

REPORT  
OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30

1904

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*



OTTAWA

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1905



*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 St. 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, 1904, which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

W. MULOCK,

*Minister of Labour.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,

OTTAWA, December 1, 1904.



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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR  
FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30  
1904

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
OTTAWA, September 1, 1904.

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

SIR,— I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

The work of the department has increased considerably during the past year. Not only has the work of previous years been continued on a more thorough and extensive scale, but entirely new duties have been added. Most important in connection with the latter has been the administration of the Railway Labour Disputes Act, which was introduced in the House of Commons, March 17, 1903, and was assented to on July 10, of that year. Additional work has also been occasioned by the publication during the year of the report and evidence of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate industrial disputes in the province of British Columbia. The report was completed early in the month of July, but much of the evidence had to be extended in the department after that time. The evidence and exhibits were prepared for publication, and the proof read and revised in the department.

The completed volume of the *Labour Gazette* for the year 1903-4 shows an addition of 230 pages compared with the volume of the year preceding, and of 500 pages

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compared with the volume of the *Gazette* for 1901-2. As the *Gazette* contains the statistical and descriptive information relating to industrial conditions in the Dominion as gathered by the department and prepared for publication, the increase in the size of the *Gazette* is a good indication of the increased work which the department has undertaken and carried out in connection with that publication.

The duties of the fair wages officers have also been more onerous during the year than in any year preceding, the number of fair wages schedules prepared for other departments of the government being considerably in excess of those required in previous years.

Only in the number of cases of intervention under the Conciliation Act of 1900, was there a falling off as compared with previous years. This, however, is not to be attributed to any want of appreciation of the services of the department in this regard as compared with previous years, but to the fact that the industrial disputes of importance were fewer during the fiscal year 1903-04 than in any former year of the department's existence. Intervention was requested in connection with the most important disputes, and it was undoubtedly owing to the influence of the department, among the other causes, that the strike record, considered from the view point of industrial peace was as favourable as it was.

In no previous year has the correspondence of the department been so extensive or varied. Requests for information on industrial conditions and on matters of concern to labour in Canada have been received from many parts of the world, and from a large number of organizations and individuals in the Dominion, and all have received careful acknowledgment.

#### Staff of the Department.

No additions or changes were made to the inside staff of the department during the year. The staff of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, which is supplementary to the staff of permanent clerks resident at Ottawa, numbered 34 at the end of the year:

The following appointments for cities and districts not previously represented on the staff of the correspondents to the *Gazette* were made during the year :

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent for Sydney, N.S., and district.

Mr. James A. Wiley, correspondent for St. Catharines, Ont., and district.

Mr. W. J. Johnston, correspondent for Peterborough, Ont., and district.

Mr. E. Barry, correspondent for Sault Ste. Marie and district.

Mr. Walter C. Macdiarmid, correspondent for Belleville, resigned his position during September, 1903, and was succeeded as correspondent by his brother, Mr. H. C. Macdiarmid, during November of that year. In May, 1904, a second correspondent was appointed for the city of Montreal, the appointee being Mr. T. J. Griffiths of that city.



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**Classification of the Work.**

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

1. Preparation and publication of the *Labour Gazette*.
2. Settlement of industrial disputes under Conciliation Act, 1900.
3. The carrying out of the Fair-Wages Resolution of the House of Commons of March, 1900.
4. The Railway Labour Disputes Act.
5. Royal Commission to investigate industrial disputes in the province of British Columbia.
6. Royal Commission to investigate the alleged employment of aliens by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.
7. The library of the department.
8. Correspondence and other work of the department.
9. Revenue and expenditure.

## I. THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

**T**HE *Labour Gazette* is published monthly, and contains as regular features of each issue a general summary of industrial and labour conditions in Canada during the preceding month, reports of local correspondents from the several cities of the Dominion, statistical tables and descriptive articles on strikes and lockouts, industrial accidents, the immigration and colonization movement, Canadian trade and revenue, new labour organizations formed, recent industrial inventions, and fair-wages schedules embodied in Government contracts, reviews of official reports of government departments and bureaus in this and other countries of interest to labour, reports of legal decisions in Canadian courts affecting labour, are also regular monthly features. In addition to the regular features are a number of special articles relating to subjects of contemporary interest to the industrial classes in the Dominion, and articles and statistical tables embodying the results of special investigations made by the department.

### Monthly Summary of Industrial and Labour Conditions.

The article on industrial and labour conditions which appears in each issue of the *Labour Gazette* is intended to give in concise form a comprehensive review of the general condition and tendency of the labour market in Canada during the month preceding that in which it is published, and an account of the most important industrial happenings during that time. The article is based largely on the reports sent to the department by its correspondents in the several cities of the Dominion, but considerable use is also made of information gathered from the press through the agency of the clipping bureau in the department, and of information obtained by the department through correspondence, and in other ways.

An effort has been made during the year to improve this summary of industrial and labour conditions by way of increasing the amount of material which it contains and of presenting the information in a more definite and systematic form. So far as possible, the order followed is the same in the articles of the several numbers. In the opening paragraphs, a brief summary is given of the main features in the reports of the correspondents to the *Gazette* and of other information relating to industrial activity, the geographical distribution of industrial activity being particularly noted. In paragraphs immediately following, reference is made to important changes in rates of wages and hours of labour reported to the department as having taken place during the preceding month, and to variations in prices or rentals affecting the cost of living, also a brief statement as to the more important developments of the month affecting industry adversely, such as unfavourable weather conditions, strikes and lockouts, fires, industrial disasters and the like. Conditions in the several industries are then dealt with in detail under the headings of agriculture, fishing, lumbering, mining, manufacturing and transport. A paragraph summing up the conditions in the vari-

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ous trades in added, and the article concludes with a reference to such subjects of general interest to labour, as important meetings of labour and industrial associations, manual training, municipal ownership, &c. A series of notes of the month are added at the close of the article.

An important feature in connection with this article is the addition which has been made during the year of a tabular statement, showing at a glance the condition of employment in the several trades and industries in the different cities. In this table the several trades are grouped side by side at the head of vertical columns to the left of which are given the cities of the Dominion, arranged as located from east to west. Under each trade and opposite each city is indicated the condition of the industry or trade during the month according as the employment has been favourable or unfavourable, the words 'active,' 'busy' and 'very busy,' being used to indicate favourable conditions, and the words 'quiet,' 'dull,' 'very dull,' to indicate unfavourable conditions. The table as a whole, especially when compared with the tables of previous month, serves as a useful barometer of conditions prevailing in the several trades over the Dominion as a whole.

### Reports of Local Correspondents.

It is gratifying to report that the correspondents to the *Gazette* in the several cities have almost without exception, shown an appreciable improvement during the year in the manner in which they have discharged their duties, not only in connection with the written monthly reports but also in connection with other services required of them from time to time by the department, such as the supplying of statistical returns and information of a special nature. The practice adopted during the year 1902 of having all reports made on official forms requiring a uniform arrangement of the subject matter dealt with, has been continued.

### Industrial Accidents in Canada.

An important feature added to the *Gazette* for the first time during the past year was a monthly article and table dealing with industrial accidents occurring to workmen in the course of their employment in different parts of the Dominion. In previous years special articles appeared from time to time in reference to industrial accidents which were in the nature of disasters, but no attempt was made by the department to ascertain either the total number of accidents happening to workmen in the several industries and trades or to classify the causes, nature and results of such accidents. The subject, though one of the greatest importance to workmen, was not undertaken by the department at an earlier time, owing to the limited means at its disposal for gathering and classifying information. With the addition of another member to the staff it was possible, however, to undertake this, as well as other important branches of work during the year. Since November, 1903, each issue of the *Gazette* has contained a statistical table giving a record of industrial accidents arising during the preceding month, concerning which the department has been able to secure detailed information. The locality in which the accident has occurred, the nature of

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the accident, the date of its happening and a statement of its cause and result are given in this table. A further classification is made according to the trades and industries, only such accidents being taken into account as have been sustained by workmen in the performance of their duties, and resulted in the loss of life or limb, or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. A descriptive article has also been given in which a careful analysis of the statistical table is made by trades and industries and an extended account given of the most serious accidents reported during the month.

In securing the information embodied in this monthly statement, the department has relied largely upon its own correspondents, the co-operation of other government departments, and the press. Much available information has also been secured by correspondence with individuals or companies concerned. Wherever possible, particulars of each accident reported have been obtained in detail on a blank form specially prepared by the department for use in this connection, a copy of which is given herewith. Correspondents to the *Gazette*, report on industrial accidents in their localities upon the forms supplied to them, and also forward to the department such newspaper references to accidents in their localities as they may obtain and are able to verify. Among the government departments to which the Department of Labour is especially indebted for assistance in securing returns of accidents are the Bureau of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, the office of the factory inspectors of Ontario, and the Department of Railways and Canals at Ottawa. All of these departments have co-operated with the Department of Labour in forwarding each month a return of accidents reported to them. The clipping bureau of the department has been utilized as a means of gathering supplementary accounts of industrial accidents recorded in the press.

As stated, the first statistical table on industrial accidents appeared in the November, 1903, number of the *Gazette*, and the returns which have been given since from month to month are quite sufficient to indicate that too much importance cannot be attached to them. For example, the record by months of workmen killed outright by accidents while actively engaged in their regular employments is shown by the information collected in the department and published in the *Gazette*, to have been as follows :—

October. . . . .	49
November. . . . .	61
December. . . . .	42
January. . . . .	75
February. . . . .	69
March. . . . .	59
April. . . . .	59
May. . . . .	78
June. . . . .	76

In other words, it is shown by these records that no less than 568 workmen were killed outright in Canada during the 9 months from October, 1903, to June, 1904, inclusive, because, for the most part, of the precarious nature of the occupations

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in which they were engaged. The number who have been injured to the extent of their industrial efficiency being for all time impaired, was naturally very much larger. Taking account of the first six months of the year, 1904, the tables published in the *Gazette* give the following record of persons injured, classified according to trade or industry :—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.  
STATISTICAL TABLES, IV A. R.—No. 1.

STATISTICAL table showing number of persons killed or injured by accidents in Canada during the month January to June, 1904, inclusive, classified according to trades or callings. <sup>s</sup>

TRADE OR INDUSTRY.	KILLED.	INJURED.	TOTAL.
Agriculture.....	46	35	81
Fishing and hunting.....	9	3	12
Lumbering.....	43	41	84
Mining.....	49	62	111
Building trades.....	19	61	80
Metal trades.....	41	229	270
Woodworking trades.....	6	89	95
Railway service.....	101	163	264
General transportation.....	38	88	126
Printing trades.....	..	2	3
Food and tobacco preparation.....	3	24	27
Clothing trades.....	1	7	8
Leather trades.....	3	1	4
Textile trades.....	..	6	6
Unskilled labour.....	5	25	40
Miscellaneous.....	36	166	202
Total . . . . .	400	1,013	1,413

The record in the *Gazette* does not pretend to be complete. There are doubtless many accidents, numbers of which result fatally, and which workmen receive in the course of their employment, of which the public never hears. The information contained in the *Gazette* is, however, authentic and reliable as far as it goes, and is quite sufficient to indicate the nature and extent of this inevitable incident of modern industrial conditions which workingmen as a whole are obliged to face. The mere fact that the tables prepared by the department for the first time, and for only part of the year are sufficiently complete to show that in the course of a single year between 700 and 1,000 men are killed outright in Canada while pursuing their regular employments, that between 2,000 and 3,000 are permanently injured, is of itself enough to direct the attention of legislators and all persons of human sympathies to the need of devising means whereby the community may be spared this sacrifice of life and human energy. In the analysis given in the *Labour Gazette* of the causes of these several accidents will be found the first clue to an intelligent method of reform. Considered from this point of view, it will be seen that the department in presenting from month to month and year to year reliable records of this kind is performing through the *Labour Gazette* a service, not only of the highest importance to workmen and those interested in the betterment of their condition, but also a service of the first importance to the community as a whole and the public generally.

The following is a copy of the blank statistical form used by the department in obtaining and recording the information on industrial accidents.



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### Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours.

A marked improvement was made during the year, in the method adopted by the department in collecting information on changes in current rates of wages and hours of labour and in the method of presenting this information. In previous years articles have been published, reviewing in a general way the changes which have taken place. During the past year for the first time the matter has been presented in tabular form, the statistical tables, which are published quarterly showing in the case of every change in wages or hours of labour, particulars as to the class of work-people affected, the date of the change, the average weekly schedule of remuneration and hours before and after the change, the amount of the change per week, and the manner in which the change was brought about. The information is further classified according to industries and trades. By having this information published quarterly an opportunity is given of corresponding with business concerns, labour organizations and individuals with a view to having the published facts as complete and accurate as possible.

The following is a copy of a circular letter sent by the department to parties directly or indirectly interested in the wages or hours changes of which the department has received notice. In addition, however, to the circular letter, the department has sought to complete its records by means of official correspondence.

#### COPY OF CIRCULAR LETTER USED BY DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR IN SECURING RETURNS OF CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
Ottawa, 190

SIR,—The Department of Labour is desirous of obtaining a complete and accurate record of changes in the rates of wages and hours of employment taking place, from time to time, in the different trades in Canada, for publication in the *Labour Gazette*, which is issued monthly.

These statistics are collected and published by the Department in pursuance of section 10, chap. 24, 63-64 Victoria (An Act to aid in the prevention and settlement of trade disputes and to provide for the publication of statistical and industrial information, assented to July 18, 1900) which provides that the Department of Labour shall collect, digest and publish in suitable form, statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour.

The department has been informed of a recent change in and that the matter is one of concern to

In order that the department's account of this change may be as accurate as possible, a request is being made of the interested parties, or their representatives, for a statement of the facts in so far as they are to be ascertained. I therefore inclose herewith two blank forms, with the request that you will have the kindness to fill out one of these blanks, in so far as you are able to supply the information in regard to the points indicated, giving any such additional information as may seem to you desirable, and return it at your earliest convenience to this department. The second blank is sent you in case you may desire to retain it for purpose of an exact memorandum of the information sent in by you to the department.

As it is the intention to compile tables from the information herein requested for the *Labour Gazette*, it would assist the department materially if you would have the kindness to return the inclosed form as soon after receiving it as possible.

I inclose herewith an envelope to be used in returning the schedule to the department and desire to inform you that no postage is required on replies sent in by you.

I have to add that any information you may be good enough to furnish will be used for statistical purposes only, and will not be published under your name.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,  
W. L. MACKENZIE KING,  
Deputy Minister of Labour.

A copy of the blank forms referred to in above communication, on which information relating to changes in wages and hours is under the present arrangement collected by the department, is as follows :





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The correspondents of the *Gazette* have been required to report on blank schedule forms similar to the one given here, of changes taking place in their cities and districts. The clipping bureau of the department has also been utilized as a means of obtaining from the press notices of particular changes and sources of information.

In the September, 1903, issue of the *Gazette*, statistical tables were published relating to changes in wages and hours which have taken place during the first nine months of the calendar year 1903. In the four succeeding numbers of the *Gazette* similar articles covering the changes reported to the department during the preceding month were given. It was found, however, somewhat difficult to obtain information of the detailed character required in time for publication in the regular monthly article. It was, accordingly, decided to publish the statistical tables on changes in rates of wages and hours quarterly in the July, October, January and April issues of the *Gazette*, these months being selected as affording the best opportunity of reviewing the spring, summer, autumn and winter changes, respectively.

A special paragraph was introduced into the article on industrial and labour conditions during the month, in which reference was made to changes of wages and hours or tendencies arising during the preceding month, detailed information being reserved, however, for the quarterly tables. The first quarterly tables appeared in the April, 1904, *Gazette*. Accompanying the tables in each case has been a descriptive and explanatory article in which, as far as possible a statement in regard to every change recorded has been given, together with an estimate of the effect upon the weekly wages bill in the several trades and industries.

Some of the results which have been disclosed during the year in the above series of articles may be briefly referred to. During the first nine months of the calendar year of 1903, 208 changes affecting 26,073 work-people were reported to the department, nearly all of which were of the nature of increases. During September four increases in wages affecting 721 work-people were reported with one reduction in wages and one reduction in hours. During October, 1,807 work-people were affected by sixteen changes, all of which were either increases in wages or decreases in hours, or both. The November changes numbered ten, and with one exception either increases in wages or decreases in hours. During December there were twelve changes of which ten were increases. The record for the balance of the winter season of 1903-04 included twelve increases in wages, four decreases in hours, and four increases in hours. It will be seen from this statement that the tendency in wages during the past year in Canada has been strongly in an upward direction.

### Strikes and Lock-outs.

Publication has been continued in each number of the *Gazette* of a special article with an accompanying statistical table giving a record for the preceding month of the different strikes and lock-outs reported to the department as in existence throughout the Dominion. As in previous years, the disputes which commenced during the month immediately previous to that for which the *Gazette* appears, have been grouped

together in the table, and those which had been continued from the previous months set forth in a separate division in the descriptive article, the main features of the more important disputes have been described. The method of presenting an analysis of the situation each month in the form of a smaller tabular statement covering the main features of the situation has been continued, the analysis showing the number and magnitude of the disputes, the loss in working days occasioned thereby, the trades chiefly affected and the causes of the disputes. The utmost care has been taken to render this monthly statement as accurate as possible and to include every dispute occurring in the Dominion.

An extended review of the trade disputes occurring in Canada during the calendar year 1903 was presented in the January issue of the *Labour Gazette*. Tables were included in this article summarizing the main features of the industrial disputes of the year, and carefully analysing the record for the year under such headings as, the number of workmen involved, the record according to trades, months and provinces, causes and results of disputes, methods of settlement, &c. The record in all these particulars was carefully compared with those of the two preceding years. In the article accompanying these tables a general description of the industrial unrest prevailing during the year was given with brief references to the more important strikes and lockouts including the strikes of coal miners and railway employees in British Columbia which were settled by the Royal Labour Commission, the strikes in the building trades and longshoremen at Montreal, the strikes and lockout of shoe workers at Quebec, and the strikes in the building trades at Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver and other points.

Among the important facts disclosed by this inquiry, mention may be made of the following : During the calendar year 1903 there were 160 trade disputes reported to the department as against 123 in 1902 and 104 in 1901. The loss in working days amounted to 752,181, as against 163,125 in 1902 and 684,283 in 1901. By trades the record was as follows :—

Trades.	Number of Disputes.		
	1901.	1902.	1903.
Building . . . . .	14	28	44
Metal . . . . .	23	31	17
Woodworking . . . . .	4	10	9
Textile . . . . .	6	1	5
Clothing . . . . .	10	9	11
Foods, tobacco preparation . . . . .	9	10	6
Leather . . . . .	1	3	4
Printing and bookbinding . . . . .	2	3	3
Transport . . . . .	4	4	18
Longshoremen . . . . .	5	4	4
Mining . . . . .	5	3	9
Fishing . . . . .	2	1	1
Unskilled . . . . .	11	6	9
Miscellaneous . . . . .	8	10	20
Total . . . . .	104	123	160

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The months in which the various disputes occurred during the three years are shown in the following table :—

Months.	Number of Disputes.			Total.
	1901.	1902.	1903.	
January.....	7	8	6	21
February.....	3	5	12	20
March.....	13	12	22	47
April.....	12	20	23	55
May.....	7	27	29	63
June.....	23	18	23	64
July.....	14	7	15	36
August.....	5	6	11	22
September.....	5	9	7	21
October.....	5	4	6	15
November.....	7	7	3	17
December.....	3	..	3	6
Total.....	104	123	160	387

By provinces the record was as follows :—

Provinces.	Number of Disputes.			Total.
	1901.	1902.	1903.	
Nova Scotia.....	5	12	7	24
Prince Edward Island.....	..	2	..	2
New Brunswick.....	3	7	7	17
Quebec.....	29	20	33	82
Ontario.....	53	65	83	201
Manitoba.....	3	8	1	12
North-west Territories.....	..	1	5	6
British Columbia.....	10	8	24	42
Total.....	103	125	160	385

With regard to causes of disputes, the following table contains the record for the three years :—

Causes.	Number of Disputes.		
	1901.	1902.	1903.
For increase in wages.....	48	54	60
Against reduction in wages.....	10	7	7
For decrease in hours.....	1	7	8
For increase in wages and decrease in hours.....	5	14	18
Against employment of particular persons.....	13	8	13
Against conditions of employment.....	..	5	5
For recognition of union.....	..	5	5
Sympathetic.....	..	9	10
Miscellaneous.....	16	12	29

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The methods pursued in arriving at a settlement, are shown in the following :—

Method.	Number of Disputes.		
	1901.	1902.	1903.
Arbitration. ....	5	6	6
Conciliation. ....	6	5	14
Negotiations between parties concerned. ....	55	73	77
Replacement of men. ....	13	12	15
Return to work on employers' terms. ....	13	20	26
Indefinite or unsettled. ....	12	5	12

The results of the disputes of 1901, 1902 and 1903 are shown as follows :—

Results.	Number.			
	1901.	1902.	1903.	Total.
In favour of employers. ....	40	35	46	121
In favour of employees. ....	39	46	45	130
Settled by compromise. ....	22	33	46	101
Terms unknown or not settled. ....	..	4	10	14

### The Immigration and Colonization Movement.

An important development of the year affecting industrial and labour conditions throughout Canada was the scale on which immigration and colonization took place. The distribution of the immigrants and the progress of settlement in Western Canada was regarded with great interest both by employers and employees. Special articles dealing with the character and extent of the movement from month to month were published in the *Labour Gazette* throughout the year. Tables relating to the number of immigrant arrivals (the immigrants landed each month being classified according as they came from Great Britain, the United States and the continent of Europe) the number of homestead entries granted, the nationalities of homesteaders, and the number of land patents issued in Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, were published each month, the information being supplied by courtesy of the Department of the Interior. A descriptive account of the main characteristics of the movement during the preceding four weeks based on references contained in the press, information secured from immigration and colonization societies, &c., was also given. In this connection references were made to such topics as the arrival and settlement of the all-British colony at Lloydminster, the progress of colonization under the auspices of the provincial governments and of different immigration and colonization societies, the facilities of the transportation companies for handling the immigration traffic, the land sales of transportation and other companies in the west, oriental immigration, juvenile immigration and the like.

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### Canadian Trade and Revenue.

The importance of reporting current statistics in trade and revenue, as one index of the condition of labour and industry, was recognized at an early date by the department in the preparation of its monthly review of industrial and labour conditions. In previous years a brief reference of this nature was included in the monthly summary of industrial conditions. During the past year the value of this material has been increased by giving particulars in more detail in a separate article. A brief review, of 'Canadian Trade and Revenue,' has accordingly been published monthly the subject being dealt with under the headings 'Foreign Trade,' 'Imperial Trade,' 'Domestic Trade,' and 'Canadian Revenue.' Special information with regard to imports, exports, revenue, &c., has been obtained through the courtesy of the Department of Customs, Finance, and Trade and Commerce, Canada. In the preparation of the paragraph on Domestic Trade, use is also made of information supplied by the local correspondents to the *Gazette*, and financial and trade journals dealing with Canadian conditions.

### Legal Decisions Affecting Labour.

The department has continued to publish monthly in the *Gazette* brief accounts of the more important legal decisions affecting labour rendered in the courts throughout Canada. Over seventy decisions in all were reported in this way, during the past year, citation being made in each case of the name of the prosecutor and the defendant, the court in which the case was tried, the name of the presiding judge, and the time and place of the decision. As in previous years some of the more important decisions of the English and United States courts bearing more particularly on the status of labour organizations were also reported. In the decisions reviewed during the past year in the *Gazette* the following were the more important subjects dealt with :—Voluntary risks of employees; justifiable dismissals; the guarding of dangerous machinery; the restraint of trade; actions against trade unions; the effect of promises of re-employment; manual labour; employers' liability to pay pensions; accidents causing death; culpable negligence of employees; defective machinery; desertion of employment; damages for accidents; employment of alien labour; employment of Chinese under ground; trial by jury; injunctions against unions; the use of union labels by civic corporations; contributory negligence of employees; liability of strangers for negligence; obligations of truckmen; duty of employees to employers; intoxication of street railway employees; providence society regulations; forced agreement with unions; regulations of benefit societies; employers' liability; damages at common law; unauthorized conduct of fellow workmen; breaches of contract; duty of parties using dangerous machinery; damages for loss of an eye; liability of contractors for delay caused by strike; liability for defective boiler; Sunday observance; employers' liability for carelessness of employees; right of employers to have a black list; right of employers to dismiss employees; liability of employer for defective machinery and for lack of proper supervision of work; the interpretation of terms of agreement; the extorting of money from employees by agents of employers and others, &c.

### Special Investigations Conducted by the Department.

A number of special investigations into subjects of importance and interest to labour were conducted by the department during the year. Some had been begun in previous years and were continued, other investigations were undertaken for the first time. Of the latter, the most important had to do with the subject of current rates and tendencies of wages and hours of labour in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion, in connection with which a large amount of information was collected and published in part during the year.

