of members of the staff. An effort has been made to anticipate probable requests for information and to have at hand ready means of supplying the same by preparation for publication in the *Labour Gazette* of special articles, such as were of immediate practical value, and it was believed would be of service in answering inquiries of this kind.

A detailed classification of all legislation touching, directly or indirectly, on labour either in the Acts of the several provincial legislatures or in the Statutes of the Dominion, on a card catalogue basis, whereby immediate reference may be made to the section or sections of any Act to which it may be desired to refer, has been in course of preparation. This card index of labour legislation is a work which has been carried on continuously for the past two or three years, and has been brought nearly to completion within the past fiscal year. It has proved invaluable as a means of assisting the department in supplying information in regard to labour legislation generally.

A similar index has been in course of preparation during the past two or three years in connection with reports and publications generally having to do with industrial and labour matters. This is a work which it is possible to continue to advantage almost indefinitely, but which is of the very greatest service and most necessary in connection with the proper answering of inquiries of a general nature, as well as a source of information and supplementary guide in connection with any investigation which may be undertaken. Several thousand cards, containing references to sources of information on subjects concerning which the department is likely to have inquiries made or which were matters of investigation, have been prepared in this way, classified and alphabetically arranged in a reference card catalogue in connection with the library of the department. A card reference catalogue of labour organizations in the Dominion, which was commenced in previous years, has also been revised and brought up to date during the year, and a similar card reference catalogue of employers' associations added. A beginning was also made during the year in the formation of a card reference catalogue on wages and prices in the several localities of the Dominion, covering a number of years. This is a work which is also capable of indefinite extension, but which is of the very greatest importance in supplying answers to inquiries on these two important matters in connection with the standard of living and the progress of industry generally through the Dominion.

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The following, taken from among requests received at the department during the year, will serve to indicate the variety of information upon which information has been sought, as well as some of the sources from which these requests have been made.

(a) *Requests from Governments or Government Offices in Great Britain, British Colonies and Foreign Countries.*

*Inspector of Factories and Awards, Gisborne, New Zealand.*—Information as to factory inspection in Canada.

*Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce and Labour, Washington.*—Information as to and transmittal of amendments to 'An Act to encourage the development of the Sea Fisheries and the building of Fishing Vessels.'

*Imperial Statistical Bureau, Berlin, Germany.*—Information as to the growth and present position of labour organizations in Canada, and transmittal of departmental documents.

*Director of Imperial German System of Insurance, Germany.*—Information as to resources and industries of certain cities in Canada—Winnipeg, Montreal, Vancouver.

*Department of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, Rome (through Italian Consul General in Canada.)*—Information as to and transmittal of copy of Militia Act, containing provisions in regard to the intervention of the militia during strikes.

*Department of Immigration, Argentine Republic (through Consul at Toronto).*—Information as to the average daily wages of different classes of labour in Canada.

*Canadian Commercial Agent in Australia (through Department of Commerce).*—Information as to and transmittal of Canadian Alien Labour Acts.

*British Boards of Trade.*—Information as to number of persons employed and hours of labour in various industries.

*Governor of the State of Colorado, U.S.A.*—Transmittal of report and information concerning British Columbia Labour Disputes Commission.

*Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Italy (through request of Consul General for Italy to the Prime Minister).*—Information re present or proposed laws concerning strikes on public services, and more particularly on railways. Transmittal of documents.

(b) *Requests from Public Bodies, Societies and Organizations.*

*Departments of the Federal Government.*—Information prepared for the Department of Justice re proposed manufacture of cane-seated chairs by prison labour.

*Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Hamilton.*—Information as to cost of living in Canada.

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*Plasterers' Union, Winnipeg.*—Information as to action of department in preventing fraudulent immigration.

*Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto.*—Information as to the number of strikes and lockouts in Canada during fiscal year, 1904.

*Hamilton Board of Trade, Hamilton.*—Information *re* wages earned and cost of living in Canada, and transmittal of documents containing information.

*Education and Publication Committee of the Montreal League for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.*—Supplying list of trade unions in Canada.

*Ironclad Lodge, No. 55, P.W.A., Londonderry, N.S.*—Information as to law regarding timbering of ore mines.

*Dalhousie College, Halifax, N.S.*—Information as to trade unions, strikes, &c., for material for intercollegiate debate on labour unions.

*Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Hamilton, Ont.*—Information as to prison-made boots and shoes in Canada.

*Employers' Association of Toronto, Ont.*—Information as to female labour, and cost of living in Canada.

*Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Rat Portage, Ont.*—Information as to laws for protection of employees on railways, Compensation Acts, &c.

*National Civic Federation, New York.*—Information as to union label legislation—transmittal of copy of Bill.

*Library of Reform Club, New York.*—Information upon housing in Canadian cities.

*Toronto District Labour Council, Toronto.*—Information as to list of licensed brewers, cigar manufacturers, &c.

*Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, Winnipeg.*—Information as to cost of living.

*Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto.*—Information as to number of hands employed in certain manufacturing industries in Canada.

*Presbyterian Church in Canada.*—Information supplied (to Rev. Dr. Ramsay, Ottawa) *re* cost of living.

