

The Western Canada
Labor Review
And Manual

1914

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MANITOBA



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TO THE WAGE EARNER

The list given below is that of the leading business concerns and individuals who have always manifested a most friendly interest in the affairs of the Wage Earner.

We feel it our duty to ask the wage earner to extend to them all possible co-operation, as it has been through the liberal support of these concerns and individuals that The Labor Press Bureau has been able to furnish this book and other valuable educational literature for free distribution.

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The Western Canada
LABOR REVIEW
AND MANUAL
1914

Containing the Laws that have been enacted by the Dominion of Canada affecting Labor; Articles by well known men showing the growth and Industrial possibilities of the Province; Articles pertaining to Trades and Labor and a complete review of prominent individuals and leading business institutions of Winnipeg and Brandon.



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PREFACE



IN issuing this book, containing the Provincial and Dominion Labor Laws, the publishers feel that they are filling a want which has long been felt by both employer and employee in the Province.

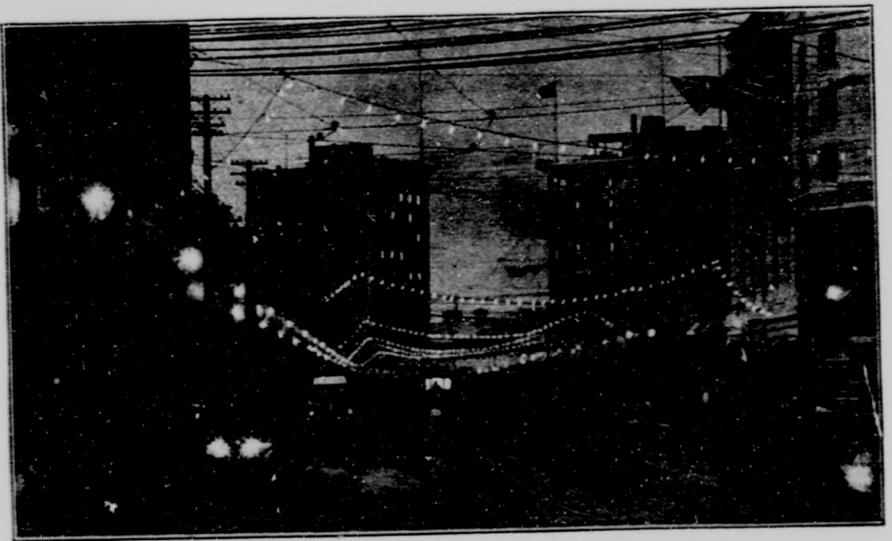
Opportunity has also been taken to include articles by well known writers and authorities who are friendly in their attitude toward the wage earner, and as a result it is hoped to promote the friendly relationship which exists in all classes of employment in Western Canada.

Many prominent men have been consulted in the compilation of the book and the occasion is taken more fully to thank them, both as publishers and on behalf of the workers, for the interest and assistance they have given to the work. Thanks are also due to those firms who have assisted in the way of allowing the work to be published for distribution to the public, and it is to be hoped that the wage earners will reciprocate in every possible way with those who have shown an interest in the improvement of working conditions in the West.

Included in the book is an account of the history of many leading firms which have taken special care to promote the welfare of the worker. The list does not claim to be complete, but no pains have been spared to make it thoroughly representative, and the brief accounts will be found to give a very full synopsis of the things which have been done to make Winnipeg in particular, and Manitoba in general what it is, industrially, today.



MAIN STREET, 1874.

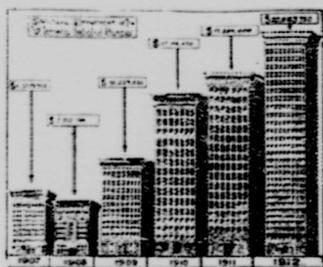


MAIN STREET, 1914.

WINNIPEG--CITY OF PROGRESS

By Chas. F. Roland, Industrial Commissioner, Winnipeg.

There is probably no better example of continued civic prosperity in the world today than the city of Winnipeg. Not merely the assuring prospect of prosperity maintained, but prosperity that has doubled and quadrupled every record of advancement in the civic life during the past few years. During the past two months we have been favored by visits from many competent judges of civic progress, whose expressions of opinion have been of unqualified praise, mingled with astonishment. Astonishment that so much has been accomplished in so short a period of time and praise for our fine streets, our long rows of six, eight and twelve story buildings and the general and architectural evidences of prosperity.



That these visible signs of progress can be justified and substantiated by duly authenticated figures surprises the visitor still more, and Winnipeg has reason to be proud of these incontrovertible statistical records of progress and development of the past. Few, if any, cities on this continent can show better, or equal the steady solid advancement they represent. Every citizen should be familiar with them, and lose no opportunity of making them known. Everybody knows that Winnipeg's statistics of building and banking record wonderful progress, but it is not so generally known that these figures prove Winnipeg to be the most progressive city of its size on the North American continent.

We have approximately 225,000 people, but are building more in a year and transacting annually business to an extent greater than most cities of twice the population. No city of 225,000 can beat our building and banking figures.