#### Rates and Tendencies of Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada.

An extensive investigation into the subject of current rates of wages and hours of labour in the several trades and industries throughout Canada, was one of the first duties to which the department turned its attention after its establishment in August, 1900. The results of this investigation were embodied in a series of tables, publication of which was extended through some twenty issues of the *Gazette*.

An investigation of a somewhat similar nature to that carried out in 1900-01 was undertaken during the past year. The scope of the investigation, however, was materially enlarged so as to embrace information in regard to past tendencies of wages and hours over a period of several years as well as statistics on present conditions. The following copy of the circular communication which was sent out by the department in this regard and which was accompanied by a blank form on which the information requested was to be filled in, will explained the nature and scope of the investigation :

COPY OF CIRCULAR LETTER USED BY DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FOR OBTAINING INFORMATION IN INVESTIGATION AS TO TENDENCY OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
Ottawa, June 6, 1904.

SIR,—The Department of Labour has commenced a special investigation in regard to the tendency of the rates of wages and hours of labour in Canada in the industries and trades of the Dominion, the results of which will be published in the *Labour Gazette*.

This investigation is being undertaken in pursuance of section 10, chap. 24, 63-64 Victoria (An Act to aid in the prevention and settlement of trade disputes, and to provide for the publication of statistical and industrial information, assented to July 18, 1900,) which provides that the Department of Labour shall collect, digest and publish in suitable form, statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour.

To secure accurate and adequate information on this important subject, the department has to rely on the co-operation of persons who are in a position, from the knowledge which they have of past and present conditions, to supply particulars in regard to conditions in the trade or industry with which they may be connected.

This communication is being sent to you with the respectful request that you would have the kindness to assist the department by filling in on the blank form which is inclosed here-with such particulars in regard to your trade or business as you may be able to give. The form inclosed will indicate sufficiently the nature of the information required. It is only necessary to add by way of explanation that what the department is most anxious to ascertain is the rates of wages or hours of labour generally current over particular periods of time specifying the latter with as near an approach to complete accuracy as may be possible.

It would assist the department in the preparation of statistical tables which it is intended to compile from the returns received, if, in the event of your being unable, for lack of space or other reasons, to give the information desired in the spaces specified on the form, you would give such particulars as you may have in the form of a general statement, mentioning also to the department other possible reliable sources from which information on the points in question might be obtained.

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I inclose herewith an envelope to be used in returning the schedule to the department, and desire to inform you that no postage is required on replies sent in by you.

I have further to add that any information you may be kind enough to furnish will be used for statistical purposes only, and will not be published under your name.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,

*Deputy Minister of Labour.*

P.S.—An early reply to this communication will materially assist the department in furthering this investigation.

The following is a copy of one of the blank forms mentioned in the above communication, as used in collecting this information. The schedule has reference to the building trades, but the forms used for the other groups of trades were in all respects the same except as to the names of the classes of labour specified :

COPY OF BLANK FORM USED BY DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR IN OBTAINING INFORMATION IN INVESTIGATION AS TO TENDENCY OF WAGES AND HOURS IN CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION IN REGARD TO THE TENDENCY OF THE RATE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA.

THE BUILDING TRADES.

Locality.....

CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATES OF WAGES.*					HOURS OF LABOUR.				
	IN PREVIOUS YEARS.			AT PRESENT TIME.		IN PREVIOUS YEARS.			AT PRESENT TIME.	
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.		Per day 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays.
Per hour.		Per day.	Per day—1st 5 days of week.				On Saturdays.			
Bricklayers and Masons.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters and Joiners.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lathers and Plasterers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plumbers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stonecutters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Builders' Labourers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* Where an exact rate cannot be given, please state what might be regarded as a fair average rate.

Remarks:

Date.....

Signature of person supplying information.



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The following groups of trades were included in the investigation :

1. Building trades.
2. Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.
3. Woodworking trades.
4. Printing and allied trades.
5. Clothing trades.
6. Food and tobacco preparation.
7. Mining trades.
8. Leather trades.
9. Textile trades.
10. Paper trades.
11. Transportation—electric.
12. Transportation—steam.

Communications and blank schedules were sent to employers engaged in the several trades specified, and to the different labour organizations interested, the names and addresses of the former being obtained from trade lists and business directories. Where there was no classification in the directories of firms included in the particular trades and industries, the whole directory was gone through with, for the purpose of obtaining the names and addresses of the firms desired. From the accompanying table, showing the number of communications mailed by the Department of Labour and returns received in connection with the special investigation up to the close of the fiscal year, 1903-04, it will be seen that 14,468 communications were addressed to employees and 903 to secretaries of labour unions, making a total of 15,371 communications mailed. Replies giving the information requested were received up to the end of the fiscal year, from 1,694 persons. Making allowance for the number of communications returned to the department as not having been received by the parties to whom they were addressed, the department had received replies at the end of the fiscal year from a little over 11 per cent of the persons to whom communications were mailed.

The information obtained from the communications sent to individual firms or persons interested, was supplemented by returns made by the several correspondents of the *Gazette*. It is the intention of the department prior to final publication of the returns, to supplement still further this information in regard to the number of trades by inquiries and investigation conducted personally by officers of the department. It is the intention of the department to publish the result of this investigation in the numbers of the *Labour Gazette* to be issued during the year 1904-05.

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STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF COMMUNICATIONS MAILED BY THE SPECIAL INVESTIGATION AS TO TENDENCY OF

## LETTERS FORWARDED.

Trades.	N.S.	N.B.	P.E.I.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	N. W.T.	B. C.	Total.
BUILDING TRADES.									
Firms addressed .....	278	268	3	762	3,671	112	2	123	5,219
Unions " .....	12	8	1	26	99	11	8	18	183
									5,402
METAL TRADES.									
Firms addressed .....	452	291	14	1,110	766	95	16	81	2,827
Unions " .....	5	10	.....	16	72	7	3	17	130
									2,957
WOODWORKING TRADES.									
Firms addressed .....	194	105	14	227	503	36	3	22	1,104
Unions " .....	1	.....	.....	7	34	.....	.....	3	45
									1,189
PRINTING TRADES.									
Firms addressed .....	105	62	11	117	627	25	80	60	1,087
Unions " .....	2	2	.....	7	26	3	3	10	53
									1,140
CLOTHING TRADES.									
Firms addressed .....	193	200	7	321	871	62	4	73	1,731
Unions " .....	1	1	.....	24	33	2	1	6	68
									1,799
FOOD & T. PREPARATION.									
Firms addressed .....	248	100	2	439	853	59	3	120	1,824
Unions " .....	.....	2	1	9	28	3	.....	7	50
									1,874
MINING.									
Co's addressed .....	17	1	.....	18	26	1	5	48	116
Unions " .....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	43
									159
LEATHER TRADES.									
Firms addressed .....	18	45	9	27	101	16	8	8	232
Unions " .....	.....	.....	.....	4	8	.....	.....	4	16
									248
TEXTILE TRADES.									
Firms addressed .....	3	4	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
Unions " .....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	5
									34
PAPER TRADES.									
Firms addressed .....	8	4	.....	41	19	.....	.....	.....	72
Unions " .....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	6
									78
TRANSPORTATION.									
Electric Co's addressed .....	2	1	.....	9	27	1	.....	2	42
Unions addressed .....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	1	.....	2	9
									51
TRANSPORTATION.									
Steam Co's addressed .....	13	23	.....	53	43	.....	6	7	145
Unions addressed.....	24	29	5	41	131	19	22	24	295
									490

Total firms addressed.....14,468  
 Total unions addressed..... 903

Grand total.....15,371

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.  
 STATISTICAL TABLES IV A. R.—No. 2.  
 DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND RETURNS RECEIVED IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
 WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA.

RETURNS RECEIVED.

N. S.	N. B.	P. E. I.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	N. W. T.	B. C.	Total.	—
49	46	4	99	373	14	6	23	624	
2	19	1	62	78	12	3	15	222	
12	11	2	17	67	5	2	1	117	
18	8	3	29	159	18	9	24	268	
14	1	.....	18	75	2	.....	7	117	
3	2	.....	16	59	7	.....	15	102	
10	.....	.....	6	7	.....	4	20	47	
4	1	.....	3	17	5	4	3	37	
.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	5	
.....	2	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	12	
2	2	.....	3	14	1	.....	5	27	
13	16	.....	19	42	8	8	10	116	

Total returns. . . . . 1,694

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In the December, 1903, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, publication of a series of articles dealing exclusively with hours of labour in Canada was begun. The extent to which the subject of hours of labour has been made a matter of legislation in Canada was first dealt with, a brief statement being given of the provisions relating to hours contained in the Factories and Shops Act of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and of the regulations of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia relating to the hours of labour in mines. In the February issue of the *Gazette* a table of hours of labour current in the building trades throughout Canada was given, a careful analysis being presented in an accompanying article. This investigation as to hours was subsequently merged in the larger investigation of current wages and hours of labour and their tendency.

The important special investigations into industrial and labour conditions conducted by the department during the fiscal year 1902-03 were continued during the past year, and a considerable amount of the information thus collected was published in the *Gazette*. The subjects dealt with in this connection were : (a) cost of living in Canada; (b) the growth and present position of labour organizations in Canada ; and (c) labour legislation in Canada.

#### Cost of Living in Canada.

An investigation into cost of living in Canada was begun by the department in November, 1902, special efforts being made in view of the importance of the subject to secure as comprehensive information as possible for the whole Dominion.\* Briefly, the methods adopted by the department in obtaining the desired information were : (a) by correspondence with leading retailers and dealers who were requested to furnish returns on blank schedules inclosed to them ; and (b) by personal investigation conducted by officers of the department in representative towns and cities. The investigation had for its object the obtaining of extensive and reliable first-hand quotations of current prices of the commodities which enter most largely into the consumption of the average family, and are commonly spoken of as the necessaries of life. These were presented in tables under the following groups : 1. Prices of provisions; 2. Prices of groceries ; 3. Prices of dry goods ; 4. Prices of clothing, boots and shoes, &c., and, 5. Rentals.

Publication of the returns relating to groceries and provisions was completed in volume III. of the *Gazette*, but the bulk of the information collected was first published during the past year, the series being continued from volume III. in three special articles published during the summer and autumn months, in which prices of dry goods and clothing throughout Canada, and the returns secured by the department with regard to rentals were set forth. Up to this point the information published by the department has been based wholly on returns received as the result of correspondence with retail merchants, real estate agents, &c., throughout the Dominion. A very valu-

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\* For a full statement of the methods adopted by the department in collecting this information, with copies of the circular letter, blank schedules, &c., issued, see annual report of the department for the year ended June 30, 1903, pages 19-28.

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able article published by the department in connection with this investigation, however, was that with which the series was concluded in the December issue of the *Gazette*, which set forth in full the results of investigations personally conducted by officers of the department in Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, London and other representative towns and cities. Retail prices of provisions, groceries, dry goods and clothing were quoted in this article in conformity with the plan upon which the preceding articles had been based, having been in each case verified on the spot by an officer of the department, who selected in each of the cities visited typical and representative retail establishments. An extensive table on rents, also the result of personal investigations, was added.

A special reference to the more important current variations in prices and rentals as reported in the press of the Dominion, and by correspondents of the *Gazette* was introduced during the year into the monthly summary of industrial and labour conditions published, with a view to indicating the general tendency of cost of living throughout the Dominion.

### Statistics Relating to Labour Organizations.

The department has continued throughout the year to add to its information on the subject of the growth and present position of labour organizations in Canada. In previous years, the results of the department's inquiry along these lines were presented in the form of a directory of existing labour organizations throughout the Dominion, based on information collected during the first year after the establishment of the department. Later, an investigation which, largely statistical in its nature, was conducted by the department with the object of obtaining information both as to the class and number of organizations in existence in the several trades and also of securing information of an historical nature with regard to the origin and growth of the organized labour movement in Canada, the dates on which the various organizations came into existence being given wherever possible. The tables embodying this information were published in volume III. of the *Gazette* and a statement with regard to the method of collecting the information, and of the difficulties with which the department had to contend, were contained in previous reports.\*

In both of these branches of the inquiry substantial progress was made during the past year. Additional information collected during the period of publication of the tables on the growth and present position of labour organizations in Canada, was set forth in an article and table published in the July issue of the *Gazette*, in which a summing up was given of the returns received up to that date. Publication was also begun in the February issue of the *Gazette* and concluded in the final issue of volume IV., of a new and revised directory of the labour organizations at present in existence in the Dominion, and of which the department had been able to secure official information. The name, number and locality of each organization was given, together with

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\* See reports of the Department of Labour for the years ending June 30, 1902 and 1903, pages 28 and 10 respectively.

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the name and address of the secretary, the arrangement of the organizations in the table being alphabetically by localities. There were shown to be at present in existence in Canada two trade and labour congresses, three national associations of work-people, twenty-three federations of trade unions, fifty-two trades and labour councils, and 1,539 local trade unions.

As in previous years, a record of new unions formed has been published from month to month in the *Gazette*. At the end of the calendar year, also, a review was given of the progress of labour organizations during 1903, in which it was shown that a total of 275 organizations had been formed in Canada during the year, distributed by provinces, as follows :

Province.	No. of Organizations formed.
Nova Scotia .....	26
Prince Edward Island.....	0
New Brunswick.....	22
Quebec.....	62
Ontario.....	125
Manitoba.....	10
North-west Territories.....	7
British Columbia.....	23
Total.....	275

By groups of trades the new labour organizations were as follows :—

Group of Trades.	Totals.
Agriculture.....	13
Fishing.....	1
Mining.....	13
Building trades.....	48
Metal.....	42
Woodworking.....	14
Clothing trades.....	5
Food and tobacco preparation.....	9
Printing and Allied Trades.....	7
Leather.....	3
Transport.....	61
General labour.....	20
Trades and Labour Councils.....	8
Miscellaneous.....	32
Total.....	275

Reports reached the department during the year of the disbanding of fifty-four organizations, making a net increase of 223 in the number of labour organizations in Canada during the calendar year 1903.

In connection with the work carried on by the department in obtaining information with regard to labour organizations, it may be mentioned that work was also begun during the year on a directory of employers' associations, including manufacturers' associations, master butchers' associations, master bakers' associations, master builders' societies, wholesale and retail merchants' associations, &c., and considerable progress made in collecting the desired information, though no publication of this material had been made up to the close of the fiscal year.

#### Labour Legislation in Canada.

The work of compiling and classifying the legislation of the Dominion and of the several provinces having an immediate bearing on the condition of labour and in-

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dustry was also continued during the year. In dealing with this subject in previous years the department first took up such legislation as might be regarded as having been recommended by the particular nature of the employment to which it related. In this connection articles on legislation in Canada for the protection of employees in factories, shops, mines, on railways and ships, and about machinery were presented. Later the laws dealing more with the relations of employers and employees generally, as arising out of the labour contract were treated, and in this connection, the law relating to apprentices and minors in Canada was taken up. During the past year the existing statutes of the Dominion and of the provinces relating to the status of the aliens in Canada were summarized. The legal status of aliens in Canada was taken up in connection with the subject of immigration, and in connection with the hiring of labour in foreign countries under contract to perform service in the Dominion. The various Dominion and provincial regulations with regard to the establishment of immigration offices, the protection of immigrants, precautions to be taken against the importation of diseased or pauper or vicious immigrants, immigration aid societies, juvenile immigration, and oriental immigration, with special reference to recent legislation passed in British Columbia, were dealt with in detail. In connection with hiring and contract, the rights and disabilities of aliens were defined, and the chief provisions against the importations of foreigners under contract set forth. Supplementary legislation, such as that passed by the legislature of Ontario with regard to the manufacture of pine and pulp wood cut on Crown domains, and certain Dominion Acts relating to the coasting trade, the fishing industry, and the status of wreckers in Canadian waters, were also dealt with.

A special article on legislation in Canada for the preservation of the health of employees on public works was published during the year, in view, more particularly, of the extensive railway construction operations projected in the newly organized districts of the country to which the provisions of the Act apply. A brief description of the circumstances under which the Act had its origin, and of the regulations passed and other methods adopted for its enforcement were given in some detail.

### The Weather Blockade in Ontario.

The most noteworthy of exceptional conditions directly affecting trade and industry during the year was the unusually severe weather which prevailed during the months of January and February in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, more particularly in the Southwestern peninsula of the former. Several branches of industry especially transportation, suffered severely. As the effects were so important and far-reaching, the department conducted a special investigation during the closing weeks of the winter, chiefly through the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* into the leading features of the situation, the correspondents being requested to send special statements as to the direct and indirect effects of the weather blockade on the several trades and industries represented in their localities. This information was supplemented by correspondence conducted directly from the department, a circular letter being addressed to the leading transportation companies, and to such manufacturing and other firms as were reported to have suffered inconvenience as a result of the severe weather

conditions. The results were presented in an article on which the situation was reviewed from the standpoint of the several trades and industries, with a summing up of the general result upon conditions of employment.

### Special Articles on 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 by the Dominion parliament and by the several provincial legislatures during the year affecting the condition of labour. Ten special articles were published in this connection including a special review of the Railway Labour Disputes' Act, 1903, the text of which was also printed in full as an appendix to the *Gazette*. A special article was devoted to the legislation passed by the Dominion for the purpose of restricting Chinese immigration.

2. Labour congresses, conventions of manufacturers, meetings of employers' associations, &c., held during the year. The following were among the more important meetings thus reported : The annual convention of the Bricklayers' and Masons Unions of Ontario ; the annual convention of the International Association of Factory Inspectors ; the fifth congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire ; the nineteenth annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada ; the annual congress of the Trade Unions of the United Kingdom ; the annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association ; the annual convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities ; the sixth Canadian conference of charities and correction ; an interview of a delegation of the National Trades and Labour Congress with the Dominion government ; the annual meeting of the Employers' Association of Toronto ; and the annual convention of the Western Ontario Labour Educational Association.

3. Important trade disputes, including the strike of iron moulders at Toronto, the strike of the carpenters at Winnipeg, Man., and the strike of carpenters at Calgary, N.W.T. In the last two of these the intervention of the department was requested, and a settlement effected under the Conciliation Act, 1900. A special article was also devoted to the termination of the strike of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employers on the Canadian Pacific Railway, as a result of the investigations conducted by the Royal Labour Commission in British Columbia.

In addition to the special reviews and reports above mentioned, references under a separate heading were made during the year in the *Labour Gazette* to the following subjects :—the organization of a co-operative association at Guelph, Ont. ; the organization of a mutual benefit association by the employees of the Montreal Street Railway Company ; the new regulations affecting the fishing industry in British Columbia, permitting the use of trap-nets, &c. ; the irrigation project of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, near Calgary, Alta. ; the appointment of a railway inspector ; the adoption of new apprenticeship articles by the Toronto Employers' Association ; the report of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association on conditions of em-



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ployment in Canada ; the reorganization of the Toronto District Labour Council ; labour conditions in the fruit industry in Ontario ; and convictions under the Alien Labour Law at Rossland, B.C.

Special reports were also given of the appointment and proceedings during the year of different Royal Commissions issued by the Dominion government including the British Columbia Labour Commission, the commission to investigate the alleged employment of aliens by the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Commission on Transportation.

Several industrial arbitrations which were held during the year were also given special reference, among them being the arbitration between the Masters Builders of Halifax, N.S., and the carpenters in their employ, the arbitrations in the brass working trades in Toronto, Ont., and in the boot and shoe industry at Quebec, Que., and the appointment of a permanent board of Conciliation and Mediation at Hamilton, Ont.

### Reviews of Blue-Books and Official Reports of Interest to Labour.

Under the heading 'Reports of Departments and Bureaus,' the *Gazette* as in previous years, has contained a number of reviews of the more important blue-books and official reports containing information with regard to labour and industrial conditions received at the department. Various publications by the Dominion government, the legislatures of the several provinces, the governments of Great Britain, the governments of the other colonies of the empire, the different European governments, and the state and federal governments of the United States, were thus reviewed. Among the publications to which reference was made in this way the following may be mentioned :

Papers relating to conference between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and Prime Ministers of self-governing colonies, 1902.

Fifteenth Annual Reports of the Inspectors of Factories for the Province of Ontario, 1902.

Annual Report of the Minister of Mines, British Columbia, for the year ending December 31, 1902.

Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops, Great Britain, 1902.

Fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics, for the State of Virginia, 1902.

Labour and Industrial Chronology of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the year ending September 30, 1902.

Ninth Annual Report of the Fruit Experimenting Stations, Ontario, 1902.

Bulletin No. 127, Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm.

Thirty-ninth Annual Report on Alkali, &c., works inspection by the Chief Inspector ; Proceedings during 1902, Great Britain.

Despatch of Colonial Secretary to the Governor General of Australia respecting the employment of white labour, April 17, 1903.

General Report of Mines and Quarries, 1902, Great Britain.

Report of draft regulations proposed for factories and workshops in which the process of file-cutting by hand is carried on, Great Britain.

Reports of fifteenth and sixteenth annual conventions of the International Association of Factory Inspectors.

Thirty-third Annual Report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labour Statistics, on 'Sex in Industry.'

Year-book of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1902.

Special report regarding the growth of trade and material industries in the Dominion of Canada, published on the occasion of the fifth triennial meeting of the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire at Montreal, 1903.

List issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, of vessels on the register books of the Dominion of Canada on December 31, 1902.

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- Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended December 31, 1902.
- Report on slavery and free labour in the British East Africa Protectorate, Great Britain.
- Report on an outbreak, Aukylspomiasis, in the Westphalian Colliery district in Germany, Great Britain.
- Ninth Biennial Report of the Indiana Department of Statistics for 1901-02.
- Thirty-fourth Annual Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, 1902.
- Report on wholesale and retail prices in the United Kingdom in 1902.
- First report of the Royal Commission on Coal supplies, Great Britain.
- Mines and Quarries; general report and statistics for 1902, Great Britain.
- Report of Select Committee on Workmen's Trains, England.
- General Report of the Board of Trade upon accidents on the railways of the United Kingdom, 1902.
- Hours of Labour of Railway Employees (return in pursuance of section 4 of the Regulations of Railways Act, 1889), Great Britain.
- Twelfth Annual Report of the Department of Labour, New Zealand, 1902-03.
- Proceedings of the Association of Bureaus of Labour Statistics of America.
- Annuaire de la législation du travail publié par l'Office du Travail de Belgique.
- Criminal Statistics for the year ended September 30, 1902, Canada.
- Annual Report of the Live Stock Association of the Province of Ontario, 1902.
- Thirty-fourth Annual Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, 1902.
- Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture of the North-west Territories, 1902.
- Ninth abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom, 1901-02.
- Report of the Board of Trade respecting proceedings under the Railway Regulation Act, 1893, Great Britain.
- Report of the Officer-in-charge, Government Labour and Relief Station, 1902, Queensland, Australia.
- Report on the workings of the Factories' and Shops' Act, 1902, New South Wales, Australia.
- Thirty-third Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour of Massachusetts, 1903.
- Annual Statistics of Manufacturers, 1902, Massachusetts.
- Chemical Industries and Minerals in Kansas, U.S.A.; first Biennial Report of the Kansas Bureau of Labour and Industry, 1901-02.
- Irrigation in the North-west Territories of Canada, 1902.
- Reports of the Harbour Commissioners of the most important harbours of Canada, 1902.
- Detailed reports of the Inspector of Insurance and Registrar of Friendly Societies, 1902, Canada.
- Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour, 1903, United States Department of Commerce and Labour.
- Nineteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, 1902, United States.
- Race in Industry, from the 34th Annual Report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labour.
- Sixteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics of Rhode Island, U.S.A.
- First Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour and Industry of Kansas, 1901-02.
- Tenth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics for Iowa, 1901-02.
- Rapports annuels de l'Inspection du Travail, Royaume de Belgique, 1902.
- Tables of Trade and Navigation of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.
- Report of Farmers' Institutes of the Province of Ontario, 1902-1903.
- Annual Reports of Bureau of Industries for the Province of Ontario, 1902.
- Fourth Report of the Board of Trade of proceedings under the Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Act, 1896, Great Britain.
- Agricultural Statistics, Ireland, 1903.
- Twenty-first Annual Coal Report of the Illinois Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1902. Also, Fourth Annual Report of the Illinois Free Employment Offices for the year ended October 1, 1902.
- Annuaire Statistique. Vingt-deuxième volume, 1902, Paris, France.
- Statistiques Annuelles des Institutions d'Assistance, année 1901, Paris, France.
- l'année, 1902, Paris, France.
- Statistique des Grèves et des Recours à la Conciliation et à l'arbitrage survenus pendant l'année 1902. Paris, France.
- Reports, returns and statistics of Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended June 30, 1903.
- Annual Report of the Farmers' Institutes of the Province of Ontario, 1903.
- Trade Report of the Secretary of the Board of Trade upon the working of the Boiler Explosions' Acts of 1882 and 1890, Great Britain.
- Returns of accidents and casualties on the several railway companies in the United Kingdom during the six months ending June 30, 1903.
- U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Statistics, Report on Wages of Farm Labour in the United States.