*Liberal Club, St. George, N.B.*—Information as to rates of wages and hours of granite cutters in Scotland.

*Greenwood Miners' Union, No. 22, W. F. of M.*—Information as to deportation of aliens under finding of Commissioner *re* G.T.P. surveys.

*Secretary of Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa.*—Information *re* labour organizations in Canada. Transmittal of list.

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*Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Kingston.*—Information re rates of wages, hours of employment, &c., for transmittal to executive of Society in England to assist in making agreement between managers of railway companies, &c., and members of society.

*International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-way Employees, St. Louis.*—Information re publication of Canada Postal Guide.

*International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-way Employees, Morris, Man.*—Information as to wages and cost of living, and as to schedules of wages in contracts for public buildings.

*Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers' International Association, Detroit.*—Information as to labour organizations in Canada. Transmittal of directory of labour unions.

*United Mine Workers of America, Bellevue, Alta.*—Information as to Italian labourers, and as to the law respecting hiring and contracts.

*Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Edmonton, Alta.*—Information as to the manner in which government work is tendered for, and concerning payment of current rates on government work.

*District 15, United Mine Workers of America, Pueblo, Col.*—Transmittal of annual reports of department.

*Socialist Party of British Columbia.*—Transmittal of annual reports of department and other documents.

(c) *Requests from Individuals.*

Requests for information from individuals were similar in their nature to the requests received from government departments, public bodies, societies and organizations, though the number of requests was very much larger and the variety of subjects upon which information was sought more extensive. Particularly noticeable, in this connection, has been the large number of requests received from students at universities, from writers and persons engaged on special investigations, for information in connection with subjects to be dealt with in debates or in the preparation of essays, reports, theses and other publications.

A feature worthy of mention is the number of persons who have visited the department during the year with a view to seeing the nature of its work or of general information in regard to some particular phase thereof. Among the number have been some of the most eminent of living economists, social reformers and public men, many of them from Great Britain and the United States; also prominent labour leaders, factory inspectors, employers and workmen.

THE ACT TO RESTRICT THE IMPORTATION OF ALIENS.

During the year the department has supplied information to large numbers of parties in regard to the Alien Labour Acts, and the method of proceeding under the law

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as amended in 1906. Where convictions have been obtained in the local courts, the department has been the means of securing for the persons who have laid the information as to the law having been violated, 50 per cent of the fines imposed as a penalty for the infraction of the Act.

In consequence of the special commissions appointed by the government to inquire into the alleged employment of aliens on the Grand Trunk Pacific surveys and by the Père Marquette Railway Company on its line in Canada, the correspondence of the department, occasional in connection with the administration of the Alien Labour Acts, has been exceptional both in volume and importance during the year. Particularly gratifying in this connection has been the number of communications received from labour organizations, societies and individuals expressive of the appreciation felt by the parties of the service rendered to Canadians through the action of the department in these matters.

## OTHER WORK.

Among other work which has been done in the department during the year, and which necessitated an amount of clerical labour, has been the proof-reading of the *Labour Gazette* and of the reports and evidence of the several Royal Commissions issued by the department during the year, as well as the proof of the annual report to parliament. A carefully prepared index to volume 5 of the *Labour Gazette*, and indices to the names of witnesses and points in connection with the evidence of the several commissions have also been made.

## XIV. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue of the department is derived from the sale of the *Labour Gazette*, the subscription rate of which is 20 cents per annum. Single copies are supplied at the rate of 3 cents each, or 20 cents per dozen. Bound volumes of the *Gazette*, including the issues of each year, are sold at the rate of 50 cents per copy.

## REVENUE.

The following statement of receipts from subscriptions, and the sale of single and bound copies of the *Gazette* during the fiscal year 1904-05, shows that the net revenue derived by the government from this source has amounted to \$1,211.13.

## STATEMENT OF THE REVENUE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1905.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
STATISTICAL TABLES V.A.R., NO. 24

June 30, 1905.

Amount received from subscriptions to <i>Labour Gazette</i> ..	\$1,210 73
Sale of single and bound copies . . . . .	39 82
	\$1,250 55
Less.	
Commission on subscriptions . . . . .	\$38 35
Fees paid for postal notes, transmitting amounts due as commission on subscription. . . . .	57
Refund of subscription. . . . .	50
	39 42
Net revenue. . . . .	\$1,211 13

## EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure of the department for the fiscal year 1904-05, exclusive of amounts specially voted to meet expenses of Royal Commission, was \$45,215.35. This amount includes salaries of resident members of the staff, salaries of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, the printing, binding and mailing of the *Gazette*, and other expenses on account of printing incurred by the department; all expenses on stationery account, travelling expenses of Fair Wages officers in the preparation of schedules of wages for insertion in government contracts and the investigation of alleged violations of conditions; travelling and other expenses in connection with the settlement of industrial disputes under the Conciliation Act, the purchase of books for the library, and all other expenses of the department.

The expenditure incurred during the year on account of Royal Commissions appointed to inquire into the alleged employment of aliens by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, and the influx of Italian labourers to Montreal, as well as on account of the printing of the reports, and evidence taken before the Commissions, amounted to \$3,794.58.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,

*Deputy Minister of Labour.*