The remarkable increase in assessment values in Winnipeg is striking evidence of the rapid development of the city. Winnipeg's total realty has an estimated value this year of \$259,419,520. Ten years ago the total assessment was \$28,615,810. These figures are of use only comparatively, since the assessment of a city does not mean the intrinsic value of the property contained in it and the basis of assessment may change from year to year. The true index of the material progress and wealth of a city is the list of new buildings compiled at the office of the building inspector. To inspire confidence these figures must show a consistent percentage of increase, over a period of year, and subjected to analysis must reveal a proportionate distribution of the amount expended annually. Applied to Winnipeg these tests of stability of growth, enhance the value of the building figures, showing the steady percentage of increase, and it is probable that nowhere in the history of the upbuilding of a city has building enterprise been more diversified, general, or more proportionately distributed than is noticeable in the building up of the capital city of Manitoba. These records show general progress in the erection of every class of building from commercial institutions and manufacturing enterprises to apartment houses, stores and private dwellings.

Phenomenal increase is shown in industrial expansion as recorded by the output of Winnipeg's factories during the past ten years. In 1900 Dominion Government returns placed the output of Winnipeg's factories to \$8,606,248, in 1905, \$18,983,248; in 1911, \$29,400,608, while at the close of 1913, over 18,000 hands find employment in the over 400 operating plants with a conservatively estimated output of \$50,000,000.

This tremendous increase, amounting in ten years to 500 per cent. in Winnipeg's manufactured products and the unequalled banking and building figures Winnipeg can show are but the logical outcome of the remarkable conditions which are developing the agricultural West, and the unique position this city holds as centre for supply and distribution.



Winnipeg has been called the Chicago of Canada. The same elements stand behind her growth that existed in the early days of that great-mid-western metropolis. Back in the fifties people scoffed at the idea that Chicago would ever become more than a healthy frontier town, but the agricultural and commercial conditions demanded a great city on the spot where Chicago stands. And so it is with Winnipeg today, with this difference.

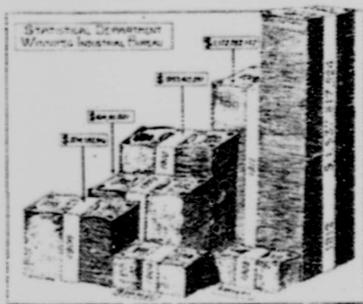
No country in the history of the World has attracted to its borders a larger number of settlers in so short a period of time, or has attracted so much wealth in a period of equal length, as have the Canadian Prairies. Never before has pioneer work been accomplished under conditions so favorable as those that exist in Western Canada today.

Here is a country, where no more than forty years ago, there were about 12,000 people, mostly half-breeds and Indians, but which has now a population of over a million and a half, and is adding to that number at a rate of over a thousand a day. The soil is the richest in the World, and produces crops year after year of unexcelled quality and higher average yield than any other country in the World where farming is done on the same big scale. And the taming of the agricultural West has barely begun. Of the arable area—some 200,000,000 acres—only a small fractional part—estimated at one-eighth—is under plough.

When the cultivated area was limited to a small strip of land on the banks of the Red River, climatic conditions made the harvest a thing of uncertainty, but this is now of the past. The area now yielding annual harvest is so extensive that districts only, are effected during an inclement year, and in spite of ill-favored weather plentiful harvests are assured.

The total value of this year's grain crop, estimated after a systematic and comprehensive examination of actual conditions on the spot, by leading financial houses, is over \$250,000,000 to the producer. If that does not spell success to the merchant, the manufacturer and business man—what does?

Winnipeg, the economic manufacturing, supply, and distribution centre of this splendid domain, stands with five railroad systems, and sixteen main lines, 14,887 miles of railroad radiating from her midst; already the World's greatest handler of grain, with an annual trade turnover amounting annually to over \$150,000,000 and only at the beginning of things.



Primarily a trading post on the outskirts of civilization, then a trading and jobbing centre for a limited agricultural population, Winnipeg, the prairie metropolis of today reflects the condition of the fertile prairie provinces, to which it forms the key and with which its future is inseparably identified. The purchasing power of the prairie provinces, now estimated with moderation at \$300,000,000 but a small fractional part of the sum to be obtained from a fully developed West. One eighth only of the available land under cultivation, men and money pouring in under the most favorable pioneering conditions, a new country has been seen, and railway development growing at a relatively faster rate than in any other country of the World, the greatest growing market for merchants and manufacturers in the World is developing at our doors.

With two hydro-electric power plants, an investment of over \$8,000,000, supplying light and power at practically cost price, with plenty of factory sites, reasonable taxation, a plentiful supply of raw materials and good labor conditions, our great Western market, Winnipeg has more combined attractions than any city in America.

The statistics of Winnipeg's advancement are full of interest and encouragement, interest in the achievement of the past, and encouragement for the work of the future. Much has been done, but much more remains to be accomplished if Winnipeg would fulfill its destiny and cope intelligently with the problems this duty entails—and the people are doing this with greater vim and confidence than any other city in the World.



SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY,
President C. P. R.

DO YOU KNOW HOW TO VOTE?