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- Field Operations of the Bureau of Soils, 1902, United States Department of Agriculture.
- Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics and Inspection of Missouri for the year ending November 5, 1903.
- Report of Select Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, 1903, Canada.
- Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended June 30, 1903, Canada.
- Report relating to the registration of births, marriages and deaths in the Province of Ontario, for the year ending December 31, 1902.
- Monthly Bulletin No. 10 for December, 1903, issued by the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario.
- Second Annual Report of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission to December 31, 1903.
- Reports of the Transvaal Labour Commission on labour conditions in South Africa.
- Return relating to Seamen's Savings Banks in Great Britain.
- Annual Report of the Department of the Interior for the year 1902-1903, Canada.
- Report on Free Employment Offices in the United States and Foreign Countries.
- Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, Canada.
- Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada for the year ended October 31, 1903.
- Reports of the Geological Survey on Mineral Production in Canada.
- Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1903, on Canadian Merchant Marine.
- Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended June 30, 1903, Canada.
- Fourth Report of the Bureau of Labour, Ontario, for the year ending December 31, 1903.
- Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Ontario, 1903.
- Eleventh Report of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children, Ontario, 1903.
- Report of the Commissioner of the Department of Public Works, Ontario, for the year ending December 31, 1903.
- Public Accounts, Ontario, for the year ended December 31, 1903.
- Report of the Inspector of Liquor Licenses, Ontario, 1903.
- Report of the Ontario Game Commission, 1903.
- Thirty-third Annual Report upon the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, 1903.
- Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of Ontario, 1903.
- Thirty-second Annual Report upon the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Blind, 1903.
- Report of the Minister of Colonization and Public Works, Quebec, 1903.
- Report of the Department of Mines, Nova Scotia, 1903.
- Twelfth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics and Information. Maryland, U.S.A., 1903.
- Report on the Social and Industrial condition of the Negro in Massachusetts, 1904.
- Report on Workmen's Trains, Great Britain, 1903.
- Report on Railway Accidents in Great Britain, 1903.
- Sixth Annual Report of the Government Labour Bureau of West Australia for the year ending December 31, 1903.
- Die Fortschritte der amtlichen Arbeitsstatistik in den wichtigsten Staaten. Erster Teil. Bearbeitet im Kaiserlichen Statistischen Amt. Abteilung für Arbeiterstatistik, Berlin, Germany.
- Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, 1902-03, Canada.
- Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Canada, 1903.
- Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada for the year ended December 31, 1903.
- Report on Agriculture for the Province of New Brunswick, 1903.
- Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Reformatories, Ontario, 1903.
- Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, 1903.
- Fifth Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries of the Province of Ontario, 1903.
- Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities of the Province of Ontario, 1903.
- Eighteenth Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, Ontario, 1903.
- Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario, 1903.
- Report of the Labour Commissioners of New South Wales, June 30, 1903.
- Twenty-first Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics of the State of Michigan, including the Eleventh Annual Report of the State Inspector of Factories.
- Nineteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of Connecticut, U.S.A.
- Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industries of New Jersey, U.S.A.

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Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries in Canada for the year ending December 30, 1903.

Annual Report of the Minister of Mines for British Columbia for the year ending December 31, 1903.

Report on returns of accidents and casualties as reported to the Board of Trade, Great Britain, by the several Railway Companies.

Seventeenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial and Labour Statistics for the State of Maine, 1903.

Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics to the 76th General Assembly of the State of Ohio, 1903.

Summary of Seventeenth Annual Report of the New York State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

Arbeitszeit-verlängerungen (uberstunden) im Jahre, 1903, im Fabriksmassigen Betrieben, Wien. Aus des Kaiserlich-Konilichen Hof-und Staadruckerel, 1904.

L'Industrie du Chiffon à Paris; Imprimerie nationale, 1903.

Memorial explanatory of the reasons for an International Prohibition of Night Work for Women, issued by the Board of the International Association for Labour Legislation, 1904.

### Special Reviews.

In addition to the above list of reports and blue-books reviewed under a standing heading in the *Labour Gazette* during the year a number of publications were given more extended reference in the pages of the *Gazette*. A list of the publications reviewed in this way during the year is as follows:—

1. The report of the British Columbia Royal Labour Commission, dealing with the strikes of the U.B.R.E. employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and in the coal mining industry of the province, and their settlement by the Commission, together with the findings of the Commission as to the proceedings of trade unions, and the general labour and industrial situation in British Columbia.
2. Special reports of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade of Great Britain on changes in wages and hours, and on strikes and lock-outs occurring in Great Britain during 1902.
3. A report on the operation of conciliation and trades boards in Great Britain taken from the annual report of the Co-operative Wholesale Societies, Limited.
4. The twelfth annual report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, containing statistical returns relating to the mineral production and the peat fuel industry of the province.
5. A bulletin of the Census Department, Ottawa, relating to the agricultural industry in Ontario.
6. A report on municipal trading and the municipal ownership and operation of public utilities in Great Britain, the United States and Canada, printed by order of the Ontario legislature.
7. A report of the committee on relations between employer and employees issued by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts containing extended reference to legislation affecting Profit Sharing, Industrial Arbitration, Hours of Labour, Employers' Liabilities, Boycotting, &c.
8. A report on Electric Lighting in Canada issued by the Dominion Statistician.
9. An article in the Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour for January, 1904, 'on British Trade Unions and their effect in British Industry.'
10. A report of a special commission appointed by the Government of Quebec in 1902 to investigate matters pertaining to colonization and forest industries.
11. Preliminary report of the committee appointed by the Dominion Government in December, 1903, to investigate the electrothermic process of iron ore smelting and steel manufacture in Europe.

In addition to the above special reviews, a compilation of the various bulletins issued by the Census Department relating to the agricultural industry in Canada was published in the January issue of the *Gazette*, the final bulletin of the series having been issued in December. Tables were constructed from the statistics contained in the bulletins with the object of showing at a glance the extent of the agricultural industry for the whole Dominion and for the several provinces, with reference more particularly to agricultural areas, fruit-growing, field crops, live stock, animal products and agricultural values.

## II. CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

THE friendly intervention of the Department of Labour was requested on four different occasions during the year 1903-4, in connection with existing industrial disputes, the request coming in each instance from a different province of the Dominion. In one case the request was subsequently withdrawn, and in another not having been made until about three weeks after the strike to which it related had commenced, it was found that owing to the positions of the strikers having been filled in the interval, intervention was impossible. The other cases of intervention concerned the building trades in the cities of Calgary, N.W.T., and Winnipeg, Man., the strikes in these places being among the most important of the year. Altogether about 1,000 persons were directly concerned in the disputes in regard to which the department's intervention was requested, and of this number about 800 were immediately benefited by the settlements effected.

Compared with previous years the requests for intervention under the Conciliation Act were considerably fewer. This was undoubtedly owing to the fact that the number of large disputes between employers and employees was considerably less during the year 1903-04, than in the three years preceding, for which time the Conciliation Act has been in operation. The fact that the year 1903-04 was singularly free from many serious industrial disputes, is to be accounted for in part by the prosperity of the times; in part by many of the trade unions having recognized that strikes had become too frequent in preceding years, and that their continuance in any considerable number would mean serious injury to industry and trade; and in part to a belief that conditions in some of the trades were as favourable as existing circumstances would permit.

In British Columbia, where the number and magnitude of disputes in preceding years had been so great as to necessitate the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the causes underlying their frequency, very few strikes or lockouts occurred, and practically none of sufficient importance to occasion serious industrial disturbance. Whilst the general causes already mentioned were applicable to British Columbia as well as to the rest of the Dominion, the report of the Commission was unquestionably a factor of considerable influence in bringing about a condition of industrial peace in that province.

It is also a significant fact that there was no strike or lockout of importance on any of the railways of the Dominion during the fiscal year 1903-04. Among other causes accounting for this, is to be included the Railway Labour Disputes Act, which was passed during the parliamentary session of 1903, and assented to on July 10 of that year. This Act, which gave the government power to compel a reference of all matters in dispute between railway companies and their employees, in the first instance, to a committee of conciliation, and subsequently to a board of arbitration, to

conduct an investigation under oath, and prepare a report for the public, has had a tendency to make both parties hesitant of adopting a course not likely to be sanctioned by public opinion. The one important industrial dispute of the year between a railway company and its employees, and which, but for the Act would certainly have resulted in a strike, namely, the differences between the telegraphers in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway Company and that company, was, at the close of the year, being made the subject of reference under the provisions of the Act.

In all, the friendly intervention of the Department of Labour had, at the close of the fiscal year, 1903-04, been requested on 36 occasions since the passing of the Act in July, 1900.

### **Settlement of Lockout in the Building Trades at Calgary, N.W.T.**

The first industrial dispute of the year which was made the subject of reference under the Conciliation Act, was the lockout of carpenters at Calgary, N.W.T. The lockout was occasioned as a means of anticipating a strike, which, but for the action of the contractors who discharged their men, would have been declared on the following day. It took place on June 3, and had the effect of all but completely suspending operations in the building trades in Calgary, for a period of several weeks, just at the time of the year when conditions were most favourable for a profitable season's work.

During the month of May a number of teamsters, members of the Teamsters' Union of Calgary, endeavoured to secure a union rate of \$50 per month from the master teamsters. Their request was granted by about five employers, but refused by a remaining ten. On June 1 the teamsters declared a strike, and appealed to other unions to assist them. The carpenters, in response to this appeal for sympathetic aid, decided on June 2 to give notice to the contractors by whom they were employed, that after June 4 they would not handle any lumber which might be hauled by non-union teamsters, who might take the place of teamsters on strike. Before this notice was given, however, some carpenters in the employ of one contractor, refused to work on lumber which had been brought by non-union teamsters. The contractors thereupon met together and decided to lockout all carpenters in their employ who were members of a union. This action was taken jointly with other employers in the building and lumber trades, who, having formed a sort of employers' association, agreed to stand together with the view of crushing out union labour. This position was abandoned by all save the carpenters' contractors, within ten days after the general lockout occurred in July, as all employers had not joined the association, and some refused to take a stand of the kind.

The teamsters' strike continued to the end of June, when it was finally declared off, the places of most of the union teamsters having been filled, and the union not having sufficient funds to permit of a prolonged dispute.

The differences between the carpenters and the contractors, however, remained unadjusted, despite many efforts of a conciliatory nature to bring about a common



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ground of understanding between the parties. The contractors remained fixed in their determination not to employ union men, and the members of the union refused to work unless a joint agreement could be come to with the contractors. The contractors sought to secure men from outside points, but only a limited number were obtainable.

On June 17th, the secretary of the Trades and Labour Council of Calgary communicated with the Department of Labour requesting, on behalf of the striking teamsters and carpenters the friendly intervention of the department under the Conciliation Act. The Deputy Minister of Labour was, at the time, in British Columbia on official business there, and the request was made that he should stop over at Calgary on his return to Ottawa. It was not possible for the Deputy Minister to reach Calgary until July 14, but at that time, notwithstanding that many efforts had been made in the interval to adjust matters between the parties, no settlement had been come to between the contractors and carpenters, and practically all of the men who had been laid off on June, to the number of about 90, were still out of employment, save only a few who had left Calgary and obtained work elsewhere. This number did not, however, represent by any means, the numbers whose employment had been materially affected in consequence of the strike. Other branches in the building trades had found it impossible to proceed, being dependent in part on the progress made by the carpenters. The year having opened with the prospect of a prosperous season, and many important contracts having been awarded, and the work of some considerably advanced before the strike took place, the tie-up which it caused in building circles, reacted seriously on business interests. There was not wanting therefore a compelling influence to bring the parties to an understanding in the matter of their differences, and it appeared at the time the Deputy Minister arrived in Calgary, that little more was required to bring about this result, than a reference of the difficulties to an impartial third party, clothed with sufficient authority to pronounce impartially upon them. This machinery the Conciliation Act provided.

Immediately after arriving in Calgary, the Deputy Minister of Labour met a committee of the carpenters and members of the Trades and Labour Council, and after an interview with them interviewed the contractors affected. As a result of these conferences an agreement was drawn up which it was believed would be acceptable to the contractors and the men. Several contractors were then interviewed and having without exception expressed their willingness to abide by the terms expressed in the agreement, and most of them having agreed to sign individual contracts with their own employees the agreement was brought before a meeting of the Carpenters' Union on the evening of the same day. The nature of the negotiations and the terms of the agreement having been explained to the members of the union by the Deputy Minister and the President of the Union, the unions subsequently, by unanimous vote, decided to accept the agreement and have its members apply for work on the following day.

A difficulty which had to be overcome before the settlement could be effected, was the position taken, after the commencement of the strike, by the local lumber dealers in Calgary. In order to destroy the power of the Carpenters' Union, they had agreed

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not to sell lumber to any man who employed union labour, or to any union man who might want to buy lumber, either to work on for himself, or for other persons. This attitude was maintained during the strike. After interviews with the Deputy Minister, the lumber merchants agreed that in the event of the proposed agreement between the contractors and the men being ratified by each of these parties, their discrimination would cease. On the following day the carpenters returned to work in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

The terms of the agreement were as follows:—

Agreement entered into this 15th day of July, 1903, between carpenters employed by \_\_\_\_\_, contractor, and said contractor re rate of wages for carpenters working in the city of Calgary and surrounding country for the said contractor.

The following scale of wages and conditions to go into effect on this fifteenth day of July, 1903 :—

1. A day's work to consist of nine hours.
2. A minimum rate of \$2.50 per day to be paid to carpenters.
3. A maximum rate per hour or day to be made between carpenters and said contractor, according to their merits.
4. The said contractor agrees not to discriminate against union carpenters.
5. The carpenters employed by the said contractor agree not to discriminate against any non-union carpenters or any non-union men employed by him.

Dated at Calgary this  
fifteenth day of July, 1903.

In connection with this strike it should be pointed out that early in the spring the contractors and the union men entered into an agreement covering the conditions of employment for the season. The threatened strike of the carpenters which was the immediate cause of the lockout, was occasioned by sympathy with a number of teamsters who had gone on strike. It was urged by the contractors that this action on the part of the union constituted an unwarranted violation of the agreement between the contractors and the union, inasmuch as the contractors were not responsible for the trouble between the teamsters and their employers, and should not, therefore, be made to suffer in consequence. It was the sense of injustice in this connection which led the contractors and others to take so strong a stand at the outset against union labour, and which held the contractors fixed in their determination not to enter into another agreement with the union as a body, but to confine agreements to their own employees, whilst conceding the right to the latter to remain members of a union, and agreeing not to discriminate against them for being such. The settlement effected secured for the carpenters a continuance of the same conditions as to wages and hours which had been in force before the strike, and which has been regarded by the employees as satisfactory. On the other hand, the rights of both parties in the matter of discrimination against union or non-union men were distinctly set forth, and individual agreements substituted for a collective agreement. In the settlement negotiations, most of the carpenters did not hesitate to acknowledge the mistake they had made in not remembering that their first allegiance was to a contract which existed between themselves and their employers, and which was being lived up to by the latter, and as a consequence, in seeking a final settlement, did not press their desire for a new agreement



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with the union or ask that men who had been taken on while they were out should be displaced.

The demand for labour was such, at the time of the settlement of the dispute, that of the carpenters, who originally participated in the strike and were still in Calgary, practically all were able to obtain immediate re-employment as soon as the settlement was reached. The carpenters estimated their losses in wages alone during the six weeks continuance of the strike at about \$7,500. The contractors maintained that at a conservative estimate the loss of building, which but for the strike, would have been completed during the season was between \$75,000 and \$100,000. With this loss to contractors and wage-earners, to say nothing of the additional loss to other classes employed in the building trades, it will be seen that business interests in Calgary suffered seriously in consequence of the trouble, and that to the community as well as to the parties immediately affected, the settlement under the Conciliation Act was a beneficial one.

#### Settlement of Carpenters' Strike in Winnipeg, Man.

A strike which seriously affected building operations in the city of Winnipeg was declared on October 20, on which date 700 carpenters out of a total of about 1,000 working for contractors in the city at the time, quit work. The striking carpenters were members of a local union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and the Western Union of Carpenters and Joiners of Winnipeg, which organization had a short time before prepared jointly an agreement to govern the conditions of their trade, which agreement was submitted to the carpenter contractors for their signatures. The year 1903 witnessed the greatest amount of building in the city of Winnipeg, which it had ever known, and as the season approached a close, contractors were facing, in the natural course of things, the improbability of being able to complete in time the enormous amount of work which they had on hand. Of the several classes employed in the building trades, the services of none were more required than those of the carpenters, inasmuch as masonry and bricklaying work was almost completed on the most important structures, while much remained to be done by carpenters, both on the outside and the interiors of the buildings. The strike, therefore, seriously delayed building operations, and as the winter was approaching its continuance over any considerable length of time would have meant a great loss to contractors, as well as acute embarrassment to business interests in many quarters.

Immediately after the declaration of the strike, the carpenters requested the friendly intervention of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act, and the Deputy Minister of Labour was sent to Winnipeg to lend the friendly offices of the department. He arrived in that city on the 23rd of the month. The two days following were spent in interviews with most of the large contractors, and frequent meetings with a committee representing the strikers. Some differences between individual contractors and their men were cleared up as a result of these interviews, and some modifications made in the letter of the agreement which the unions sought to enforce, with the result that most of the contractors in the city signed the agreement presented. A

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mass meeting of the carpenters was held after communications had been carried on between the parties by the Deputy Minister, and the latter explained to the meeting the nature and results of these negotiations. At this meeting, the committee acting on behalf of the strikers was able to report that as a result of the number of contractors who had signed the agreement, and the understandings come to with other contractors during the days immediately preceding, it was able to assure immediate re-employment in accordance with the terms desired to practically all of those who had come out on strike. A few of the contractors, including two or three of the most important in the city, refused to sign agreements, on the ground that the strike had embarrassed them, or had done so only to a slight extent, their employees having been among the number who did not come out on strike.

In a statement given to the press before leaving Winnipeg, the Deputy Minister, as a result of investigations made, summed up his view of the situation, and the causes which brought about the difficulty, as follows :

‘As already reported in the press, a large number of contractors have signed agreements with the committee acting on behalf of the several unions and men on strike which guarantee to members a minimum wage of 35 cents an hour and a maximum number of working hours of nine per day. The committee has been able, I understand, to place nearly all of the original strikers, including a large number of non-union men who came out on strike, with contractors who have signed agreements. It is true that some of the contractors who have signed are small jobbers who have work which they must complete before the season is over, but I have reason to believe that among the number who have signed are some of the most substantial firms and contractors in the city. A few contractors, including two or three of the most important in the city, have not signed agreements with the union. They contend that the strike has not embarrassed them, or that it has done so only to a slight extent. The men who are working for them are mostly men who did not come out on strike. If these contractors wish to avail themselves of the services of the men who are in the union, they will have, so long as the union maintains its present attitude, to become parties, to agreements similar to such as have already been signed. Doubtless contractors themselves will know best where their interests lie in this matter.

‘During the course of the past few days I have had interviews with many of the contractors affected by the strike, and have had several conferences with the strikers’ committee. I have found the members of the committee very reasonable, both in the manner in which they have been inclined to view the action of the contractors and in their attitude towards suggestions which have been made. The contractors have also stated their position with great frankness and have appeared willing to explain in some detail the conditions as viewed from their standpoint. The general feeling among them appears to be that the demands were not excessive for good men, but that there is a great difference in the quality of labour seeking employment, and that for many to whom the agreement might apply the terms were excessive. Had the carpenter contractors during the year shown a willingness to discuss their mutual interests with the men, I don’t think that the present strike would have taken place. I am inclined to believe that the action of the carpenters at this time has been rather a protest against the different attitude assumed towards their organization by the contractors than an industrial struggle for better conditions, although, of course, the carpenters have been perfectly sincere in their desire to establish a standard which they believe to be a fair one to competent men in the trade.

‘An obstacle to joint action between the parties at the present time has been absence of any association of carpenter contractors who could deal with the situation as

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a unit. I believe that such an association was in existence until recently, but, from what I can gather from interviews with the contractors, it was allowed to disappear in large part because of want of faith in the matter of allegiance by a number of its members. There are, I believe, associations of masters of this kind in practically all of the other branches of the building trades in the city, and they have either tacit or written agreements with the members of the respective trades which govern the conditions of employment over a period of time. The carpenters feel that recognition is due them similar to that accorded by their employers, to the other classes in the building trades. I believe that if an association of employing carpenter contractors, as has already existed, could be revived, and action were taken in good faith by such an association to determine fair and equitable conditions of employment with workmen to be employed by its members, an arrangement could be arrived at which would satisfactorily secure the mutual interests of the parties and at the same time protect the public against the possible interruption of industrial operations from any such cause as a lockout or strike. Needless to say a step of this kind, to be taken successfully, would have to be made in all sincerity, and with a due regard to the rights of the parties, whether they be employees or employers, to have their position as independent bargaining units duly respected.

'I might add that it had not been for a sense of obligation felt to be due their employers in consequence of existing written or verbal understandings under which they are at present working, other branches of the building trades would have attempted to aid the carpenters in their present dispute to the extent of a general sympathetic 'strike.'

The agreement, as drawn up by the several organizations, and signed by some of the contractors, was as follows :—

## AGREEMENT.

This agreement, made and entered into this.....day of..... nineteen hundred and....., by and between....., party of the first part, and by Local Unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and the Western Union of Carpenters and Joiners of Winnipeg, parties of the second part ;

Witnesseth as follows :

Whereas the party of the second part desires to have a complete and thorough understanding with the party of the first part with regard to future working arrangements, and

Whereas the party of the first part is willing to enter into an agreement with the party of the second part, up to the.....day of.....nineteen hundred and.....

Now, therefore, in consideration of the mutual agreements herein contained, to be kept and performed by the parties hereto respectively, it is hereby mutually agreed to abide by the following Working Rules for the period of time hereinabove specified.

## Working Rules.

Rule 1.—That 9 hours shall constitute a day's work, from 7 to 12 a.m., and from 1 to 5 p.m., and 8 hours on Saturday, from 7 to 12 a.m., and from 1 to 4 p.m.

Rule 2.—Minimum rate of wages shall be 35 cents per hour, and all overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and one half.

Rule 3.—That 1 hour of notice be given on either side, or 1 hour's wages paid. This notice is for the purpose of enabling the workman to get his tools in order, and his wages to be paid at termination of such notice.

Sub-section to Rule 3.—That all carpenters be paid their wages in all cases every two weeks.

Rule 4.—That the party of the first part may employ one apprentice for every four journeymen, but that apprentice must be indentured by both parties of the first and second parts.

Rule 5.—That members be prohibited from taking any work after 5 p.m., either by the hour or by contract work.

Rule 6.—That these rules take effect within a radius of 5 miles from the City Hall.

That should either party to this agreement at the expiration thereof, wish to withdraw, add to, or otherwise change or alter one or more of the several clauses of said agreement, the party so wishing to withdraw, add or otherwise change or alter said clause or clauses, must and shall give three months' notice prior to the expiration of said agreement to party interested.

That this agreement in all its several clauses shall be in force for at least one year.

.....  
Party of the First Part.

.....  
Witness.

.....  
Party of the Second Part.

It is difficult to say whether, in connection with this strike, the department by its intervention, did not render to the business interests of Winnipeg a larger service than appears on the surface. The question which was being most seriously debated at the time the Deputy Minister of Labour arrived in Winnipeg, was that of other classes of labour in the building trades coming out on strike in sympathy with the carpenters. It is possible that a firm allegiance to existing contracts with their employers would have been the attitude maintained by some of the unions in regard to this matter. On the other hand, at least one union had already passed a resolution in favour of a sympathetic strike, and had made the carpenters aware of its purpose. This much can be said with accuracy, that but for the existence of signed agreements between unions in other branches of the building trades and their employers, a sympathetic strike of other classes of labour in the building trades would have certainly taken place, and incidentally spread through the whole of the building operations of the city. It is probably no less true that the decided stand taken by the Deputy Minister of Labour against any sympathetic strike being inaugurated when he was consulted by the organizations in the matter, helped to relieve indecision, and to strengthen the position of those unions which were averse to breaking their contracts by taking part in a sympathetic strike.

#### Other Requests for Intervention.

The Slater Shoe Company, of Montreal, having found it difficult to carry on work with some of its employees, members of one organization, and others, members of a rival organization, issued an order during the month of July, requiring all its employees to belong to the one organization. The Canadian Federation of Shoe Workers, a local union holding a charter from the National Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, an organization restricting its membership to persons residing in Canada, was

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one union concerned, and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, a local of the International Shoe Workers' Union, affiliated with the America Federation of Labour, the other. To compel its employees to become members of the local International Union, the company refused to employ after a certain date members of the Canadian Federation, with the result that the members of this organization to the number of about ninety, went on strike on July 22. Steps were immediately taken to fill their places by persons who were or became members of the International Union, with the result that by August 5, the company claimed that the places of the strikers had been filled, and that its business was no longer embarrassed.

On August 12, a communication from the Canadian Federation of Boot and Shoe Workers was addressed to the department, in which the grievances of this union were set forth, and a request made for the department's intervention. Immediately on receipt of this communication the Slater Shoe Company were communicated with, and a reply received, stating that the business of the company was no longer affected by the trouble, and that no good purpose could be served by the department's intervention. The communication further stated that the former employees were given until July 27, to decide whether they would be prepared to come back into the employ of the company upon the condition of their becoming members of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, but as some employees did not come back their places were filled by new applicants, and that the factory had at the time of writing a full working staff.

It being evident that the time was too late for anything to be accomplished, either in the interests of those who had requested the department's intervention or in the interests of the company, no further steps at intervention were undertaken.

On October 20, 1903, the department received from Argyle Lodge, No. 10683 of the American Federation of Labour, at Port Colborne, Ont., a request to intervene in a dispute between the Empire Limestone Company at Sherkston, and its employees. In the communication in which application was made to the department, it was stated that the men on strike were members of Argyle Lodge, Port Colborne. Shortly after this communication was received, the Deputy Minister of Labour left Ottawa for Port Colborne, intending to proceed to Sherkston, a distance from Port Colborne of about six miles. Before reaching Port Colborne, however, he was informed by Mr. John Flett, at that time President of the Dominion Trades Labour Congress, and organizer of the American Federation of Labour, who was on his way to Sherkston that the Port Colborne union had no authority to deal with the matter; that there was a separate union in Sherkston which he had organized and which managed its own affairs, and that so far as the strike was concerned, it was practically over. On arriving at Port Colborne, the president and other officers of the Port Colborne Union informed the Deputy Minister that as they had been supporting the Sherkston union while on strike, and considering it a branch of their own organization, they believed they had every right to ask the intervention of the government. It appeared, however, that there was opposition to intervention on the part of certain members of the Sherkston Union, and owing to this difference of opinion no attempt was made to inter-

vene. The Port Colborne Lodge withdrew the request and endorsed the action of the Deputy Minister of Labour in not attempting to intervene and subsequently withdrew its support from the union at Sherkston.

The attitude of the Department of Labour towards industrial disputes has been from the outset to intervene only when requested by one of the parties or some responsible person or persons on their behalf, or on behalf of the community; and in all cases, only where it appears that the parties immediately concerned or one of them, are desirous of the department's intervention. In this case, to have proceeded in an effort to bring about a settlement of differences where there could be any question as to the desire of the parties or their willingness to have the department intervene, would have been a complete departure from the department's policy under the Act.

The following table indicates the number and nature of the disputes in regard to which the friendly intervention of the department was requested under the Conciliation Act, together with particulars as to the nature of their settlement or disposition.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
 STATISTICAL TABLES, IV. A. R.—No. 3.  
 TABLE SHOWING INTERVENTION OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR IN THE SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, UNDER CONCILIATION ACT, 1900,  
 DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

Locality.	Trades or Industries affected.	Cause of Dispute.	Numbers affected.	Date of commencement of strike or lock-out.	Date of intervention of department.	Date of settlement effected.	Disposition.
Calgary, N.W.T.	Building trades (10 firms affected).	Lockout because of sympathy of carpenters with teamsters who had struck for increase of wages.	90	June 3, 1903	July 14, 1903	July 14, 1903	Contractors and carpenters made parties to an agreement establishing 9 hour day, minimum rate of \$2.50 per day, non-discrimination against union men on part of contractors, or against non-union men on part of carpenters.
Montreal, Que.	Slater Shoe Co.	Because of the demand of employees to withdraw from Canadian Federation of Boot and Shoe Workers to become members of International Union.	90	July 22, 1903	Aug. 12, 1903	Aug. 5, 1903	At time request for intervention made Company claims to have filled places of men who had gone on strike and to be running as usual. Intervention of department therefore impossible.
Winnipeg, Man.	Building trades (89 contractors).	Demand for minimum wage of 35 cents an hour, 9 hour day and union recognition.	700	Oct. 29, 1903	Oct. 23, 1903	Oct. 26, 1903	Agreement governing conditions of employment and union recognition signed by 69 contractors at end of month.
Sherkston, Ont.	Empire Lime & Stone Co.	Change in method of wage payment and other grievances.	84	Oct. 5, 1903	Oct. 29, 1903	.....	Request for intervention subsequently withdrawn.



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

THE work in connection with the Fair Wages branch of the department increased considerably during the year, the number of Fair Wages schedules requested from the several departments being larger than the number of previous years. This was owing to the fact that during the year the number of contracts awarded by the several departments was somewhat larger than in preceding years, but also to the care taken by the department to see that where contracts were awarded Fair Wages conditions and schedules were inserted.

The experience of the past three years has considerably perfected the working out of the Fair Wages policy of the government, as between the several departments, with the result that to the departments themselves the utility of the insertion of labour clauses and schedules in contracts has been demonstrated, and the fears at first anticipated of delays or possible friction arising in connection with the preparation of Fair Wages schedules have been shown to be unfounded. The number of departments requesting schedules, and the number of schedules requested by each department has increased, but very little complaint has been made on the score of delay, whilst the department has yet to learn of any serious objection to the rates of wages which it has fixed for insertion in the several contracts.\* The Fair Wages officers have become better acquainted with industrial conditions in the different parts of the Dominion, and schedules which formerly could be prepared only after a personal visit to the locality, of one of the Fair Wages officers, can now in many cases be prepared in the department from the information at hand.

The insertion of a clause in the Railway Act of 1903, requiring the payment of current rates of wages to workmen engaged on the construction of any railway, towards which the parliament of Canada votes financial aid by way of subsidy or guarantee has given additional force to the Fair Wages Resolution of the House of Commons of March, 1900, intended to secure the payment of current wages in connection with all work carried out under contract for the government. The section under the Railway Act which became law on October 24, 1903, is as follows :—

In every case in which the parliament of Canada votes financial aid by way of a subsidy or guarantee towards the cost of railway construction, all mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in such construction shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed; and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate; and in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current

\* For an account of the manner in which fair wage schedules are requested, prepared and supplied by the Department of Labour to other departments of the government, see Annual Report of the Department of Labour for the year ending June 30, 1903, p. 74.



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or a fair and reasonable rate, it shall be determined by the Minister, whose decision shall be final.—3 Edward VII, c. 58, s. 205.

Altogether, a total of 116 Fair-Wages schedules were prepared during the year for the Department of Public Works, 89 for the Department of Railways and Canals, 18 for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, making a total of 223 schedules in all. Compared with previous years, the figures are as follows :

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.  
STATISTICAL TABLES, IV, A.R., No. 4.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF ' FAIR WAGES ' SCHEDULES PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FOR THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT, DURING THE YEARS JULY 1900 TO JUNE, 1904 INCLUSIVE.

	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	Totals.
Department of Public Works . . . . .	63	13	11	116	203
" Marine and Fisheries . . . . .		17	12	18	47
" Railways and Canals . . . . .		1	50	89	140
	63	31	73	223	390

Many of these schedules were comprehensive in extent, embracing practically all classes of labour in connection with the building trades. In each schedule particulars were given as to fair minimum wages and maximum number of working hours per day. Besides the schedules prepared for the three departments named, the Department of Labour also investigated and certified as to the fairness of the rates of wages being paid by firms furnishing supplies to, or performing work under contract for the Post Office Department.

Besides the schedules of fair wages inserted in the contracts of the large spending departments of the government, practically all of the departments have inserted general clauses for the protection of labour. The conditions inserted by the several departments and the contracts of the several departments for which schedules have been prepared by the Fair-Wages officers of the Department of Labour are as follows :

### Labour Conditions inserted in Public Contracts.

#### Department of Public Works.

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 30th, 1904 :

The following conditions are incorporated in and shall form part of the annexed contract bearing date the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ one thousand nine hundred \_\_\_\_\_

Between \_\_\_\_\_ (therein and hereinafter called the 'contractor'), of the first part, and His Majesty, King Edward VII., represented therein by the Minister of Public Works of, Canada, of the second part.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 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 subcontract 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 workmen 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.

Not less than the following rate per

(Here set forth a complete list of different classes of workmen to be employed on the work.—)

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, workmen, 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, workmen 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 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

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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 1903-04 the department received 102 requests for Fair Wages schedules from the Department of Public Works, and schedules for all as well as for others requested during the preceding fiscal year, were supplied. The following is a list 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, of the several contracts for which schedules were requested :

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

LIST OF CONTRACTS TO BE AWARDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

Date of Supplying Schedule.	Nature of Work.	Locality.
1903.		
Aug. 25	Buildings	Alexandria and Bowmanville, Ont.
Oct. 8	Building of armoury	Cobourg, Ont.
Dec. 2	Works	Honora Bay, Manitoulin Isd., Ont.
" 1	"	Dipper Harbour, N. B.
1904.		
Jan.	Works	Nanaimo, B. C. (and schedules for all parts of B. C.)
Dec. 1	Addition to public building	Sydney, N. S.
Jan. 7	Armoury	Rossland, B. C.
Dec. 5	Drill hall	Brantford, Ont.
" 3	Addition to Government Printing Bureau	Ottawa, Ont.
Jan. 26	Drill hall	St. Catharines, Ont.
" 7	Addition to public building	Nanaimo, B. C.
" 26	Addition to examining warehouse	Toronto, Ont.
" 7	Addition to post office	Winnipeg, Man.
" 26	"	Toronto, Ont.
Dec. 7	Wharf	Grand Bend, Ont.
" 16	Works	Summerside Harbour, P. E. I.
" 16	"	Rustico Harbour, P. E. I.
" 16	"	Point Prime Harbour, P. E. I.
" 21	"	Glace Bay, N. S.
" 19	"	Tenecape, N. S.
" 19	"	Penbrooke, N. S.
" 19	"	Victoria Beach, N. S.
" 19	"	Port Hood Harbour, N. S.
Jan. 16	"	McKay's Point, N. S.
" 16	"	Breton Cove, N. S.
" 16	"	Iona, N. S.
" 16	"	North Gut, St. Anns, N. S.
" 16	"	Port Bevis, N. S.
" 19	"	Port Greville, N. S.
" 19	"	Wallace Harbour, N. S.
" 7	"	Campbellton Wharf, N. B.
" 19	"	Miscou Harbour, N. B.
" 21	"	Petit Rocher, N. B.
Dec. 21	"	Dipper Harbour, N. B.
" 21	"	Grand Manan, N. B.
Jan. 9	"	Douglastown, Que.
" 9	"	Barachois de Malbaie, Que.
" 9	"	Port Daniel, Que.
" 9	"	Anse aux Gascons, Que.

Date of Supplying Schedule.	Nature of Work.	Locality.
Jan. 9.	Works.....	Caplan, Que.
" 9.	".....	St. Godfroi de Nouvelle, Q.
" 9.	".....	Paspebiac, Que.
" 9.	".....	Maguaska, Que.
" 9.	".....	New Richmond, Que.
" 9.	".....	Bonaventure East, Que.
" 12.	".....	Seven Islands, Que.
" 12.	".....	Escoumains, Que.
" 12.	".....	St. Gedeon Island, Que.
" 12.	".....	Sacré Cœur, Que.
" 12.	".....	Chambord, Que.
" 12.	".....	St. Fulgence, Que.
" 21.	".....	Grands Mechins, Que.
" 15.	".....	St. Fidele, Que.
" 15.	".....	St. Simon, Que.
Dec. 21.	".....	Rivière du Loup, Que.
" 22.	".....	Notre Dame du Portage, Que.
Jan. 15.	".....	Ste. Famille, Que.
" 16.	".....	St. Jean des Chaillons, Que.
" 16.	Wharf.....	Lotbinière, Que.
" 15.	Works.....	Pointe aux Trembles, Que.
" 15.	".....	St. Maurice River, Que.
Dec. 27.	".....	Pierreville, Que.
Jan. 7.	".....	Repentigny, Que.
" 7.	Wharf.....	Allumette Isd., Que.
" 7.	".....	Ville Marie, Que.
Dec. 29.	Works.....	E. Templeton, Que.
Feb. 29.	".....	Cum'erland, Ont.
" 15.	".....	Pembroke, Ont.
Jan. 19.	".....	Parry Sound, Ont.
Feb. 11.	".....	Bracebridge, Ont.
" 15.	".....	Port Colborne, Ont.
Jan. 19.	".....	Thessalon, Ont.
" 19.	".....	Honora, Ont.
" 15.	".....	Goderich, Ont.
Feb. 4.	".....	Meaford, Ont.
" 8.	".....	Port Perry, Ont.
" 1.	".....	Amherstburg, Ont.
Jan. 19.	".....	Spanish River, Ont.
" 8.	".....	Quatsino Harbour, B. C.
" 8.	".....	Sidney Harbour, B. C.
Feb. 1.	".....	Grand Bend, Ont.
" 1.	Dredging.....	Amherstburg, Ont.
Jan. 19.	".....	Little Current, Ont.
" 19.	".....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Mch. 21.	".....	New London, P. E. I.
Jan. 9.	Crib work.....	Dalhousie, N. B.
" 15.	".....	Percé, Que.
" 16.	".....	Skinner's Cove, N. S.
" 27.	".....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
April 25.	Construction of public building.....	Acton Vale, Que.
" 19.	Alterations and additions to Immigration Building.....	Halifax, N. S.
May 14.	Construction of public building.....	Wingham, Ont.
June 17.	Public building.....	Longueuil, Que.
" 7.	".....	Terrebonne, Que.
" 6.	Post office.....	St. Louis du Mile, Que.
May 26.	Public building.....	Sidney Mines, B. C.
" 26.	".....	Campbellton, N. B.
" 26.	Detention building and hospital.....	Partridge Isd., N. B.
" 31.	Public building.....	Bridgeburg, Ont.
" 31.	".....	Oshawa, Ont.
June 20.	".....	Moosejaw, N. W. T.
" 24.	Post office building.....	Winnipeg, Man.

Total number of schedules supplied to Department of Public Works, 1903-4, 192.

The following statement, prepared by the Department of Public Works, shows the number of contracts awarded by that department during the year 1903-04, which contained Fair Wages schedules supplied by the Department of Labour, together, in the case of each contract, with the locality in which the work was being carried out, the

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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, IV. A.R., No. 6.

LIST OF CONTRACTS AWARDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904, CONTAINING 'FAIR WAGES' SCHEDULES AND ABOVE-CITED CONDITIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF LABOUR.\*

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date of Contract	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages Schedule published.	
				Vol.	Page.
		1903.	S cts.		
Erection of an Inland Rev. Building.....	St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	July 30	21,089 00	IV	270
Post Office Building.....	Thetford Mines, Que.....	Aug. 8	6,735 75	"	271
Superstructure of highway bridge, Ottawa River.....	Portage du Port, Que.....	" 25	9,750 00	"	89
Post Office and building.....	Valleyfield, Que.....	Sept. 14	32,500 00	"	357
Court House.....	Red Deer, Alta., N.W.T.....	" 7	12,500 00	"	477
Public building.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	Nov. 23	54,000 00	"	702
		1904.			
Addition for storage, Printing Bureau.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Jan. 13	9,100 00	"	798
Wharf.....	Honora Bay, Ont.....	Feb. 22	7,900 00	"	922
Pile wharf.....	Pembroke, Ont.....	" 19	41,999 00	"	923
Armoury.....	Cobourg, Ont.....	" 24	35,550 00	"	923
Alterations and addition to P. O. building.....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 27	15,750 00	"	923
Wharf and road approach.....	Grand Bend, Ont.....	Mar. 26	21,388 00	"	1046
Extension of close-faced cribwork.....	Ste. Marie River, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	Apr. 12	65,000 00	"	1154
Extension to breakwater.....	Ause aux Gascons, Que.....	" 27	15,495 00	"	1154
Breakwater.....	Bonaventure East, Que.....	" 27	15,690 00	"	1154
Public wharf.....	Miscoon, N.B.....	" 27	13,700 00	"	1155
Pier.....	Douglastown, Ont.....	" 28	17,549 00	"	1155
Wharf and approach.....	Big Harbour, N.S.....	" 28	3,875 00	"	1240
Public wharf.....	McKay's Point, N.S.....	" 30	5,442 00	"	1241
Addition to Post Office and building.....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	May 4	14,475 00	"	1241
Wharf.....	Les Escoumains, Que.....	" 7	11,478 00	"	1242
Roadway from shore to Isolated Block Breakwater.....	Lotbinière, Que.....	" 7	13,400 00	"	1242
Extension to wharf.....	Tenecape, N.S.....	" 17	8,370 00	V	90
Addition to wharf.....	Iona, N.S.....	" 20	10,230 00	"	90
Additional length to wharf.....	Ste. Famille, Que.....	" 28	17,664 00	"	92
Addition to Express Dept. Ex'g Warehouse.....	Port Daniel, Que.....	" 30	21,890 00	"	91
Wharf.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 31	38,600 00	"	92
Breakwater.....	Cumberland, Ont.....	" 31	6,275 00	"	
Wharf.....	Petit Rocher, N.B.....	" 31	32,900 00	"	91
Breakwater.....	Paspebiac, Que.....	" 31	19,695 00	"	91
Breakwater.....	St. Charles de Caplin, Que.....	" 31	13,700 00	"	92
Drill Hall.....	St. Godefroi, Que.....	" 31	19,300 00	"	94
Wharf.....	St. Catharines, Ont.....	June 2	79,829 00	"	
Timber and concrete cribwork to breakwater.....	Desjardins, Allumette Is'l, Que.....	" 8	9,953 67	"	91
Addition to Drill Hall.....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	" 8	179,000 00	"	
Pilework pier.....	Brantford, Ont.....	" 9	25,750 00	"	93
Drill Shed.....	Victoria Beach, N.S.....	" 15	93,890 00	"	90
Public building.....	Rossland, B.C.....	" 13	17,395 00	"	94
Post Office and building.....	Wingham, Ont.....	" 24	15,500 00	"	93
Landing pier.....	Action vale, Que.....	" 28	10,250 00	"	
	Point aux Trembles, Que.....	" 28	33,775 00	"	
			1,098,432 42		

\*Prepared by Department of Public Works.

It will be seen from these figures that the total amount of the several contracts in which fair Wages Schedules were inserted was over one million dollars.

## Department of Railways and Canals.

The following conditions, framed in pursuance of the Fair Wages Resolution 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 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, 1904.

Approved by O.C. 31st October, 1902, as amended by O. C. 5th November, 1903.  
FAIR WAGES CLAUSES.

The following conditions are incorporated in and shall form part of the annexed contract between His Majesty the King represented by the Minister of Railways and Canals, and (therein and hereinafter called the company), dated the

day of 190 , and distinguished by the number

1. The company shall not make any assignment of this contract, and in the event of its entering into sub-contract with other parties for the execution of the whole or any portion of the work subsidized, it shall not thereby be relieved from compliance with, and direct liability under the conditions following, but shall, nevertheless, continue to be bound thereby.

2. 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.

3. The minimum rate of wages to be paid by the company 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 for the same or similar class of labour as that in which such employee is engaged, or for the hire of teams respectively.

4. The number of working hours for employees in the day or week shall be in accordance with the custom of 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.

5. 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 class of labour in the district where the work is being carried on.

6. The company shall not be entitled to any payments under this contract in respect of work and labour performed until it has filed in the office of the engineer a statement, in duplicate, showing the rate of wages by it 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, rate of wages, and the amounts due to each; nor shall the company be entitled to any payments under this contract in respect of materials or other things supplied, for use in or upon the works, until it 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 statement shall be attested, in duplicate, by the statutory declaration of the company, or of such officer of the company as the Minister may approve.

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

8. Should the company 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 company 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 company fail for the period of forty-eight hours after the giving of such notice to comply to the terms thereof, the Minister may make such payments as shall be sufficient to effect an adherence with the schedule, or the settlement or discharge of such arrears, or indebtedness for hire or materials or things supplied, and the company 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 company, or may be deducted from any amounts then or thereafter due by His Majesty to the company.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

9. The Minister or the engineer may, in their discretion, at any time require proof, with such formalities or to such extent as they 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.

10. The word 'engineer,' when used herein, shall mean the Chief Engineer of Railways and Canals, or such other officer as the Minister may appoint to perform his duties in respect hereof.

## 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 section 3 of the fair wages clauses:—

CLASS OF LABOUR.	MINIMUM RATE PER
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During the fiscal year 1903-1904, the Department of Labour received from the Department of Railways and Canals, eighty-one requests for fair wages schedules to be inserted in contracts to be awarded by that department or having reference to railway construction work being carried on under subsidy or guarantee of the Dominion government.

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

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

LIST OF CONTRACTS TO BE AWARDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

Date of Supplying Schedule.	Nature of Work.	Locality.
1903.		
Aug. 25	Repairing crib work.	Courtney Bay, St. John, N.B.
" 24	Substructure of new bridge over Welland canal.	Welland and Port Robinson, Ont.
" 27	Baggage and express rooms for I. C. R.	Levis, Que.
Sept. 3	Engine house for I. C. R.	Ste. Flavie, Que.
" 11	Station, water tank, &c.	Murray Harbour Beach, P. E. I.
" 23	Raising and widening roads.	Eldon, Ont.
" 28	Heating of engine house.	Chaudiere Station, Que.
Oct. 5	Erection of Hillsborough bridge.	Murray Harbour, P. E. I.
" 12	Office building.	Moncton, N. B.
" 30	Engine house, &c. I. C. R.	Riviere du Loup, Que.
Nov. 2	Buildings.	Cascade Point and Coteau du Lac, Que.
Oct. 31	Construction of railway between.	Point Tupper and Broad Cove, N.S.
" 31	Construction of railway.	Halifax to Mahone Bay, N. S.
" 31	" "	Bridgewater to Barrington Passage, N. S.
" 31	" "	New Germany to Caledonia, N. S.
" 31	" "	Dartmouth to Melrose, N. S.
" 31	" "	New Glasgow to Country Harbour and Guysboro, N. S.
" 31	Railway between.	Caledonia and Liverpool, N. S.
Nov. 17	Railway.	Victoria Beach to Middleton, N. B.
" 26	Buildings on branch of I. C. R.	River Ouelle, Que.
" 28	Chateauguay & Northern Ry.	l'Epiphanie to Rawdon, Que.
" 28	Approaches to bridge, South Shore Ry.	St. Francis River, Que.
Dec. 2	Deepening channel way.	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
" 21	Railway.	Point between Moosomin and Elkhorn to Pleasant Hills, N. W. T.



Date of Supplying Schedule.	Nature of Work.	Locality.
Dec. 14	Erection of 2,000 electric light poles	Along Welland Canal, Ont.
" 14	Buildings on Drummond Co. Ry.	Moore Park, Forestdale and Acton Junction.
1904.		
Jan. 7	Freight sheds	L'Anse a Giles, Saumons and Elgin Road.
Dec. 30	Railway	Hawkesbury to South Indian, Ont.
Jan. 26	Removal of pier work	Port Robinson, Welland Canal, Ont.
" 26	Deepening rock cut	Rainey's Bend, Welland Canal, Ont.
" 26	Railway	Toronto to Sudbury, Ont.
Mch. 23	Extension, International Ry.	Campbellton to Edmunston, N. B.
Feb. 3	Swing bridge over Lachine canal.	Napoleon Road, Que.
" 3	Railway work in connection with Canadian North-western Irrigation Co.	
" 2	Construction of masonry for bridge, Rideau canal.	Ottawa, Ont.
" 15	Extension of I. C. R. freight shed.	Amherst, N. S.
Mch. 1	Erection of station	Fredericton, P. E. I.
" 21	Construction of railway from	St. Peters to Louisburg, N. S.
" 5	" " "	Durkton to Bobcaygeon, Ont.
" 14	" " "	Roberval to Lake St. John, Que.
" 24	Dredging and blasting rock	Halifax, N. S.
" 1	Erection of stations at.	Northam, Richmond, Albany and Kin-kora, P. E. I.
" 21	Construction of sled for wrecking crane.	Stellarton, N. S.
" 21	Construction of car repair shop for I. C. R.	Stellarton, N. S.
" 21	Extension to I. C. R. station	Eureka, N. S.
" 21	Improvements to I. C. R. station building and dwelling.	Petit Rocher, N. B.
" 24	Erection of I. C. R. freight shed.	St. Pacomie, Que.
" 24	Erection of I. C. R. station.	Sussex, N. B.
" 30	Construction of freight shed for I. C. R.	Painsecville, N. B.
" 25	Construction of freight shed for I. C. R.	Davelnyville, Que.
April 12	Construction of I. C. R. station and freight shed.	Ste. Rosalie Junction, Que.
" 16	Electric light plant on I. C. R.	Halifax, N. S.
" 16	Repairing north bank of canal.	Coruswall, Ont.
" 15	Construction of supply weir in west bank Welland canal	Allanburg, Ont.
" 18	Double tracking on I. C. R.	Bedford and Windsor Junction.
" 12	Addition to I. C. R.	Pomquet, N. S.
" 22	Extension to I. C. R. freight shed.	Nappan, N. S.
" 22	Enlargement of I. C. R. station.	Springhill Junction.
" 12	Car repair shop for I. C. R.	Sydney, N. S.
" 22	Boilers for heating I. C. R. baggage building.	Levis, Que.
" 22	Addition to I. C. R. station.	Harbour au Bouche, N. S.
" 18	Electric plants at.	Mulgrave and Point Tupper, N. S.
" 22	Straightening of main line of P. E. I. Ry.	Curtis Creek, P. E. I.
" 25	Paving Mill street, Lachine Canal.	Montreal, Que.
" 19	Construction of dwelling for station on I. C. R.	Eel River, N. B.
" 25	Extension to I. C. R. freight shed	North Sydney, N. S.
" 27	Extension to I. C. R. station	Brookfield, N. S.
May 18	Erection of coal shed for P. E. I. Ry.	Summerside, P. E. I.
" 18	Moving and enlarging P. E. I. Ry. station	Hunter River, P. E. I.
" 7	Erection of station building for I. C. R.	Kempt, N. S.
" 7	Construction of Railway.	Lac Bouchette to St. Andre, Que.
" 7	Enlargement of station and erection of freight house for I. C. R.	Rimouski, Que.
" 27	Extension of I. C. R. Ry. station and building of freight shed	St. Michel, Que.
" 23	Construction of railway.	From Adamsville, N. B., to a point near Beersville, N. B.
" 18	Erection of machine shop and boiler room for I. C. R.	Chaudiere Junction, Que.
" 16	Supply of certain electrical material for.	Welland Canal, Ont.
" 16	Wire fencing	Murray Canal.
May 26	Con. of railway	La Tuque, Que.
June 10	Grading, &c., of extension of I. C. R.	Pictou Landing, N. S.
" 10	Improvements on I. C. R. station	Tracadie, N. S.
" 22	Installation of acetylene lighting plant.	Farran's Point Canal.

Total number of Schedules requested by and supplied to the Department of Railways and Canals during the fiscal year 1903-04.—81.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

The following statement prepared by the Department of Railways and Canals shows the number of contracts awarded by that department during the year 1903-4, which contained Fair Wages schedules, supplied by the Department of Labour, together with the localities in which the work was being carried out, the dates at which the several contracts were entered into, and the amounts of these contracts.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.  
STATISTICAL TABLES IV. A. R. No. 8.

CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO BY THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904, CONTAINING ABOVE CITED FAIR WAGES AND OTHER CONDITIONS FOR PROTECTION OF LABOUR.

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Work.	Amount.
1903.			\$
July 21...	Intercolonial Railway.....	Extend freight car shop, Moncton, N.B.....	32,000 00
			\$6.50 per sq. for roofing.
July 23...	"	Foot bridge and umbrella roofs at Lévis, Que....	27,920 00
July 25...	"	Widen roadbed for double track between Richmond and Rockingham, N.S.....	Schedule rates.
Sept. 10...	"	Repair cribwork, Courtney Bay Branch.....	Schedule rates.
Nov. 4...	"	Building for express rooms, &c., Moncton.....	11,400 00
Nov. 11...	"	Building for baggage rooms, &c., Lévis, Que....	11,900 00
Dec. 1...	"	Heating Chaudiere Jct. engine house.....	2,914 00
Dec. 1...	"	12 stall brick engine house at Ste. Flavie, Que....	Schedule rates.
Dec. 22...	"	Erect station, &c., on River Ouelle Branch.....	3,380 00
Dec. 22...	"	Erect engine house at Riviere du Loup.....	Schedule rates.
Dec. 22...	"	Erect engine house River Ouelle Station.....	1,400 00
1904.			
Feb. 6...	"	Erect buildings at Moose Park, Forestdale and Aston Junction, Que. ....	Schedule rates.
Feb. 6...	"	Freight sheds, &c., at Elgin Road L'Anse a Giles & Trois Saumons, Que.....	\$449.00 each.
Mar. 14...	"	Station at Rockingham, N.S.....	2,395 00
Feb. 29...	"	Extension to freight shed at Amherst, N.S.....	1,650 00
Mar. 30...	"	Dredging at Halifax, N.S.....	\$9.75 per cub. vd.
May 3...	"	Electric light plants, Mulgrave and Point Tupper Station and freight shed at Ste. Rosalie, Que....	6,474 00
May 6...	"	.....	2,238 00
Apr. 29...	"	Car repair shop at Stellarton, N.S.....	3,987 42
Apr. 25...	"	Freight shed and platform at Davelnyville, Que.	1,300 00
Apr. 15...	"	Improvements to station at Petite Roches, N.B.....	975 00
Apr. 21...	"	Car repair shop at Sydney.....	6,321 00
Apr. 29...	"	Electric plant at Halifax.....	22,900 00
Apr. 15...	"	Extension to station at Eureka, N.S.....	375 00
Apr. 25...	"	Extension to freight shed, &c., Painsec Jct.....	450 00
Apr. 15...	"	Shed for wrecking crane at Stellarton, N.S.....	1,370 50
Apr. 25...	"	Freight shed and platform at Pacome, Que.....	700 00
May 3...	"	Engine house at Sussex, N.B.....	1,595 00
May 6...	"	Addition to station at St. Pomquet.....	250 00
May 17...	"	Addition to station at Harbour au Bouche.....	250 00
June 9...	"	Enlarge station and erect freight shed at Rimouski, Que.....	2,449 50
May 17...	"	Addition to Station at Springhill Jct.....	750 00
May 17...	"	Extension to freight shed at N. Sydney.....	2,300 00
May 31...	"	Addition to freight shed at Nappan, N.S.....	245 00
May 23...	"	Double tracking between Bedford Bridge and Windsor Jct.....	68,500 00
June 10...	"	Station and drain at Kemp.....	2,858 00
June 24...	"	Machine shop, &c., at Chaudiere Jct., Que....	\$1 per ft. drain.
June 10...	"	Heating plant at Lévis, Que.....	8,495 00
May 31...	"	Extension to station, &c., at St. Michel.....	4,440 00
June 15...	"	Improvements to station at Tracadie, N.S.....	1,675 00
June 15...	"	.....	282 00
June 15...	"	Extend I.C.R. at Picton Landing.....	Schedule rates.
June 8...	"	Combined station and dwelling at Anqui.....	5,500 00

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Work.	Amount.
1903.			
Dec. 26.	Prince Edward Island Ry.	Transportation of 22 spans and erection of 11 spans, Hillsboro bridge.....	62,465 00
1904.			
Mar. 21.	Prince Edward Island Ry.	Station at Fredericton, P. E. I.....	540 00
Apr. 12.	"	Station at Northam, Richmond, Albany and Kinkora, P. E. I.....	\$590.00 each.
June 24.	"	Erect coal shed at Summerside.....	1,600 00
June 1.	"	Moving and enlarging station at Hunter River...	575 00
June 26.	"	Excavating and pipe laying at Georgetown, &c.	Schedule rates.
May 17.	Cornwall Canal.....	Repair north bank of canal.....	Schedule rates.
June 16.	"	Repair shop at Cornwall, Ont.....	10,211 00
1903.			
Dec. 21.	Lachine Canal.....	Substructure of Cote St. Paul bridge.....	Schedule rates.
1904.			
Feb. 10.	Lachine Canal.....	Substructure of Browster's Bridge.....	Schedule rates.
May 9.	"	Pave west end of Mill St., Montreal.....	Schedule rates.
June 7.	Murray Canal.....	Erect wire fence along both sides of Canal.....	\$0.45 per rod.
Feb. 22.	Rideau Canal.....	Substructure Concession St. bridge.....	Schedule rates.
1903.			
Nov. 17.	Sault Ste. Marie Canal....	Deepen and widen channel way at upper entrance of Canal.....	\$0.80 per cub. yd.
1904.			
Feb. 22.	Sault Ste. Marie Canal....	Extension to south mooring pier of lower entrance of Canal.....	Schedule rates.
1903.			
Dec. 1.	Soulanges Canal.....	Erect buildings at Cascade Pt. and Coteau du Lac, Que.....	16,998 00
Oct. 10.	Trent Canal.....	Raise and widen roads on Section 1 Gimsec Balsam Lake Division.....	Schedule rates.
Sept. 4.	Welland Canal.....	Substructures of Welland and Port Robinson bridges, Ont.....	Schedule rates.
1904.			
Jan. 8.	Welland Canal.....	Setting of 2,000 electric light poles between Port Dalhousie and Port Colborne.....	Schedule rates.
Feb. 22.	"	Deepen rock cut at Ramey's Bend north of Village of Humberstone.....	\$2.90 per cub. yd.
Feb. 22.	"	Removal of centre pier, &c., of Port Robinson, Quaker and Welland bridges.....	Schedule rates.
May 7.	"	Supply weir in west bank at Allanburg.....	Schedule rates.
June 30.	"	Arc lamps, regulators, &c.....	Schedule rates.
May 22.	"	Arc lamps, regulators, &c.....	Schedule rates.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

SUBSIDY AGREEMENTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS ENTERED INTO BY THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904, CONTAINING ABOVE CITED FAIR WAGES AND OTHER CONDITIONS FOR PROTECTION OF LABOUR.\*

Date.	Line of Railway to be constructed.	Amount of Subsidy.	
		Per Mile.	Not exceed- ing.
1904.			
Jan. 23....	Extension of Railway from point near Astinolite to a point in Township of Marmora, Hastings Co. ....	\$3,200	\$6,400
June 24....	From Adamsville to point near Brown's Landing or Beersville. ....	3,200	6,400
July 3....	From Grand View to Edmonton, 620 miles; and Prince Albert Branch 100 miles east from Prince Albert. ....		
1903.			Guarantee of Principal and interest of Co.'s securities to the extent of \$13,000 per mile.
Dec. 12....	From point on main line near L'Epiphanie to village of Rawdon. ....	\$3,200	\$6,400
Dec. 7....	From point on line of Winnipeg Great Northern Railway, north of Swan River to Prince Albert, N.W.T. ....	3,200	6,400
Dec. 7....	In further extension north of Swan River towards Prince Albert, N.W.T. ....	3,200	6,400
Dec. 21....	St. Francis River Bridge. ....		50,000
Dec. 21....	For completion of foundation and approaches of St. Francis River Bridge. ....		35,000
Dec. 26....	From Hawkesbury, Ont., to South Indian. ....	3,200	6,400
1904.			
Jan. 14 ...	From point on main line between Moosomin and Elkhorn, north-westerly to point in neighbourhood of Pheasant Hills. ....	3,200	6,400
June 24....	From Strathcona to Edmonton, &c. ....	3,200	6,400
1903.			
Nov. 9....	From Halifax to Malone Bay. ....	3,200	6,400
Nov. 9....	From Bridgewater toward Barrington Passage; also a line to Barrington Passage in addition. ....	3,200	6,400
Nov. 9....	From New Germany to Caledonia. ....	3,200	6,400
Nov. 9....	From Caledonia to Liverpool. ....	3,200	6,400
Nov. 9....	From Cheticamp to point between Broad Cove and Point Tupper. ....	3,200	6,400
Nov. 9....	From Point Tupper to Broad Cove. ....	3,200	6,400
1904.			
Jan. 15....	From W. End of its 10 miles towards point on St. John River between Grand Falls and Edmundston. ....	3,200	6,400
Mar. 14....	Between Buckton and Bobcaygeon. ....	3,200	6,400
1903.			
Dec. 28....	From Victoria Beach to Middleton. ....	3,200	6,400
1904.			
April 15....	(1) New Glasgow to Cross Roads, 116 miles. ....	3,200	6,400
	(2) Dartmouth to Melrose through Musquodoboit Valley, 120 miles. ....	3,200	6,400
1903.			
July 10 ...	From Aylmer to Hull, Que. ....	3,200	6,400
Aug. 25 ...	From end of 62nd, mile toward Desert. ....	3,200	6,400
Aug. 25....	Unearned balance of subsidy upon the 62 miles from Hull towards Desert 1897, C. 4, Sec. 3. Par. 3. ....		35,872
1904.			
Feb. 17....	From Campbellton on I. C. Ry. N.B., towards Grand Falls. ....	3,200	6,400
1903.			
Dec. 21....	St Francis River Bridge. ....		50,000
Dec. 21....	For completion of foundation and approaches of St. Francis River Bridge. ....		35,000
1904.			
Mar. 14. . .	From Spring Coulee to Cardston, 16 miles, and from point on this line intake of Irrigation Canal, 16 miles. ....	3,200	3,200

\* Supplied by the 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 30th, 1904 :

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 cancel 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 1903-04 the department received 17 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 where it was to be carried on, and the date at which the schedule requested was supplied by the Department of Labour :

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

#### LIST OF CONTRACTS TO BE AWARDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

Date of furnishing Schedule.	Nature of Work.	Locality.
1903.		
Sept. 29....	Lighthouse .....	St. Andrews Harbour, N.B.
" 29....	Fog alarm building. ....	Cape Sharp, N.S.
Nov. 19....	Dwelling for lighthouse keeper.....	Vancouver, B.C.
Oct. 23....	Lighthouse .....	Providence Bay, Manitousin Id., Ont
" 30....	Fog alarm building .....	Tiner Pt., N.B.
" 28....	Dwelling for lighthouse keeper.....	Mouth of River Thames, Ont.
Nov. 9....	Building for marine hospital .....	Louisburg, N.S.
" 9....	Two wooden lighthouses.....	West Arichat, N.S.
Dec. 9....	Two wooden range lights .....	Wallace Harbour, N.S.
" 9....	Lighthouse tower .....	Magdalen Id., Que.
1904.		
Jan. 25....	Steel fishery cruiser.....	Toronto, Ont.
" 22....	Lighthouse tower.....	Gilbert Cove Point, N.S.
" 22....	" .....	West End Pictou Id., N.S.
Mar. 24....	Construction of lighthouse on cribwork block. ....	Sand Beach Point, Q.
" 22....	Construction of two inclosed towers for range lights. ....	Canso Harbour, N.S.
" 24....	Construction of two range light buildings .....	Oak Point, Miramichi River, N.B.
" 28....	Construction of two wooden lighthouse towers.....	Long Point, Que.

The following statement, prepared by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, shows the number of contracts awarded by that department during the year 1903-04, which contained Fair Wages schedules supplied by the Department of Labour, together with the localities in which the work was being carried out, the dates at which the several contracts were entered into, and the amounts of these contracts :

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.  
STATISTICAL TABLES, IV, A. R.—No. 10.CONTRACTS AWARDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES DURING  
THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904, CONTAINING FAIR WAGES CLAUSES  
ABOVE CITED, AND FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT  
OF LABOUR.

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Contract.	Amount of Contract.
1903.			
July 2...	Canning River, N.S.....	Construction of lighthouse towers. ....	\$1,190 00
" 21...	Pictou, N.S.....	Repairing steamer <i>Stanley</i> .....	3,975 00
Aug. 25...	Kincardine, Ont.....	Construction of life-boat house .....	452 00
Sept. 21...	Amherst, N.S.....	" fog whistle boiler.....	1,110 00
" 21...	St. Andrews Harbour, N.S.	" lighthouse.....	2,000 00
" 21...	Cape Sharpe, N.S.....	" fog alarm building.....	1,307 00
Oct. 31...	Providence Bay, Ont.....	" lighthouse.....	1,237 00
" 17...	New Glasgow, N.S.....	" donkey boilers.....	790 00
" 31...	River Thames, Ont.....	" dwelling.....	1,721 50
Nov. 3...	Tiner Point, N.B.....	" fog-alarm building.....	1,800 00
" 3...	New Glasgow, N.S.....	" steel buoys.....	8,385 00
" 5...	Yarmouth, N.S.....	" ".....	3,472 00
" 5...	Amherst, N.S.....	" ".....	1,671 00
" 6...	Victoria, B.C.....	" boiler.....	780 00
" 16...	West Arichat, N.S.....	" range light towers.....	800 00
Dec. 1...	Wallace Harbour, N.S.....	" ".....	2,400 00
" 21...	Bryon Island, P.Q.....	" lighthouse.....	5,497 00
1904.			
Feb. 1...	Tiner Point, N.B.....	" dwelling.....	1,800 00
" 1...	Gilbert Cove, N.S.....	" lighthouse.....	1,193 00
" 2...	Pictou Island, N.S.....	" lighthouse tower.....	1,470 00
Mar. 2...	Gaspé Basin, P.Q.....	" crib work block.....	8,450 00
" 22...	Vancouver, B.C.....	" steel buoys.....	7,200 17
" 28...	Oak Point, N.B.....	" lighthouse towers.....	1,480 00
" 28...	Canso Harbour, N.S.....	" range light towers.....	2,590 00
May 6...	Lunenburg, N.S.....	Repairs to Marine Hospital.....	2,250 00
June 22...	Amherst, N.S.....	Construction of boiler.....	1,000 00
" 6...	St. John, N.B.....	" steel buoys.....	828 00
" 6...	Amherst, N.S.....	" ".....	735 00
" 6...	Yarmouth, N.S.....	" ".....	7,532 00
" 6...	New Glasgow, N.S.....	" ".....	1,650 00
Feb. 1...	Louisburg, N.S.....	" a wooden building for Marine Hospital.....	9,300 00
Total.....			\$86,265 67

\* Prepared by the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

It will appear from this statement that the total amounts of the contracts containing Fair Wages schedules entered into by the Department of Marine and Fisheries during the fiscal year, 1903-04, was \$86,265.67.

### Post Office Department.

During the fiscal year 1903-04, only one new contract was entered into by the Post Office Department, namely, a contract for the supplying of mail bags for a term of four years. The contractor was obliged to submit, for the approval of the Department of Labour, a statement of the classes of labour to be employed in connection with this work, the minimum rate of wages per day to be paid to the several classes of labour engaged in the work, and the maximum number of hours per day to be worked. The contractor was further required to make a statutory declaration before obtaining payment on account of any work performed, to the effect that he had com-

plied with the conditions as to wages and other regulations inserted in his contract, for the protection of labour and the suppression of the sweating system.

The following is a copy of the regulations which form part of the contract :

#### 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 made up in the contractor's own factory, and no portion of the work of making up such \_\_\_\_\_ 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 the work so 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 him 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 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 action, suit or proceeding.

Clause 2.—If the contractor violate the conditions 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.

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 amounts 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.

\* 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 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.

Clause 9.—The working men 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 trades 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.

During the fiscal year 1903-1904, articles have been supplied to the Post Office Department under contracts executed before the beginning of the fiscal year. These contracts, however, contained the same regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, and have been executed subject to the same conditions as the contract entered into during the year.

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.

The following is a list of supplies furnished the Post Office Department during the fiscal year 1903-1904 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 :—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.  
STATISTICAL TABLES, IV. A. R.—No. 11.

LIST of supplies furnished to the Post Office Department during the fiscal year 1903-4, under contract, agreement, or by purchase, all of which were made subject to the conditions for the suppression of the sweating system :—

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order
	\$ cts.
Making and repairing metal dating and other stamps and type and brass crown seals.....	4,804 87
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type .....	394 25
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, also wooden boxes and post marking and cancelling ink.....	6,459 12
Making and repairing post office scales .....	2,158 43
Supplying mail bags.....	13,138 63
Repairing mail bags .....	11,327 16
Repairing mail locks and supplying mail bags fittings.....	4,213 40
Supplying letter boxes and railway clerks' tin boxes and repairing railway clerks' tin boxes and portable tin letter boxes.....	3,709 70
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores .....	498 30
Making up and supplying articles of official uniform.....	19,893 80

**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

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fiscal year 1903-1904. 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.

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 contractor's absence from the country, his extreme illness, or death, but under no other circumstances, 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 ending 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



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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 contractors 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 contractors 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 contractors in any action, suit or proceeding by way of information in any court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due by the contractors 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 violates 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 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 Minister of Militia and Defence 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 contractor's absence from the country, their extreme illness, or death, but under no other circumstance, may such statutory declaration by the contractors personally be dispensed with; but, nevertheless, such other statutory declarations as aforesaid as the Minister of Militia and Defence may call for, shall be so filed.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, IV, A. R.—No. 12.

CONTRACTS awarded by the Department of Militia and Defence during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, containing the above cited fair wages and other conditions for the protection of labour.

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Contract.
1903.		
Oct. 24.	Hamilton.	(1,000) One thousand great coats, gray, with capes.
"	"	(100) One hundred tunics, cloth, Royal Canadian Dragoons.
"	"	(500) Five hundred tunics, cloth, Army Service Corps.
"	"	(1,000) One thousand tunics, cloth, Rifle.
"	"	(150) One hundred and fifty tunics, cloth, Ordnance Stores Corps.
"	"	(400) Four hundred frocks, serge, Engineers.
"	"	(500) Five hundred frocks, serge, R. C. Dragoons.
"	"	(500) Five hundred frocks, serge, Manitoba Dragoons.
"	"	(500) Five hundred frocks, serge, Hussars.
"	"	(1,500) Fifteen hundred frocks, serge, Artillery (Active Militia).
"	"	(300) Three hundred frocks, serge, Infantry (Permanent Force).
"	"	(5,000) Five thousand frocks, serge, Infantry (Active Militia).
"	"	(2,000) Two thousand frocks, serge, Rifles.
"	"	(500) Five hundred frocks, serge, Army Medical Corps.
"	"	(150) One hundred and fifty frocks, serge, Ordnance Stores Corps.
"	"	(500) Five hundred trousers, cloth, R. C. Dragoons.
"	"	(150) One hundred and fifty trousers, cloth, Ordnance Stores Corps.
"	"	(2,000) Two thousand pantaloons, serge, Cavalry (Active Militia).
"	"	(600) Six hundred frocks, tartan, R. C. Dragoons.
"	"	(800) Eight hundred frocks, tartan, Artillery (Permanent Force).
"	"	(600) Six hundred pantaloons, tartan, R. C. Dragoons.
"	"	(1,000) One thousand frocks, tartan, Infantry.
"	Montreal.	(1,000) One thousand gray cloaks.
"	"	(5,000) Five thousand gray great coats.
"	"	(800) Eight hundred tartan colour cloaks.
"	"	(2,500) Two thousand five hundred tartan colour great coats.
"	"	(2,000) Two thousand Rifle trousers, serge.
"	"	(500) Five hundred Artillery trousers, serge.
"	"	(1,000) One thousand Infantry trousers, tartan colour.
"	"	(500) Five hundred Artillery pantaloons, serge.
"	Toronto.	(1,000) sets of Colonial saddles and bridles, complete.
"	Montreal.	(1,000) sets of Colonial saddles and bridles, complete.

### Investigation of Complaints as to Non-payment of current rates of Wages, and Non-performance of conditions in Government Contracts.

During the fiscal year 1903-04 there were but few complaints received by the department to the effect that contractors had not complied with the conditions for the protection of labour inserted in contracts awarded by the several departments of the government. These together with three other complaints made during the previous year, but which had not been disposed of at its close, were investigated by the Fair Wages officers of the department during the year.

In the case of claims for \$86.02 and \$45.65 made respectively, by two men who had been employed by a contractor in connection with grading on the Canada Northern Railway, the department of Labour having investigated the claims and reported thereon, the Department of Railways and Canals, in accordance with the provisions governing the withholding of payment of subsidies while any wages claims were outstanding, brought the matter to the attention of the railway company, which undertook to make

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good the payment of these claims. The claims were shown to have arisen through the default of one of the contractors.

A complaint made against a contractor who was doing work for the Department of Militia and Defence, to the effect that he was not paying the current rates to painters in his employ in the city of Toronto, was shown on investigation by the Fair Wages officers to be well-founded; and the Department of Militia and Defence, upon the report made by the Department of Labour, requested the contractor to pay his employees according to the prevailing scale in Toronto, in connection with work on which he was engaged for that department.

A claim for payment at the rate of 20 cents per hour, instead of 15 cents, in connection with public work being carried on at Quebec was shown, after investigation by the Department of Labour, not to have been well-founded, the complainants having been wrongly informed as to the rates which contractors were obliged to pay.

Similarly, a claim for \$43 made by a night watchman for services rendered, was disallowed by the Department of Public Works, on the ground that the rate of \$1.25 per day was a fair rate for the class of service rendered, while the claim was based on the difference alleged to be due for payment at the rate of \$1.50 per day, instead of at \$1.25.

The other claims made were based upon amounts alleged to be due in accordance with the rates set forth in the Fair Wages schedules attached to contracts. In one case it was stated by the complainant that he had been employed as foreman of masonry, and had performed services as such, but had received payment only as a general foreman. In the other cases there was no dispute as to the class of labour performed, or as to the rate of wages which had been paid, but the contractors contended that by virtue of agreements between themselves and their employees made subsequent to the signing of the contract, the amounts claimed had been withheld for other purposes in accordance with the terms of these agreements. The Fair Wages officers fully investigated these claims and a report upon them was sent to the department affected. These reports were subsequently referred to the Department of Justice, which department, without expressing an opinion as to whether or not the claims were well-founded, maintained that any default of the contractor under the contract would have to be proved in the first instance before the ordinary tribunals.

In his ruling in regard to certain of these claims, the Deputy Minister of Justice said: 'It cannot, in my opinion, have been intended that the minister is to be put in the place of the courts for the determination of such questions, and I do not think that the determination by the minister of the present claims favourably to the claimants, and payment of the moneys earned under the contract to them, could be well pleaded in answer to an action by the contractor to recover these moneys from the Crown.'

In view of this opinion of the Department of Justice as to the meaning and intent of the conditions at present inserted in contracts in pursuance of the Fair Wages Resolution of the House of Commons of March, 1900, it is evident that further

and more explicit conditions should be inserted, if the full effect intended by the House of Commons is to be given to this resolution. It is well-known that workmen find it difficult to prosecute their claims against contractors in the courts, especially where amounts involved are small, and it is also true that in order to secure employment they are sometimes induced to forego rights which are intended by conditions inserted in contracts to be secured to them. It is unfair that any one contractor should be allowed to gain an advantage over his fellow contractors in virtue of agreements or understandings which he may be able to force with his employees subsequent to the awarding of a contract. The minimum rate of wages to be paid and other conditions are clearly set forth so that contractors may take them into consideration in making their tenders, and the amount guaranteed by the government is fixed in virtue of the labour conditions, quite as much as other conditions. It would appear desirable therefore and in accordance with the spirit of the resolution of the House to have a clause inserted in all contracts to the effect that verbal or written agreements made between contractors and employees, whereby an employee may agree to forego in whole or in part any of the rights or privileges intended to be secured to him by any clause appearing in the contract, should be null and void; also, to prevent unnecessary litigation, a clause to the effect that in all questions of dispute arising between contractors and their employees in regard to the rights or privileges intended to be secured to any employee by any clause in the contract, the Minister should have power to decide any such question, and such decision of the Minister be final.

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, 1904, into complaints received by the department, nature of claims presented, the department of the government affected, and disposition made of these claims.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, IV. A. R.—No. 13.

TABLE SHOWING NATURE AND RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS MADE BY FAIR WAGES OFFICERS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

Date received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Action taken by Department of Labour.	Disposition.
COMPLAINTS RECEIVED DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903, BUT NOT DISPOSED OF UNTIL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.					
1903.					
Feb. 7...	Nelson, B. C. (Post Office).	Public Works.	Claims made for \$1,497.60 alleged to be due as general foreman.	Report made to Department of Public Works.	Nov. 24, 1903. Upon a reference to Department of Justice for opinion, that department ruled that case was one of agreement between the parties, to be settled by the Courts, and that Minister had no jurisdiction in the matter.
" 7...	" " "	" "	Claim for \$300 alleged to be due for labour.	" "	
June 23...	Toronto, Ont. (Drill Hall).	Militia and Defence.	Contractor for painting of Drill Hall, alleged to be paying less than current rate to painters.	Investigated by Department of Labour and claim shown to be well founded in certain cases. Department of Militia and Defence informed of current rate and asked to see that same be paid.	Department of Militia and Defence requests payment of current rates to painters.

TABLE SHOWING NATURE AND RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS MADE BY FAIR WAGES OFFICERS DURING THE YEAR—Continued.

Date received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Action taken by Department of Labour.	Disposition.
COMPLAINTS RECEIVED DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.					
1903.					
July 3 . . . .	Quebec, Que. (Post Office).	Public Works.	Claim for 20 cents instead of 15 cents per hour alleged to be due according to schedule rate.	Claim investigated.	Investigation showed that complainant had been wrongfully informed as to rate contractor obliged to pay.
" 14 . . . .	London, Ont. (Drill Hall).	"	Contractors alleged to be paying less than schedule rates to painters.	Investigated by Department of Labour and report presented to Department of Public Works.	
Dec. 22 . . . .	Ottawa, Ont. (Observatory).	"	Non-payment of schedule rates— Claim of \$26.13 as stone cutter.	Claims fully investigated. Reported on to Department of Public Works.	Report of Department of Labour referred to Department of Justice. Opinion of Department of Justice given to the effect that the default of contractor must be determined in the first instance by the ordinary tribunals, before Minister of Public Works would be justified in making payments of any money to claimants.
" 22 . . . .	"	"	Claim of \$25.29 as stone cutter.		
" 22 . . . .	"	"	Claim of \$21.64 as stone cutter.		
" 22 . . . .	"	"	Claim of \$29.07 as stone cutter.		
1904.					
Feb. 18 . . . .	"	"	Claim of \$28 as foreman of masonry.	Claim investigated and reported on to Department of Public Works.	
Mar. 7 . . . .	Guelph, Ont. (Post Office).	"	Claim for \$43 alleged to be due under Fair Wages Schedule, difference between \$1.25 per day and \$1.50 per day claimed.	Report made to Department of Public Works.	Claim disallowed by Department of Public Works on ground that \$1.25 a fair rate for class of service rendered.
" 23 . . . .	Lloydminster, Sask.	Railways and Canals.	Claims for \$86.02 and \$45.65 respectively, alleged to be due work done in grading Canada Northern Railway.	Report made to Department of Railways and Canals.	Railway at request of department undertook to make good the payment of claims, which had arisen through default of contractor.

## IV. THE RAILWAY LABOUR DISPUTES ACT.

ON July 12, 1903, the royal assent was given to the Railway Labour Disputes Bill, introduced during the session in the House of Commons by the Honourable the Minister of Labour, and passed by both Houses.\*

The administration of this Act has been entrusted to the Department of Labour, and during the year the department has had much to do with giving to interested parties information concerning the nature of the Act and its provisions. A number of communications have been received at the department not only from persons in Canada, but from other countries, strongly endorsing the principles embodied in the new legislation. The new Act is not a voluntary conciliation measure, nor do its provisions constitute compulsory arbitration. It goes farther than the one, and not as far as the other in the degree to which it compels a reference of industrial differences to an impartial tribunal, and brings the influence of public opinion to bear upon parties to a dispute. In its application the Act is restricted to industrial disputes on railways, though under this head is included electrical, as well as steam roads. Where a difference is threatened, which, in the opinion of the Minister, is likely to occasion a strike or lock-out, and thereby endanger the lives of passengers or persons employed, or interrupt the regular and safe transportation of mails, passengers and freight, or where a strike or lock-out actually exists, the Minister may refer such difference in the first instance to a Committee of Conciliation, and, failing a settlement by this committee, subsequently to a Board of Arbitrators. The Committee of Conciliation and the Board of Arbitrators are alike composed of three persons, two being the chosen representatives of the respective parties to the dispute, and the third person, one agreed upon by the parties to the difference or their representatives, or failing a joint agreement by the parties, an appointee of the government. The work of the Conciliation Committee is a voluntary work, and its powers are limited to the lending of friendly offices with a view to adjusting the difference. The Board of Arbitrators, on the other hand, has power to compel the production of documents, the attendance of witnesses and the taking of evidence under oath. The report is not in the nature of an award, enforceable in the courts, but rather an impartial adjudication carrying with it the sanction of public opinion.

It was contemplated that the existence of such a measure would of itself give to the parties likely to be affected by it a strong reason for settling their differences between themselves, without allowing them to reach a point where the public might be given opportunity of probing into the private or business affairs of either. The success of the measure as a means of preserving industrial peace is to be esti-

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\* An account was given at page 58 of the Annual Report of the Department of Labour for the year ending June 30, 1903, of the steps leading up to the passing of this Act, and the work of the Department of Labour in connection with the same under the heading 'The Railway Labour Disputes Act.'

mated, therefore, by the absence of any reference under it, quite as much as by the number of cases which may be referred and the awards given.

Although the Act was passed at the beginning of the fiscal year, there has been but one application made throughout the year for a reference of an existing dispute to a committee of conciliation under its provisions, and there have been no strikes or lockouts on any of the railways of the Dominion such as to occasion a reference to the Act within the year. While causes such as general prosperity and abundance of work, have unquestionably operated towards preserving harmonious relations between employers and employees of railway transportation companies, the department has every reason to believe that but for the existence of the Railway Labour Disputes Act, the year would not have passed, without at least one or two serious interruptions to transportation business occasioned by unsettled differences between the two classes in this important industry.

#### Reference of Dispute between Grand Trunk Railway Company and Telegraphers.

The application for the intervention of the government under the Act, to which reference has been made, was in connection with the dispute between certain of the telegraphers in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway in Canada, and that company. The beginning of these difficulties dates back to May, 1903, in the latter part of which month a committee of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, representing the lines of the company east of the Detroit and St. Clair rivers applied to their superintendent for a conference.

This request, after an month's negotiations, was refused. Some time later, application was again made for a conference by a general committee representing the whole system, and, though the request was not immediately granted by the manager, a meeting after a lengthy correspondence was arranged to take place on November 4 between the committee for the lines east of Detroit and St. Clair rivers, and the manager of the company. For several days following that date the committee remained in conference with the manager and superintendents in Toronto, and, though no improvements in rules were granted, increases in the wages scale in 267 positions, amounting to \$1,012.96 per month, were granted. On November 10, however, the committee refused to accept this proposition and the conference was closed indefinitely. An effort to appeal the matter to the general manager some time after was unsuccessful, and, though correspondence took place between the parties during the winter months, no further conference was obtained.

On April 25, 1904, an appeal was made to the Honourable Sir William Mulock, Minister of Labour, to refer the dispute to arbitration under the Act, it being stated that all efforts at settlement of the differences between the parties themselves had been futile, and, as a consequence, a strike of the company's employees affected was imminent. Before applying the provision of the Act so far as to constitute the committee of conciliation, the Minister sought to arrange for further conferences between the parties and succeeded in bringing about a meeting between the general manager of



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the company and a representative of the men on June 1. At this conference it was agreed that Mr. McGuigan, the manager, would meet a committee from the lines east of the rivers, and later a committee from lines west of the rivers, and any matter upon which it was then found impossible to agree were to be submitted to Mr. Hays, general manager. In the conference with the manager which followed and which was extended over six days, it was agreed that all points accepted by the parties were to be subject to final acceptance as a whole. It was shown that the manager had increased 139 salaries since last December, which had not been proposed by the committee, making a total of 495 increases, amounting to \$2,048. In addition also increases to 45 persons who received previous increases aggregating \$124.50 per month were offered, with 89 new increases, aggregating \$241.11 per month. Various improvements in the rules of the schedules were also granted, an agreement being arrived at on 19 points, including increases in the pay for attending lamps, for overtime and for relief agents. It was agreed also by the company to keep platforms clear of snow and to make certain increases in the main line territory.

On three points, however, viz.: the payment for Sunday work, the allowance of an annual vacation without loss of time, and an increase in minimum salaries, no concessions were obtained.

An appeal with regard to these points was made to the general manager in accordance with the arrangement above mentioned, but no further concessions were obtained, the heavy losses of the company, owing to the exceptional severity of the past winter, being urged as a reason why the proposed changes could not be granted.

A settlement of the differences not having been effected as a result of the conferences between the parties brought about by the intervention of the Minister, the application of the telegraphers for reference of the dispute to conciliation and arbitration under the Act was renewed, the telegraphers maintaining that a strike would ensue unless an immediate reference were made.

Being assured of the representations made by the telegraphers as to the probability of an immediate strike, the Honourable the Minister of Labour took steps to constitute the conciliation committee, the first tribunal mentioned in the Act.\*

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\* The conciliation committee, consisting of His Honour Judge Teetzel (chairman), Mr. J. H. Hall and Mr. George F. Shepley, K.C., was appointed during the month of July, and the same committee having been unable to effect a settlement by conciliation was subsequently, by the consent of the parties, constituted a board of arbitration, with the powers given to such Board under the Act.

## V. ROYAL COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

AN account was given in the annual report of the department for the fiscal year 1902-3, of the appointment of the Royal Commission to investigate industrial disputes in the province of British Columbia, and of the work of the commission to the close of that year.\* Briefly stated, the facts therein set forth are as follows :

The commission was constituted on April 18, 1903, to inquire into the causes of strikes in existence in the province of British Columbia at the time, and into the causes of the numerous industrial disputes which had taken place in that province during the years immediately preceding, and which had had, and were having the effect of seriously affecting the mining and transportation industries of the province. The Honourable Gordon Hunter, Chief Justice of British Columbia, and the Rev. Elliott S. Rowe, were the commissioners appointed. Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labour was appointed secretary of the commission, and Mr. Francis W. Giddens, of the Department of Labour, the stenographer. The first sitting of the commission was held at Ladysmith on Monday, May 4, and continuous sittings were held throughout the month of May on Vancouver Island, including the mining towns of Cumberland and Extension, and the city of Victoria. During the first two weeks of June the commission held sittings at the city of Vancouver. During this time 105 different witnesses in all were examined. During the latter half of the month of June the commissioners were engaged in the preparation of their report which was completed on July 8, and forwarded to the Honourable the Minister of Labour on that date.

Notwithstanding that the report of the Commissioners was received at Ottawa early in the month of July, considerable work was occasioned to the department in the preparation of the report and evidence for publication, and in the distribution of these documents when printed. The evidence in its printed form, together with the exhibits and index covered in all 864 pages. To facilitate the work of the Commissioners in preparing their report as rapidly as possible the evidence had been extended in part during the sittings of the Commission, and the weeks immediately following during which the report was being prepared. As there were 1,767 typewritten pages of evidence in all it was possible to extend during that time only those parts of the evidence particularly requested by the Commissioners. The remainder, which was a very considerable part of the whole was extended in the office of the department by the stenographer of the Commission after his return. A carefully prepared index of the evidence was also made by the department, a classification of the evidence being made according to subjects on which testimony was given, the classification being so arranged as to indicate the views, pro and con, of the several witnesses in

\* See Report of Department of Labour for the year ending June 30, 1903, p. 55.

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regard to the matters of controversy or opinion taken up by the Commission. In addition to extending the evidence and preparing both it and the report for publication, the proof was read both in galley and page form in the department.

Since the report and evidence have been published the department has received from all parts of Canada, from the United States, Great Britain and other countries, requests for copies of these publications, and a large number of copies have been distributed in answer to these requests.

The Commission, during the course of its inquiry sought to obtain from employers and workmen alike their views in regard to such important questions as causes of strikes and lockouts, the best methods for their prevention and settlement; the policy of trade unions, their attitude towards employers and non-union workers; the incorporation of trade unions, the boycott, blacklist, intimidation, compulsory and voluntary arbitration, socialism, the sympathetic strike, employment of Chinese labour, alien labour, compulsory investigation of labour disputes, cost of living, rates of wages and hours of labour, interference of labour leaders of other countries, international and national unions, the union label, labour literature, interference of militia in strikes, profit sharing and the like. The evidence containing as it does a very considerable amount of information in regard to these topics, as well as much information in regard to labour organizations and industrial conditions in British Columbia and the history of the several disputes in that province of recent years, is an invaluable document to students and others interested in the labour question, and the extensive classification of the evidence makes it readily accessible for immediate reference in regard to any of the subjects named. It is quite correct to say that in the Dominion no other publication exists from which is to be obtained a like amount of information bearing directly upon the most important issues connected with the labour problem in the Dominion at the present time.

The report of the Commissioners is also a document of the first importance to all persons interested in the labour question. It has to do mainly with the causes of the important disputes actually in existence at the time the Commissioners held their investigation, but it contains also the opinions of the Commissioners in regard to the more important questions dealt with by the Commission, which were formed as the result of careful and mature deliberation.

There is every reason to believe that the work of the Commission has been of the greatest service to the country as a whole, and particularly beneficial to those engaged in industry in the province of British Columbia. The mere fact that the disputes into which inquiry was made by the Commission were terminated during the course of its sitting or immediately after, and the fact that no industrial dispute of any importance has taken place in the province of British Columbia since the Commission published its report, is evidence sufficient to show that its work has had a salutary effect, and that the disclosures which the report contained have induced greater caution on the part of those who have to do with shaping industrial movements in the province, whilst the mass of workmen themselves have been made more fully acquainted with the true nature of existing conditions.

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

ON May 23, 1904, a Royal Commission was issued to His Honour Judge Winchester of Toronto, to inquire into the alleged employment of American aliens in connection with surveys being made by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. For some time previous, representations had been made to the government by the Dominion Institute of Amalgamated Engineering and others, 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 carried on an extensive correspondence with the officers of the company and other parties in regard to these representations, and subsequently, lists of person alleged to be American aliens in the employ of the company were forwarded to the management, with the request for a definite statement as to whether or not the persons therein named were Americans and at what time they had been brought into Canada and given employment in connection with the survey work of the company. Having failed to receive satisfactory replies to some of its communications, and there being important differences of statements between the representations of the Institute of Amalgamated Engineering, and such replies as were received from the company, the Minister of Labour recommended to His Excellency in Council the appointment of a Commission to inquire fully into the facts. In the Commission issued to His Honour Judge Winchester, 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. Ardouini 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. About ninety witnesses in all had been examined up to the close of the month, including the general manager and assistant engineer of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, the divisional, district, office and assistant engineers, and a number of transitmen, draughtsmen,

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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 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 the personal examination by the commissioner and government counsel of letters and documents in the offices of the company in the localities visited.

The Commission had not concluded its sittings at the end of the fiscal year.\*

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\* 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.

## VII. THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT additions were made to the books of reference and reports in the library of the department during the year. As far as possible, the series of official reports of the United States labour bureaus were made complete, a number of missing volumes being obtained, notably from the Louisiana and New Jersey bureaus.

The labour bureaus and departments of various foreign states and countries continued to exchange publications. Among the government departments from which exchanges were received for the first time, may be mentioned the Bureau of Labour and Industry of Kansas, the Department of Labour and Statistics of Germany, the Central Bureau of Statistics of Holland, the Bureau of Labour of Italy, and the Government Labour Bureau and Relief of Queensland, Australia. Many important publications were received from the government of Great Britain, among which were an almost complete set of the Reports of the Registrar of Friendly Societies from 1855 to the present time, Reports of the Royal Commission on Labour, 1892 to 1894, Reports of the Transvaal Labour Commission, and correspondence relating to the Labour question in South Africa, First Report of the Commissioners on Trade Unions, 1867, First Report of the Royal Commission on Coal Supplies, Vols. II. and III., 1903, and Report for the Select Committee on the Employers' Liability Act (1080) Amendment Bill (1886), issued in 1904.

Among other publications received, there were thirteen Reports of the Proceedings of Annual Conventions of Factory Inspectors of North America, and various pamphlets issued by trade unions and other labour organizations in Canada, Great Britain and the United States.

A number of trade and labour periodicals were added to the list of those received in exchange for the *Labour Gazette*.

Considerable progress was made in the cataloguing of the pamphlets and books in the department, according to the system described in the Annual Report for the year ended June 30, 1903, and the other work connected with the library, was carried out in accordance with the system adopted in the previous year.

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.

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CATALOGUE OF REPORTS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS ADDED TO THE  
LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE YEAR  
ENDED JUNE 30, 1904.

**PART I.—PUBLICATIONS OF LABOUR DEPARTMENTS, AND BUREAUS OF  
LABOUR STATISTICS.**

**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 11, July to December . . . . .	1903
“ 12, January to June . . . . .	1904

(b) *Annual and Special Reports.*

**Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour in the United Kingdom :**

Tenth report on . . . . . 1902

**Strikes and Lock-outs :**

Fifteenth report on . . . . . 1902

**Trade Unions :**

Fifteenth report on . . . . . 1902

**Factory Inspection :**

Annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for  
the year 1902. Part II.—Supplement . . . . . 1904

**Prices :**

Report on wholesale and retail prices in the United Kingdom in 1902,  
with comparative statistical tables for a series of years.

**Railway Accidents :**

General report upon the accidents that have occurred on the railways  
of the United Kingdom during 1902, Part II . . . . . 1903

General report upon the accidents that have occurred on the railways  
of the United Kingdom during 1903 . . . . . 1904

Return during the six months ending June 30 . . . . . 1903

Returns during the nine months ending September 30 . . . . . 1903

Returns during the year ending December 31 . . . . . 1903

	YEAR.
<b>Railway Servants (Hours of Labour) :</b>	
Report by the Board of Trade respecting their proceedings under the Railway Regulations Act, 1893, during the year ended July. . .	1903
<b>Labour Statistics :</b>	
Ninth annual abstract. . . . .	1901-1902
<b>Conciliation :</b>	
Fourth report on. . . . .	1901-1903
<b>Boiler Explosions :</b>	
Report for the year ended June 30. . . . .	1903
<b>Trade Statistics :</b>	
Annual statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with foreign countries and British possessions 1903, compared with the four preceding years. . . . .	1904
<b>Emigration and Immigration :</b>	
Copy of statistical tables relating to emigration and immigration from and into the United Kingdom in the year 1903, and report to the Board of Trade thereon.	
<b>Industrial Conditions :</b>	
Memoranda, statistical tables and charts prepared in the Board of Trade with reference to British and Foreign Trade and industrial conditions . . . . .	1904
<b>Workmen's Trains :</b>	
Returns showing (1), the number of workmen' trains running on all railways within the metropolitan area ; (2), the distance and the fares charged on each particular train. . . . .	1904

## THE UNITED STATES.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

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

(a) *Bi-Monthly Journal.*

#### Bulletin of the Department of Labour, Washington :

Volume 8, September and November. . . . .	1903
“ 9, January to July. . . . .	1904

(b) *Annual Report.*

First annual report of the Secretary of Commerce and Labour for. .	1903
Index to Labour Reports for. . . . .	1902



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## THE STATE GOVERNMENTS.

## PUBLICATIONS OF THE STATE BUREAUS OF LABOUR STATISTICS.

<b>Connecticut—Bureau of Labour Statistics :</b>	<b>YEAR.</b>
Nineteenth annual report. . . . .	1903
<b>Illinois—Bureau of Labour Statistics :</b>	
Twelfth biennial report. . . . .	1902
<b>Indiana—Department of Statistics :</b>	
Ninth biennial report. . . . .	1901-1902
Seventh annual report of the Department of Inspection. . . . .	1903
<b>Iowa—Bureau of Labour Statistics :</b>	
Tenth biennial report. . . . .	1901-1902
<b>Kansas—Bureau of Labour and Industry :</b>	
First biennial report. . . . .	1901-1902
<b>Louisiana—Bureau of Statistics of Labour :</b>	
Fifth annual report. . . . .	1874
Seventh annual report. . . . .	1876
Tenth annual report. . . . .	1879
Thirteenth annual report. . . . .	1882
Report for the years . . . . .	1902-1903
<b>Maine—Bureau of Industrial and Labour Statistics :</b>	
<i>Annual Reports.</i>	
Seventeenth annual report. . . . .	1903
<i>Conciliation and Arbitration :</i>	
Eighteenth annual report of the State Board. . . . .	1903
<b>Maryland—Bureau of Statistics and Information :</b>	
Twelfth annual report. . . . .	1903
<b>Massachusetts—Bureau of Statistics of Labour :</b>	
(a) <i>Monthly Journal.</i>	
<b>Labour Bulletin of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts :</b>	
Nos. 27 to 30, August, 1903, to May . . . . .	1904
(b) <i>Annual and Special Reports.</i>	
<i>Annual Report.</i>	
Thirty-third annual report for . . . . .	1902
<i>Free Employment Offices.</i>	
Free Employment Offices in the United States and Foreign Countries (from annual report). . . . .	1904

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

<i>Manufactures :</i>	YEAR.
Statistics of manufactures—Massachusetts. . . . .	1902
Report <i>re</i> Industrial Chronology (from annual report). . . . .	1903
<i>Wages :</i>	
Mercantile wages and salaries (from annual report). . . . .	1903
<i>State Society of Labour and Industry.</i>	
Proceedings of the Sixth Annual Convention. . . . .	1904
Report of the Legislative Committee for the year. . . . .	1903
<b>Michigan—Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics :</b>	
<i>Annual Reports.</i>	
Twenty-first annual report (with eleventh report on Factory Inspection). . . . .	1904
<i>Inspection of Factories :</i>	
Eleventh annual report (as appendix to twenty-first annual report of Bureau). . . . .	1904
<b>Missouri—Bureau of Labour Statistics :</b>	
<i>Annual Report.</i>	
Twenty-fifth annual report. . . . .	1903
<b>New Jersey—Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industries :</b>	
<i>Annual Reports.</i>	
Third annual report. . . . .	1880
Eighth annual report. . . . .	1885
Ninth annual report. . . . .	1886
Tenth annual report. . . . .	1887
Eleventh annual report. . . . .	1888
Twelfth annual report. . . . .	1889
Fourteenth annual report. . . . .	1890
Fifteenth annual report. . . . .	1892
Seventeenth annual report. . . . .	1894
Eighteenth annual report. . . . .	1895
Nineteenth annual report. . . . .	1896
Twentieth annual report. . . . .	1897
Twenty-fourth annual report. . . . .	1901
Twenty-sixth annual report. . . . .	1903
<b>New York—Department of Labour :</b>	
<i>Quarterly Journal :</i>	
New York Labour Bulletin (quarterly), Nos. 17 to 20, inclusive—June, 1903, to March. . . . .	1904
<i>Annual Reports.</i>	
Summary of Seventh annual report on Mediation and Arbitration for the year ended September 30. . . . .	1903
Summary of strikes and lockouts in. . . . .	1903
<b>Ohio—Bureau of Labour Statistics :</b>	
<i>Annual Report.</i>	
Twenty-seventh annual report. . . . .	1903

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Rhode Island—Bureau of Industrial Statistics :	YEAR.
<i>Annual Report.</i>	
Sixteenth annual report . . . . .	1902
West Virginia—Bureau of Labour :	
<i>Biennial Report.</i>	
Fifth biennial report . . . . .	1897-1898

## AUSTRIA.

Die Arbeitseinstellungen und Aussperrungen in Oesterreich, während des Jahres . . . . .	1902
Sociale Rundschau, 4 Jahrgang, Nos. 7 to 12 . . . . .	1903
“          5          “          Nos. 1 to 6 . . . . .	1904
Protokoll der vierzehnten Sitzung des Arbeitsbeirathes, June . . . . .	1903
“          funfzehnten Sitzung des Arbeitsbeirathes . . . . .	1903
“          sechzehnten Sitzung des Arbeitsbeirathes, December . . . . .	1903
Die Lege der Wächter der K.K. Staatsbehner . . . . .	1903
Arbeitszeit-Verlängerungen (überstunden) im Jahre 1903, in Fabrikmässigen Betreiben . . . . .	1904
Arbeitszeit-Verlängerungen (überstunden) im Jahre 1903, in Fabrikmässigen Betreiben . . . . .	1904
Bericht über die Tätigkeit des K.K. Arbeitsstatistischen Amtes im Hansiebzehnten Sitzung des Arbeits beirathes, January . . . . .	1904

## BELGIUM.

## PUBLICATIONS OF L'OFFICE DU TRAVAIL.

(a) *Monthly Journal.*

Revue du Travail (August to December) . . . . .	1903
“          (January to June) . . . . .	1904

(b) *Annual and Special Reports.*

Annuaire de la législation du travail . . . . .	1903
Rapport annuel de l'Inspection du Travail . . . . .	1903
Rapport Général sur la Situation de l'enseignement Technique en Belgique, 1897-1901, Tomes I.-II. . . . .	1904

## FRANCE.

## PUBLICATIONS OF THE MINISTERE DE L'INDUSTRIE ET DU TRAVAIL.

(a) *Monthly Journal.*

Bulletin de l'Office du Travail (Nos. 7 to 12) . . . . .	1903
“          “          (Nos. 1 to 6) . . . . .	1904

(b) *Annual and Special Reports.*

Annuaire Statistique, Vingt-deuxième volume . . . . .	1902
Statistique annuelle des institutions d'assistance, année . . . . .	1901

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	YEAR.
Statistique des grèves et des recours à conciliation et à l'arbitrage pendant l'année . . . . .	1902
Statistique annuelle du mouvement de la population, année . . . . .	1902
<i>Special Report.</i>	
L'Industrie du Chiffon à Paris . . . . .	1903

## GERMANY.

Beitrag zur Arbeiterstatistik No. 1—Die Fortschritte der Amtlichen Arbeiterstatistik in der Wichtigsten Staaten . . . . .	1904
Protokolle über die Verhandlung des Beirats für Arbeiterstatistik . . . . .	1903
Erhebung über die Arbeitszeit der Beihilfen und Lehrlinge im Fleischer-gewerbe . . . . .	1903
Erhebung über die Arbeitszeit in gewerblichen Furwerksbetrieben . . . . .	1904
Protokolle über die Verhandlungen des Beirats für Arbeiterstatistik. Die Fortschritte der amtlichen Arbeitsstatistik in der wichtigsten Staaten. Erster Teil . . . . .	1904

## HOLLAND.

## PUBLICATIONS OF THE "CENTRAAL BUREAU VOOR DE STATISTIEK."

Maandcijfers en andere Periodieke Opgaven betreffende Nederlande en Nederlandsch Oost-Indië. No. 1, 1898 ; No. 2, 1899 ; No. 3, 1899 ; No. 4, 1900 ; No. 5, 1900 ; No. 6, 1901 ; No. 7, 1902.	
Vaarcijfers voor het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden-Kolonien . . . . .	1900
Vaarcijfers voor het Rijk in Europe . . . . .	1901
Werkstakingen en Uitsluitingen in Nederland gedurende . . . . .	1901
Werkstakingen en Uitsluitingen in Nederland gedurende . . . . .	1903
Tijdschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek . . . . .	1903
Bijdragen tot de statistiek van Nederland, vols. VII, VII, IX, X, XIV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XXIII, XXIV, XXV . . . . .	1900, 1901
Eenige Hoofdstukken uit het "Aperçu sur la Hollande par M. D'Alphonse."	

## ITALY.

## PUBLICATIONS OF THE OFFICIO DEL LAVORO.

Atti del consiglio superiore del Lavoro. Ze sessione ordinaria dell'anno . . . . .	1903
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## NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Annual Reports.*

Department of Labour and Industry :	
Annual Report of Labour Commissioners for the year ended June 30 . . . . .	1903
Industrial Arbitration Reports and Records :	
Vol. I . . . . .	1902
Vol. II . . . . .	1903
Vol. III, Part 1 . . . . .	1904
Report on the working of the Factories and Shops Act, &c., during . . . . .	1902

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**QUEENSLAND.***Annual Reports.***Government Labour Bureau and Relief :**

	YEAR.
Report of the Officer in Charge for . . . . .	1902

**WESTERN AUSTRALIA.***Annual Report.***Government Labour Bureau :**

Fifth annual report by the Superintendent for . . . . .	1902
Sixth annual report by the Superintendent for . . . . .	1903

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

Journal of the Department of Labour, Vol. 12 (from July to Dec.) . . . . .	1903
“ “ “ Vol. 13 (from Jan. to June) . . . . .	1904

*(b) Annual Report.*

Twelfth annual report from April, 1902 to March, 1903 . . . . .	1903
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**PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.****Ontario, Bureau of Labour :***Annual Report.*

Fourth annual report of the Bureau of Labour for the year ending December 31 . . . . .	1903
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**PART II.—OTHER PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR.****(Excepting Trade and Labour Journals.)****CANADA.****I.—GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.***(a) Publications of the Dominion Government.*

Canadian Forestry Association :	YEAR.
Report of the fourth annual meeting, Ottawa, March . . . . .	1903
<b>Other Miscellaneous Government Publications :</b>	
Fifth Annual Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, for the year ending June 30 . . . . .	1903
Abstract of Statement of Insurance Companies in Canada for the year ended December 31 . . . . .	1903
Reports of Dividends remaining unpaid . . . . .	1903
Unclaimed Balances and Unpaid Drafts and Bills of Exchange in Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, for five years and upwards prior to December 31 . . . . .	1903
Report of the Royal Commission in <i>re</i> the Tobacco Trade of Canada..	1903
Report of the Royal Commission on Labour Troubles in British Columbia. . . . .	1903
Irrigation in the North-west Territories . . . . .	1902
Census of Canada, Vol. I. . . . .	1901
Report on the Location and Examination of Magnetic Ore Deposits by Magnometric Measurements, by Eugene Haanel . . . . .	1904
Dictionary of Altitudes of Canada . . . . .	1904
Special Report on the Government Telegraph Service . . . . .	1904
Canadian Patent Office Record, July, 1903, to June . . . . .	1904
Special Report regarding the growth of Trade and Material Industries of Canada . . . . .	1903
Reports and other blue-book publications of the several Departments of the Dominion Government for the year ended June 30. . . . .	1903
<i>(b) Publications of Provincial Governments.</i>	
<b>Nova Scotia :</b>	
Debates and Proceedings of the House of Assembly . . . . .	1904
Debates and Proceedings of the Legislative Council . . . . .	1904
Annual Report of the Department of Mines for . . . . .	1903
<b>New Brunswick :</b>	
Annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for . . . . .	1903
<b>Quebec :</b>	
Report of the Commission of Colonization and Public Works, containing reports of Inspectors of Factories and Industrial Establishments . . . . .	1903

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## Ontario :

	YEAR.
Sixteenth annual report of the Inspector of Factories . . . . .	1903
Report of the Department of Agriculture for . . . . .	1901
Annual reports of the Dairymen's Associations for . . . . .	1903
Twenty-ninth annual report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm for . . . . .	1903
Annual Report of the Bee-Keepers' Association for . . . . .	1903
Thirty-fourth annual report of the Entomological Society . . . . .	1903
Tenth annual report of the Fruit Experiment Stations of Ontario for..	1903
Annual Archæological report for . . . . .	1903
Report of the Inspection of Liquor Licenses for . . . . .	1903
First Annual report of the Bureau of Archives for . . . . .	1903
Thirty-fourth annual report of the Fruit Growers' Association for . . . .	1902
Ninth Annual report of the Fruit Experiment Stations of Ontario for..	1902
Loan Corporations' Statements for . . . . .	1902
Provisions relating to Terminating Shares in Loan Corporations to take effect on 10th September, 1903 . . . . .	1903
Municipal Trading and Municipal Ownership or Operation of Public Utilities . . . . .	1904
Ontario Public Health Act, Regulations as to smallpox, diphtheria and scarlet fever, also an Act respecting sanitary regulations in unor- ganized Territories . . . . .	1904
Annual Report of Ontario Fairs and Exhibitions for . . . . .	1903
Report of the Provincial Municipal Auditor for . . . . .	1903
Annual Reports of the Live Stock Associations for Ontario for. . . . .	1903
Report of the Inspector of Registry Offices for . . . . .	1902
Report of the Bureau of Industries for . . . . .	1902
Reports of the Farmers' Institutes of Ontario for : . . . . .	1902-1903
Report of the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Association of Execu- tive Health Officers of Ontario. . . . .	1903
Public Accounts for . . . . .	1903
Estimates of the Province of Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1904 . . . . .	1903
Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for . . . . .	1903
Fifth annual report of the Department of Fisheries for. . . . .	1903
Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for. . . . .	1903
Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for. . . . .	1903
Report of the Ontario Game Commission for. . . . .	1903
Eighteenth annual report of the Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park for. . . . .	1903
Second annual report of the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Rail- way Commission, to December 31. . . . .	1903
Report of the Minister of Education, Part I (with the statistics of 1901) for . . . . .	1903
Thirty-second annual report upon the Ontario Institution for the Edu- cation of the Blind, Brantford, for. . . . .	1903
Thirty-third annual report upon the Ontario Institution for the Educa- tion of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville. . . . .	1903
Thirty-fourth annual report of the inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Hospitals and Charities, &c., of the province of Ontario, for the year ending September 30. . . . .	1903
Thirty-sixth annual report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of the province of Ontario, for the year ending September 30. . . . .	1903

Ontario— <i>Continued.</i>	YEAR.
Thirty-sixth annual report of the Inspector of Prisons and Reformatories, for the year ending September 30 . . . . .	1903
Eleventh report of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children for. . . . .	1903
Annual report of the Provincial Board of Health, for the year. . . . .	1903
Report relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths, for the year ending December 31. . . . .	1902
Report of the Bureau of Mines for. . . . .	1902
Report of the Inspector of Insurance and Friendly Societies, for the year. . . . .	1902
<b>North-west Territories :</b>	
Report of the Territorial Secretary. . . . .	1903
<b>British Columbia :</b>	
Annual report of the Minister of Mines for. . . . .	1903
Year-book of British Columbia . . . . .	1903

## II.—OTHER CANADIAN PUBLICATIONS.

<b>Publications containing Statistical and Descriptive Information concerning Resources, and Industrial, Commercial and Labour Conditions in Canada :</b>	
Canadian Almanac. . . . .	1904
Sixth Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction, Ottawa, Sept. and October. . . . .	1903
Third annual year-book of the Charity Organization Society of Montreal. . . . .	1902-1903
Thirty-ninth annual report of the Orphans' Home of the city of Ottawa. . . . .	1902-1903
<b>Board of Trade Reports :</b>	
Seventeenth annual report of the Vancouver Board of Trade. . . . .	1903-1904
Twenty-fourth annual report of the Victoria Board of Trade. . . . .	1903
<b>Publications of Trade Unions and other Labour Organizations :</b>	
Montreal Street Railway Mutual Benefit Association, Rules and By-laws. . . . .	1903
Constitution of the National Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, adopted September 19, 1902. . . . .	1903
Report of the Officers of the Nineteenth annual session of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Brockville, September. . . . .	1902
Labour Union Directory, Hamilton. . . . .	1904

## THE UNITED KINGDOM.

### I.—GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

#### Publications of the Home Office :

<b>Mines and Quarries :</b> General report and statistics for. . . . .	1902
Part I.—District Statistics.	
Part II.—Labour.	
Part III.—Output.	
Part IV.—Colonial and Foreign Statistics.	



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Publications of the Home Office—*Continued.*

	YEAR.
Reports of Inspectors of Mines for . . . . .	1902
Factories and Workshops : Report of Chief Inspector for . . . . .	1902
Part II.—Supplement.	
Thirty-ninth annual report on Alkali, &c., works by the Chief Inspector. Proceedings during the year. . . . .	1902
Report on the Draft Regulations proposed to be made for factories and workshops in which the process of file-cutting by hand is carried on . . . . .	1902
Statistics of proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897 and 1900, and the Employers Liability Act, 1880, during the year. . . . .	1902
Report on an explosion in a mixing house at Factory No. 38, Kent..	1904
Return of the cases of lead poisoning reported as occurring in earthenware and china works during the years. . . . . 1899 to	1903
Reports of the outbreak of Ankylostomiasis in Germany . . . . .	1903

## Reports of the Registrar of Friendly Societies :

First annual report for. . . . .	1855
Second annual report for. . . . .	1856
Third annual report for. . . . .	1857
Fifth annual report for. . . . .	1859
Sixth annual report for. . . . .	1860
Seventh annual report for. . . . .	1861
Eighth annual report for. . . . .	1862
Ninth annual report for. . . . .	1863
Tenth annual report for. . . . .	1864
Eleventh annual report for. . . . .	1865
Twelfth annual report for. . . . .	1866
Thirteenth annual report for. . . . .	1867
Fourteenth annual report for. . . . .	1868
Sixteenth annual report for. . . . .	1870
Seventeenth annual report for. . . . .	1871
Eighteenth annual report for. . . . .	1872
Nineteenth annual report for. . . . .	1873
Twentieth annual report for. . . . .	1874
Twenty-first annual report for. . . . .	1875
Twenty-third annual report for. . . . .	1877
Twenty-sixth annual report for. . . . .	1880
Twenty-seventh annual report for. . . . .	1881
Twenty-eighth annual report for. . . . .	1882
Twenty-ninth annual report for. . . . .	1883
Thirtieth annual report for. . . . .	1884
Thirty-first annual report for. . . . .	1885
Thirty-second annual report for. . . . .	1886
Thirty-third annual report for. . . . .	1887
Thirty-fourth annual report for. . . . .	1888
Thirty-fifth annual report for. . . . .	1889
Thirty-sixth annual report for. . . . .	1890
Thirty-seventh annual report for. . . . .	1891
Thirty-eighth annual report for . . . . .	1892
Thirty-ninth annual report for. . . . .	1893
Fortieth annual report for. . . . .	1894
Forty-first annual report for. . . . .	1895
Forty-second annual report for. . . . .	1896
Forty-third annual report for. . . . .	1897

Reports of the Registrar of Friendly Societies— <i>Continued.</i>	YEAR.
Forty-fourth annual report for . . . . .	1898
Forty-fifth annual report for . . . . .	1899
Forty-sixth annual report for . . . . .	1900
Forty-seventh annual report for . . . . .	1901
Forty-eighth annual report for . . . . .	1902

#### Publications of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade :

The Board of Trade Journal, published weekly, February to June . . .	1904
Bulletin of the Imperial Institute. (Issued as a quarterly supplement to the Board of Trade Journal.) Vol. II, Nos. 1, 2, March, June . .	1904

#### Other Publications :

First Report of the Royal Commission on Coal Supplies, Vols. II.-III..	1903
First Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Organization and Rules of Trade Unions and Other Associations..	1867
Report of the Royal Commission on Alien Immigration, with Minutes of Evidence and Appendix, Vol. I.—Report.. . . . .	1903
Irish Land Commission : Return of Proceedings during the month of September . . . . .	1903
Reports of the Transvaal Labour Commission . . . . .	1904
Correspondence respecting the Introduction of Chinese Labour into the Transvaal . . . . .	1904
Correspondence relating to the recruitment of labour in the British Central African Protectorate for employment in the Transvaal..	
Return of Ordinances in force in Self-Governing Colonies respecting the importation therein of Indentured Coolie labour from India or elsewhere.. . . . .	
Report from the Select Committee of the House of Lords on Town Improvement (Betterment) together with the Proceedings of the Committee, Minutes of Evidence and Appendix . . . . .	1894

#### Royal Commission on Labour :

First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Reports . . . . .	1892-1894
Foreign Reports, Vol. IX., Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Spain and Portugal . . . . .	1894
Report from the Select Committee on the Employer's Liability Act (1880) Amendment Bill, 1886 . . . . .	1904
Trade of Germany for the Year 1903. Diplomatic and Consular Reports, Foreign Office, May . . . . .	1904
Report on Slavery and Free Labour in British East Africa Protectorate.	1903
Report from the Select Committee on Workmen's Trains . . . . .	1903
Report on Irish Migratory Labourers.. . . . .	1903

## II.—OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

#### Publications of Trade Unions and other Labour Organizations :

##### *General Federation of Trade Unions.*

Fourth Annual report . . . . .	1903
Seventeenth Quarterly report, Sept. . . . .	1903
Nineteenth Quarterly report, March . . . . .	1904

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**THE UNITED STATES.****I.—GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.***(a) The Federal Government.*

	YEAR.
Year-book of the Department of Agriculture for . . . . .	1902
Nineteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, for . . . . .	1902
Report of the Secretary of Agriculture . . . . .	1903
Fourth Report of the Field Operations of the Bureau of Soils, Department of Agriculture, for . . . . .	1902
Bulletins of the Department of Agriculture. . . . .	1903-1904
Crop Reporter, Published monthly by authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, July to December . . . . .	1903
January to June . . . . .	1904

*(b) The State Governments.***Connecticut:**

Report of the State Librarian for the two years ended September 30, 1901-1902

**Indiana:**

Seventh Annual Report of the Department of Inspection . . . . . 1903

**Massachusetts:**

Report of the Commission appointed to Investigate the Existing Systems of Manual Training and Industrial Education . . . . . 1893

**New York:**

State Board of Charities—Thirty-sixth annual report, Vols. I., II., III.. 1902

State Library—Review of Legislation . . . . . 1903

Tenement House Committee—Report . . . . . 1894

**Proceedings of Annual Conventions of Factory Inspectors of North America :**

Fourth Convention. . . . . 1890

Fifth Convention. . . . . 1891

Sixth Convention. . . . . 1892

Seventh Convention. . . . . 1893

Eighth Convention. . . . . 1894

Ninth Convention. . . . . 1895

Eleventh Convention. . . . . 1897

Twelfth Convention. . . . . 1898

Thirteenth Convention. . . . . 1899

Fourteenth Convention. . . . . 1900

Fifteenth Convention. . . . . 1901

Sixteenth Convention. . . . . 1902

Seventeenth Convention. . . . . 1903

**Other Publications :**

Eighth annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America, annual report of the President and Proceedings. . . . . 1903

## FRANCE.

Publications of Le Musée Social :	YEAR.
Annales, Revues mensuelles, Nos. 6 to 12, 1903, Nos. 1 to 5 . . . . .	1904
Mémoires et Documents, supplément aux annales, Nos. 6 to 12, 1903, Nos. 1 to 5 . . . . .	1904

## RUSSIA.

## Publications of Le Société Impériale libre économique :

Aperçus Historique des Travaux de la Société Impériale libre Econo- mique depuis sa fondation . . . . .	1897
Travaux de la Société Impériale libre Economique . . . 1899, 1900, 1902, 1903	1897
Mémoire sur la Production Agricole de la Russie . . . . .	1887
Du Concours des Sociétés Scientifiques des Zemstrios et des Adminis- trations Urbaines aux Travaux Statistiques en Russie.	

## SWITZERLAND.

## Publications of the International Labour Office, Bâle :

Bulletin de l'Office International du travail, 2ème année, Nos. 6 to 12; 3ème année, Nos. 1 to 6 . . . . .	1903-1904
Memorial explanatory of the reasons for an International Prohibition of Nightwork for Women . . . . .	1904

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## PART III.—TRADE AND LABOUR JOURNALS.

	YEAR.
Advance Advocate. Official organ of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. Vol. XII, Nos. 7 to 12, July to December . . . . .	1903
American Federationist. Vol. X, Nos. 7 to 12, July to Dec., 1903; Vol. XI, 1 to 6, January to June . . . . .	1904
American Industries. Vols. I and II, July, 1903, to June . . . . .	1904
Blacksmith's Journal. Vol. IV, Nos. 7 to 12, July to Dec., 1903; Vol. V, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June . . . . .	1904
Boilermakers' and Shipbuilders' Journal. Vol. XV . . . . .	1903
Bookbinder, International. Vol. IV, Nos. 7 to 12, July to Dec., 1903; Vol. V, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June . . . . .	1904
Bookseller and Stationer. Vol. XIX, Nos. 11 and 12, 1903; Vol. XX, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June . . . . .	1904
Bricklayer and Mason. Vol. VI, Nos. 7 to 12, July to Dec., 1903; Vol. VII, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June . . . . .	1904
Broom Maker. Vols. IV and V, July, 1903, to June . . . . .	1904
Bulletin of the National Metal Trades Association, Jan. to June. . . . .	1904
Bulletin Mensuel, publié par La Chambre de Commerce Française de Montréal, Nos. 120 to 131, July to June . . . . .	1904
Canada Lumberman. Vol. XXIII, Nos. 7 to 12, July to Dec., 1903; Vol. XXIV, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June . . . . .	1904
Canadian Architect and Builder. Vol. XVI, Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1903; Vol. XVI, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June . . . . .	1904
Canadian Dry Goods Review, Vol. XVII, No. 11, to Vol. XIV, No. 6, Nov., 1903, to June . . . . .	1904
Canadian Electrical News. Vol. XIII, Nos. 7 to 12, July to Dec., 1903; Vol. XIV, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June, . . . . .	1904
Canadian Engineer. Vol. XI, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June . . . . .	1904
Canadian Grocer. Vol. XVIII, November, 1903, to June. . . . .	1904
Canadian Contract Record. Vol. XV, Nos. 1 to 31, January to June, . . . . .	1904
Canadian Journal of Commerce. Vol. LVII, July to December, 1903; Vol. LVIII, January to June. . . . .	1904
Canadian Journal of Fabrics. Vol. XX, Nos. 7 to 12, July to Dec., 1903; Vol. XXI, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June . . . . .	1904
Canadian Manufacturer. Vols. XLVIII and XLIX, July, 1903, to June . . . . .	1904
Canadian Mining Review. Vol. XXII, Nos. 7 to 12, July to Dec., 1903; Vol. XXIII, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June. . . . .	1904
Carpenter, The. Vol. XXIII, Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1903; Vol. XXIV, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June . . . . .	1904
Cigar Makers' Official Journal. Vol. XXVIII, July, 1903, to June. . . . .	1904
Coast Seamen's Journal. Vols. XVI and XVII, July, 1903, to June . . . . .	1904
Coopers' International Journal, Vol. XII, Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1903; Vol. XIII, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June . . . . .	1904
Dun's Review. Vol. XII, Nos. 513 to 569, July, 1903, to June . . . . .	1904

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	YEAR.
Electrical Worker, Vol. III, No. 9, to Vol. IV, No. 8, July, 1903, to June . . . . .	1904
Granite Cutters' Journal. Vols. XXVII and XXVIII, July, 1903, to June . . . . .	1904
Hardware and Metal. Vols. XV and XVI, November, 1903, to June Horseshoers' Monthly Magazine. Vol. IV, Nos 7 to 12, Vol. V., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1903, to June . . . . .	1904
Industrial Canada. Vol. IV . . . . .	1903-1904
Industrial Review. Vol. II, No. 21, to Vol. IV, No. 2, April, 1903, to June . . . . .	1904
Iron Moulders' Journal. Vol. XXXIX, Nos. 7 to 12, July to Dec., 1903; Vol. XL, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June . . . . .	1904
Journal des Correspondences, Organe Official des Syndicats du Parti Ouvrier Belge, 1er anné, July, 1903, to June . . . . .	1904
Lather, The. Vol. III, Nos. 7 to 12, July to Dec., 1903; Vol. IV, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June . . . . .	1904
Locomotive Engineers' Journal. Vol. XXXVII, Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1903; Vol. XXXVIII, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June . . . . .	1904
Locomotive Firemen's Magazine. Vols. XXXV and XXXVI, July 1903, to June . . . . .	1904
Maritime Mining Record. April, 1903, to June . . . . .	1904
Machinists' Monthly Journal. Vol. XV, Nos. 7 to 12, July to Dec., 1903; Vol. XVI, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June . . . . .	1904
Marine Review. Vol. XXIX, January to June . . . . .	1904
Meat Cutters' (Amalgamated) and Butcher Workmen's Journal. July, 1903, to June . . . . .	1904
Monetary Times and Trade Review. January to June . . . . .	1904
Miners' Magazine. January to June . . . . .	1904
Mixer and Server. Vol. XII, Nos. 7 to 12, July to Dec., 1903; Vol. XIII, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June . . . . .	1904
Motorman and Conductor. Vol. XI, No. 5, to Vol. XII, No. 4, July, 1903, to June . . . . .	1904
National Builder. Vols. XXXVII and XXXVIII, July, 1903, to June . . . . .	1904
Oil Workers' Journal. Vol. IV. July, 1903, to June . . . . .	1904
Pacific Lumber Trade Journal. Vol. IX, Nos. 3 to 12, Vol. X, Nos. 1 and 2, July, 1903, to June . . . . .	1904
Painters', Decorators' and Paperhangers' Journal. Vol. XVII, Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. XVIII, Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1903, to June . . . . .	1904
Pattern Makers' Journal. Vol. XII, Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. XIII, Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1903, to June . . . . .	1904
Piano and Organ Workers' Journal. Vol. V, Nos. 7 to 12, Vol VI, Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1903, to June . . . . .	1904
Printer and Publisher. Vol. XII, Nos. 11 and 12, Vol. XIII, Nos. 1 to 6, November, 1903, to June . . . . .	1904
Railroad Freight and Baggage-man. Vol. I, Nos. 2 to 10, Octo- ber, 1903 to June . . . . .	1904
Railroad Telegrapher. Vol. XX, Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. XXI, Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1903 to June . . . . .	1904
Railroad Trainmen's Journal. Vol. XX, 7 to 12, Vol. XXI, Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1903 to June . . . . .	1904
Railway and Locomotive Engineering. Vol. XVI, Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. XVII, Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1903 to June . . . . .	1904

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	YEAR.
Railway and Shipping World, July, 1903 to June. . . . .	1904
Railway Carmen's Journal, Vol. VIII, Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. IX, Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1903 to June. . . . .	1904
Railway Conductor, Vol. XX, Nos. 7 to 12, XXI, Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1903 to June. . . . .	1904
Shoe and Leather Journal, Vol. XVII, Nos. 3 to 6, March to June	1904
Shoe Workers' Journal. Vol. IV, Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. V, Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1903 to June. . . . .	1904
Stationary Fireman's Journal, Vol. V. . . . .	1903-1904
Stove Mounters' Journal. Vol. VIII, Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. IX Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1903 to June. . . . .	1904
Switchman's Union Journal, Vol. V, Nos. 9 to 12, Vol. VI, Nos. 1 to 8, July, 1903 to June. . . . .	1904
Tailor, The. Vol. XIV. . . . .	1903-1904
Tobacco Worker, Vol. VII, Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. VIII, Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1903 to June. . . . .	1904
Union Labour Advocate. Vol. III, Nos. 11 and 12, Vol. IV, Nos. 1 to 10, July, 1903 to June. . . . .	1904

## OTHER PERIODICALS.

## ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION PUBLICATIONS.

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vols XXII, XXIII, July, 1903 to June. . . . .	1904
Charities, Vols. XI, XII, July, 1903 to June . . . . .	1904
Economic Review, Vol. XIII, Nos. 3 and 4, Vol. XIV, Nos. 1 and 2	1903-1904
Factory Inspector, The. Vol. I, 1902-1903, Vol. II, Nos. 1 and 2, January, April. . . . .	1904
Journal of Political Economy, Vol. XI, No. 4 to Vol. XII, No. 3	1903-1904
National Civic Federation, Vol. I, Nos. 3 and 4, Sept. 1903, June	1904
Outlook, The. July, 1903 to June. . . . .	1904
Quarterly Journal of Economics, Vol. XVIII. . . . .	1903-1904
Political Science, Quarterly, Vol. XVIII. . . . .	1903
Quarterly Review. . . . .	1903-1904
Social Service, Vol. VIII. . . . .	1904
Royal Statistical Society, Journal of. Vol. LXVI, Parts 2, 3, 4, Vol. LXVII, Parts 1, 2. . . . .	1903-1904

### VIII. CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTAL WORK.

AN increasingly important part of the work of the department has been the supplying of information to public bodies, societies and individuals in Canada and different parts of the world in regard to industrial conditions in this country, and on subjects having to do with the condition of labour and phases of the labour question in Canada.

As the existence and work of the department have become better known, the number of requests for information has steadily increased, and wherever possible detailed replies have been made to these requests. In many cases the answering of communications has necessitated a special investigation, or a considerable amount of correspondence and no little research. In other cases, for example, requests for information as to the nature of existing labour legislation in regard to certain classes of labour, or information as to the number and causes of strikes and lock-outs, &c., &c., the department has been able to refer its correspondents to articles in the *Labour Gazette*. In instances where the department has not been able from the nature of the requests received to furnish the information desired, it has been the means of directing the parties to the proper sources.

The following taken from among the requests for information received at the department during the year may serve to indicate the variety of subjects on which information has been sought, and some of the sources from which these requests have come.

#### A.—REQUESTS FROM GOVERNMENTS OR GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN GREAT BRITAIN, BRITISH COLONIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

*Department of Agricultural Industry and Commerce, Rome, Italy.*—Information as to laws in Canada relating to labour contracts and apprenticeship, &c.

*The Department of State, St. Petersburg, Russia.*—Information concerning the Department of Labour, Canadian labour laws, labour publications, &c

*Consul General for Denmark.*—Information regarding rates of wages of employees in certain classes of industry, Canada.

*State Departments in Australia and New Zealand.*—Information as to opportunities of employment and conditions of certain industries in Canada.

*Consul General of the Netherlands.*—Information regarding employment in the Yukon.

*Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, London, England.*—Information as to labour laws, and trade unions in Canada.



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*Emigrants Information Office, Westminster, London, England.*—Information as to extent of employment of females in factories in Canada, wages, cost of living, &c.

*Attorney General of Newfoundland.*—Information regarding the Department of Labour and labour legislation in Canada.

*University of Paris, France.*—Information regarding the labour organizations in Canada, workingmen's societies, &c.

*International Labour Office, Basle, Switzerland.*—Information concerning labour legislation in Canada, cost of living in Canada, &c.

*Secretary of Employers' Federation, New South Wales.*—Information as to industrial conditions in Canada.

*Consul General for Italy.*—Information as to labour organizations in Canada.

*The United States Interstate Commerce Commission.*—Information regarding labour commissions in Canada.

*Members of the United States House of Representatives and Senate.*—Information regarding the Railway Labour Disputes Act in Canada.

*Department of Commerce and Labour, Washington, U.S.*—Information regarding publications relating to labour in Canada.

*State of Iowa Bureau of Labour Statistics.*—Information regarding wages in certain industries in Canada.

*State of Ohio Bureau of Labour Statistics.*—Information as to schedule forms, &c., used in collecting industrial statistics.

*Commonwealth of Massachusetts Bureau of Labour Statistics.*—Information as to the boot and shoe industry in Canada.

*Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey.*—Information as to labour laws in Canada, factory inspection and child labour.

## B.—BEQUESTS FROM PUBLIC BODIES, SOCIETIES AND ORGANIZATIONS.

*Departments of Provincial Governments in Canada.*—Information regarding a variety of subjects relating to labour conditions in different parts of the Dominion.

*City Club of Chicago.*—Information regarding publications relating to labour in Canada.

*Ontario Department of Archives, Toronto.*—Information relating to labour publications in Canada.

*Colony Settlers' Association and Consulting Agencies, Edinburgh, Scotland.*—Information regarding industrial disputes in Canada and conditions of labour in particular localities.

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*Passenger, Tourist and Shipping Agencies, Edinburgh, Scotland.*—Information regarding condition of labour in certain factories in Canada.

*International Headquarters, Salvation Army, London, England.*—Information regarding cost of living, wages and employment of female labour in Canada.

*National Union of Women Workers in Great Britain and Ireland.*—Information living, wages and employment of female labour in Canada.

*Women's Industrial Council, London, England.*—Information regarding cost of living, wages and employment of female labour in Canada.

*Office of the High Commissioner of Emigration for Canada.*—Information regarding labour statistics, &c.

*National Association of Manufacturers of the United States.*—Information with regard to industrial conditions in British Columbia and labour publications in Canada.

*Chicago Journal.*—Information as to wages in the building trades, Canada, joint agreements, &c.

*United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.*—Information regarding hours of labour in Canada.

*National Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.*—Information as to methods of manufacturing leather goods.

*Iron Moulders' Union, Hamilton.*—Information as to the conditions in the stove trade in Canada.

*Painters' and Decorators' Union, Vancouver, B.C.*—Information regarding bills presented to parliament affecting labour.

*Brotherhood of Railway Expressmen.*—Information regarding Conciliation and Arbitration Boards.

*International Union of Brewery Workers.*—Information regarding power of excise officers.

*The Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' Union, Montreal.*—Information as to laundry workers in other parts of Canada.

*National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada.*—Information regarding legislation with regard to hours of labour.

*Trades and Labour Council, Guelph, Ont.*—List of labour organizations and secretaries of, in Canada.

*Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Guelph.*—List of labour organizations and secretaries of.

*Trades and Labour Council, Berlin, Ont.*—List of labour organizations and secretaries of.

*Tobacco Workers Union, Hamilton, Ont.*—List of labour organizations, and secretaries of.

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*Federated Metal Trades Council, Toronto.*—Information regarding Bills affecting labour.

*Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.*—Information regarding cost of maintenance of railways.

*Restaurant Employees' Alliance.*—Statistics as to bartenders, cooks, waiters, &c.

*Trades and Labour Council, Smith's Falls, Ont.*—Information regarding opportunities of employment for farm hands in North-west Territories.

*Library Bureau of Canada.*—Information regarding employers' liability.

*'Canadian Lumbermen,' Toronto.*—Information as to wages in the lumbering industry in Canada.

*Municipality of the Town of Prince Albert.*—Information regarding strikes in Canada.

*Sydenham Glass Company, Wallaceburg.*—Information as to location of industries in Canada.

*Western Foundry Company.*—Information regarding apprenticeship indentures and agreements between employers and employees.

*Brandon Binder Twine Company.*—Information regarding co-operative trading in England.

*Canada Life Insurance Company, Actuaries Department.*—Information regarding industrial accidents in Canada, and as to wages paid in certain industries.

*University of North Dakota.*—Information as to labour laws in Canada.

*International Harvesting Company.*—Information as to labour laws in Canada.

*Wesley College, Winnipeg, Man.*—Information regarding reports on industrial and labour conditions.

## C.—REQUESTS FROM INDIVIDUALS.

The requests for information received from individuals in Canada and other countries were very similar in their nature to the requests received from government departments, public bodies, societies and organizations. The number of requests from individuals was very very much larger, especially the inquiries as to opportunities of employment, rates of wages and hours of labour, and existing labour legislation. Special mention should be made of the many requests received from university students and persons engaged in the preparation of these or articles on industrial and labour questions, or in preparing for a debate on some subject connected therewith. Scarcely a week passes that the department does not receive from some person a request for information as to published sources of information, having to do with such questions as arbitration and conciliation, the incorporation of trade unions, strikes and lockouts and the like, and several such requests have been received in the course of a single week. During the past year requests of this kind have come from the Universities of

Toronto, Manitoba, Chicago, North Dakota, Wisconsin and from Leland Stanford, Harvard, McGill, Queen's Universities, as well as from a large number of individuals both in Canada and the United States. Among other subjects, in addition to these already named, on which information has been sought from individual sources may be mentioned the following: Natural resources of Canada, employment of Chinese, immigration, cost of living, condition of female and child labour, factory and boiler inspection, monopolies and trusts, &c.

### The Acts to Restrict the Importation of Aliens.

The department has carried on a considerable correspondence in regard to the Acts to restrict the importation of aliens by way of furnishing persons with particulars as to the provisions of the law and the method of its enforcement, and by way of notifying parties of alleged infractions of the Acts, and directing attention to the penalties attending such infractions. The department has also been the means of securing to informants under the Act, fifty per cent of the fines which have been imposed where the offenders have been prosecuted for violation of the Act.

In August, 1901, an information was laid by W. L. MacDonald, a miner, of Rossland, B.C., against one Albert Geiser, for alleged violations of the Alien Labour Act, by bringing in from the United States, under contract, two men to work in the Rossland mines, while members of the Rossland Union were out on strike. Two convictions were obtained before the police magistrate at Rossland, one for \$50 and the other for \$500. Subsequent to these convictions, application for appeal was made to Mr. Justice Walkem, of British Columbia, but was refused. A second application made later to the Hon. Mr. Justice Irving, at Greenwood, was also refused. A third application was made to the Chief Justice of the province, who referred it back to Mr. Justice Irving, to be disposed of by him when next in Rossland. These applications for appeal extended over a greater part of 1902, and in the spring of 1903, at the assizes in Rossland, Mr. Justice Irving dismissed the application.

According to the provisions of the Act, the amount recovered in case of conviction, is to be placed to the credit of the Receiver General of Canada, and any portion of the amount not exceeding one-half, may be paid to the original informer, at whose instance the convictions have been obtained. In the cases here referred to, the police magistrate at Rossland did not forward the amount of the penalties to the Department of Finance until July, 1903. Mr. MacDonald, the informer, made application to the Department of Labour for a share of the penalties, and on the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Finance directed that a cheque for half the amount of the fines should be forwarded to Mr. MacDonald through the Department of Labour. The cheque was duly received and acknowledged by Mr. MacDonald on the 23rd August, 1903.\*

During the year an employer who had been involved in strike difficulties with his employees, in Toronto, was fined fifty dollars and costs for having induced two citizens

\* For an account of the convictions in Rossland under the Alien Labour Act here referred to, see the *Labour Gazette*, Volume IV., No. 2, p. 143 (August).

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of the United States to come to work in his establishment by an agreement made previous to their coming, and by prepaying their transportation. The fines were forwarded to the Receiver General at Ottawa, in accordance with the provisions of the law, and the solicitors for the informants having made application to the department on behalf of their clients for fifty per cent of the fines, the amount was obtained on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour from the Receiver General and duly forwarded.\*

In connection with the administration of the Acts to restrict the transportation and employment of aliens, mention should be made of the extensive correspondence carried on by the department prior and subsequent to the appointment of the Royal Commission to investigate the alleged employment of aliens by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. An account is given elsewhere in this report of the circumstances which led to the appointment of the Commission, but in speaking of the correspondence of the department, the fact should not be forgotten that before the Commission was appointed the department did all in its power by correspondence to ascertain full particulars in regard to the complaints made by the Dominion Institute of Amalgamated Engineering and others, and to have the grounds of complaint effectively removed. Moreover, at the time of the appointment of the Commission, and during its proceedings, the department conducted an extensive correspondence with interested parties in reference to its work. The preparation of copies of correspondence for the use of the Commission and other copying necessitated by returns for parliament, exhibits required, &c., was such as to require the abandoning for a time of other parts of the department's work, in order that the necessary clerical assistance could be obtained to carry on this work by the staff of the department.

#### Amendments to Railway Act for the Greater Protection of Employees.

On the 23rd June, 1903, the department received from the Hamilton Trades and Labour Council a communication directing attention to the possibility of accidents occurring on railways, owing to the excessive hours which employees were obliged on occasions, to continue on duty, and citing specifically a case which had come to the notice of the Hamilton Trades and Labour Council. This communication resulted in an important correspondence between the Department of Labour and the Department of Railways and Canals, in which the Honourable Minister of Labour pointed out the need of some provision being made, whereby specific authority would be given to some department of the government to inquire, not only into actual causes of railway accidents which had taken place, but, also, where circumstances warranted, as to whether the railway companies had adopted all reasonable precautions for the prevention of accidents. It was suggested by the Honourable the Minister of Labour that the scope of the proposed railway commission should be extended so as to empower the commission to undertake this work. An amendment covering the matter was thereupon drafted by the Department of Railways and Canals for inclusion in the Railway

\* For an account of the convictions in Toronto under the Alien Labour Act here referred to, see the *Labour Gazette*, Volume IV., No. 11, p. 1129 (May, 1904).

Bill at that time before parliament, and this amendment became part of the law as finally passed. The section of the Railway Act dealing with the subject is as follows:—

‘The Board may appoint such person or persons as it thinks fit to inquire into all matters or things which it deems likely to cause or prevent accidents, and the causes of and the circumstances connected with any accidents or casualty to life or property, and into all particulars relating thereto.’\*

Since the Board of Railway Commissioners has been appointed under the Act, Mr. Joseph E. Duval has been appointed a special officer of the Board to deal with the subject of accidents occurring on railways.

Other provisions for the protection of railway employees were also inserted in the Railway Act, either directly, or in part, through the influence of the Honourable the Minister of Labour and the department. The provision compelling the payment of fair wages to workmen employed on any contract for the Dominion government or being carried out under subsidy of the government, had been previously a matter for insertion in the specifications and conditions relating to the contracts in question, in accordance with the terms of the Fair Wages Resolution, passed by the House of Commons in March, 1900. In the Railway Act this resolution of the House of Commons was made part of the general law, in so far as railway contracts were concerned.\*

Other provisions introduced for the first time in the Railway Act provide that all box freight cars built in Canada in future shall be provided with outside ladders projecting below the frame of the car on two of the diagonally opposite ends and sides of each car, with hand-grips placed anglewise for the ladders on each car. Cars without these appliances, built prior to the passing of the Act, must be fitted with the attachments in question on or before December 1, 1905, unless improved attachments are recommended by the board in the meantime. It was also provided that all trains should have efficient apparatus to permit of immediate communication between the conductor and engine driver, brakes of a kind to permit of bringing the train to a standstill as expeditiously as possible, including a power drive-wheel brake and appliances for operating the train brake system upon the locomotive, the brake, in the case of passenger trains, to be instantaneous in action and self-applying in the event of any failure in the continuity of its action. Automatic car couplers, capable of being uncoupled without the necessity of men going in between the ends of the cars, were also ordered, railway companies being given until January 1, 1906, to equip all trains with the brake appliances and couplers mentioned. A penalty not exceeding \$200 was imposed for violation of the above provisions.

#### Fraudulent Representations in England to Mechanics and other Skilled Workmen.

The attention of the department was drawn during the year to the fact that certain individuals in Great Britain were engaged in making fraudulent representations to mechanics and other skilled workmen with a view to securing their emigration to

\* Sec. 236, 3 Edw. VII, c. 58.

\* See account in present report under heading ‘Fair Wages on Public Contract Work’.

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Canada. A considerable correspondence was carried on by the department with a view to getting exact information in regard to the alleged fraudulent representations, and of putting a stop to the same. As it was stated that these individuals were operating by holding themselves out as agents of the Canadian government, the Department of the Interior which has to do with immigration, had, at the request of the Department of Labour, the following advertisement inserted in the leading newspapers of the United Kingdom:

'The government of the Dominion of Canada, having been informed that certain persons conducting labour agencies in London and elsewhere in the United Kingdom have been promoting the emigration to Canada of mechanics and other skilled workmen, have been giving false information respecting labour conditions in Canada and have represented themselves as agents of or as having the sanction and endorsement of the Dominion government, notice is hereby given that the Dominion government has no such agents in the United Kingdom, has not authorized, sanctioned or in any way given its approval to any agency in the United Kingdom for promoting the emigration to Canada of mechanics or other skilled labour.'

These advertisements were published in the following papers :

The London 'Telegraph,' the London 'Chronicle,' the London 'Mail,' London 'Express,' London 'Leader,' London 'Star,' London 'Sun,' London 'Echo' and the London 'Evening News'; the Manchester 'Guardian' and the Manchester 'Evening News'; the Birmingham 'Post' and the Birmingham Mail'; the Liverpool 'Post' and the Liverpool 'Echo'; the Glasgow 'Herald' and the Glasgow 'Record'; the Edinburgh 'Scotsman' and the Edinburgh 'Evening Despatch'; the Newcastle 'Chronicle' and the Newcastle 'Evening Chronicle'; the Cardiff, South Wales, 'Echo' and the Cardiff 'Western Mail'; the Bristol 'Western Press' and the Bristol 'Evening News'; the Belfast 'Northern Whig' and the Belfast 'Evening Telegraph'; the Dublin 'Irish Times' the Dublin 'Freeman's Journal.' The Press Association also gave a good circulation to the notice.

In addition to the publication of the advertisement herein quoted, the Department of the Interior also caused the following notice to be published in the papers in Great Britain, and to be posted in its London offices and elsewhere.

#### 'WARNING TO EMIGRANTS.'

The Emigration Branch of the Canadian government desires it to be distinctly understood that individuals and organizations sending out mechanics to Canada, are not approved by, nor in any way connected with the Canadian Government.

J. BRUCE WALKER.

Canadian Government Office, \\  
52 St. Enoch Square.

The attention of the Imperial government was also drawn to the alleged frauds, and a request made that steps be taken by the home government to suppress all such frauds, and to punish the offenders.

#### Investigation of Influx of Italian Labourers into Canada.

An important investigation was conducted by the Deputy Minister into the large importation of Italian labourers into Canada during the spring of the year with a



view to discovering the causes of so large a 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 have 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 had not been able to enter upon this inquiry at the close of the fiscal year, 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 which 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 taken by the responsible parties to make amends for some of the fraudulent practices which they had carried on.\*

#### 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. This work has increased during the year. A number of sample copies of the *Gazette* have also been mailed from the department from time to time.

During the fiscal year, 1903-1904, the average monthly circulation of the *Labour Gazette* on account of annual subscriptions was 7,328, indicating an increase of 291 in the number of paid subscriptions over the previous year. The following figures will show the total circulation as it was on the last day of the fiscal years covered by the period from 1900 to 1904 :

\*His Honour Judge Winchester opened the inquiry into the influx of Italian labourers into Montreal on the 21st day of July, 1904. The taking of evidence was concluded on the 26th day of the same month. It was expected, however, that it would be some time before the commissioner would be in a position to make his report to the Honourable the Minister of Labour on the matter.



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

TABLE SHOWING CIRCULATION OF 'LABOUR GAZETTE' ON JUNE 30 OF FISCAL YEARS 1900-1, 1901-2, 1902-3 AND 1903-04 RESPECTIVELY.

Year.	Annual Subscriptions.	Free Distribution.	Total Circulation.	Increase over Previous Year.
1900-1.....	4,394	2,158	6,912	
1901-2.....	5,648	2,722	8,370	1,458
1902-3.....	7,748	3,046	10,794	2,424
1903-4.....	7,361	3,553	10,914	120

Under the head of copies of the *Gazette* sent as exchanges are included *Gazettes* sent to public departments of the governments, both federal and provincial in this and other countries, 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, 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 (includes federal, provincial and foreign governments and their officers).....	352
Trade papers and labour journals.....	95
	447

*Free List.*

Free Public Libraries and Libraries of Educational Institutions	83
Members of Parliament and Senators.....	294
Boards of Trade.....	221
Newspapers.....	657
Labour Organizations.....	1,826
Correspondents (three copies to each).....	105
	3,106

## IX.—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, have been 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 1903-04, shows that the net revenue derived by the government from this source has amounted to \$1,324.91, being an increase of \$263.78 over the revenue of 1901-2, and an increase of \$523.24 over the revenue of 1900-1.

STATEMENT OF THE REVENUE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

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

June 30, 1904.

Amount received from subscriptions to <i>Labour Gazette</i> ..	\$1,283 00
Sale of single and double copies.. . . . .	97 36
Commission on subscriptions unclaimed.. . . . .	0 25
	\$1,380 61

## LESS.

Commission on subscriptions.. . . . .	\$54 80
Fees paid for postal notes, transmitting amounts due as commission on subscription . . . . .	0 90
	55 70
Net revenue.. . . . .	\$1,324 91

## Expenditure.

The total expenditure of the department for the fiscal year 1903-4, exclusive of amounts specially voted to meet expenses of Royal Commissions to inquire into industrial disputes in British Columbia and the alleged employment of aliens by the Grand Trunk Railway Company was, \$40,638.23. 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 print-

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ing 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 the Commission appointed to investigate industrial disputes in the province of British Columbia and the printing of the report and evidence of that Commission was \$1,469.88. The expenditure incurred on account of the Commission to inquire into the alleged employment of aliens on the Grand Trunk Pacific, was \$962.25.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,

*Deputy Minister of Labour.*