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS IN MANITOBA PROVINCIAL AND WINNIPEG MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The statute books of the Province of Manitoba as well as the laws which have been enacted for the government of the city of Winnipeg, contain many pages that are devoted to the general subject of elections, the conduct of the same and the technicalities that must be observed by electors in order to exercise the right of suffrage, but as a matter of fact the average voter is not particularly well posted on the qualifications which are necessary in order to enable him to cast his ballot in either provincial or city elections. It is the purpose of this article, therefore, to set forth briefly and in as simple a manner as possible, the salient points on the subject of voting.

Under the provisions of the Manitoba Election Act, Section 16 has the following to say concerning the subject of "Qualification":

"Subject to the provisions of this Act, and except as hereinafter provided, every person shall be entitled to be registered as an elector for any electoral division in, and to vote at elections of members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of this Province if such person—

- (a) is of the male sex;
- (b) is of the full age of twenty-one years;
- (c) is a British subject by birth or naturalization; and
- (d) has resided within the Province for one year and within the electoral division for which he makes application to be registered as an elector for three months next preceding the date of his application for registration:

"Provided, however, that any person otherwise qualified who is at the said date a resident of and domiciled within said electoral division, and who has been a resident of and domiciled within the Province for one year immediately prior to said date, but who has not been a resident of and domiciled within said electoral division for three months immediately prior to said date, shall be entitled to be registered as an elector for the electoral division of and within which he was last a resident and domiciled for three months during the said period of one year.

"17. Any person, if otherwise qualified, becoming a naturalized British subject, or of the full age of twenty-one years, at any time up to and inclusive of the last day fixed in an electoral division for the revision of the lists of electors shall be entitled to be registered as an elector.

"18. When a person claiming to be a naturalized British subject applies for registration he shall, if required by the registration clerk or revising officer, produce a copy of such naturalization made and given pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of Canada in that behalf; and such production shall be prima facie evidence of the person named in the certificate being a duly naturalized British subject."

Of course there are some exceptions to the above. The judges of the Court of Appeal, of the Court of King's Bench and of the County Courts are not entitled to be registered as electors for the reason that the Board of Revision which passes upon the lists of qualified electors is composed of members of the bench.

Indians or persons of Indian blood receiving an annuity or treaty money from the Crown, or who have at any time within three years prior to the said date received such annuity or treaty money are disqualified, from registering as are persons coming under the Corrupt Practices Act, idiots, persons of unsound mind and persons confined in any gaol, penitentiary, asylum or other public institution as inmates or prisoners are likewise prohibited from exercising their franchise.

In this connection it may also be stated that the laws of the Dominion require a three years' residence before the County Court will issue naturalization papers to foreign born citizens, and until these have been granted this prospective British subject is neither entitled to register as an elector or to vote.

RESIDENCE.

The question of the residence of a voter is sometimes rather confusing. In the eyes of the law the residence of a person shall be considered and held to be the place in which his habitation is fixed, and to which, whenever he is absent, he has the intention of returning.

A person who temporarily leaves his home to go to a place outside of the Province shall not be held to have lost his residence.

On the other hand, a person does not gain a residence in the Province when he enters it temporarily and without the specific intention of making it his home.

If a person leaves the Province to make his home elsewhere, he loses his residence in this Province.

If a person leaves the Province for an indefinite time he loses his residence, notwithstanding the fact that he has intention of returning at some future time.

The place where a man's family resides shall be held to be his place of residence, but any man who takes up his abode with the intention of remaining at a place other than where his family resides shall be regarded as a resident where he so abides.

The residence of a single man shall be where he usually sleeps, without regard to where he takes his meals or where he is employed.

A change of residence can only be made by the act of removal, joined with the intent to remain in another place; there can be only one residence; a residence can not be lost until another one is gained.

The time of residence must be computed by including the day on which the person's residence commences and by excluding the day of his application for registration.

REGISTRATION.

The principle of the "Manitoba Election Act" is personal registration. However, if a person is unable to attend at the registration office, through sickness or other disability, or is necessarily or temporarily absent from the division, application for registration may be made on a special form provided for such cases and designated as "Form No. 5." Applications in such cases may also be made by friends on behalf of the absentees, using "Form No. 6" as provided by the registration officials.

Annually, on or before May 1, the Lieutenant-Governor shall, by order-in-council, authorize the issuing of a proclamation setting forth the necessity for a revision of the lists of electors throughout the Province, with the exception of the cities of Winnipeg, Brandon, Portage la Prairie and St. Boniface, and announcing the dates and places for holding new registrations.

But this does not imply that every elector must register anew each year. If the elector's name appears on the latest revised list of electors it is not necessary for him to attend the registration sittings or courts of revision. That is a formality to be observed only by those who desire to have their names added to the list, who are new voters, or who have become recently naturalized, or who have changed their place of residence from one division to another since the preceding election.

So far as voting at the Provincial election is concerned, there is no property qualification. One does not have to be the owner of either real or personal property. So long as a person is a male citizen twenty-one years of age, a British subject by birth or naturalization, has resided in Manitoba one year immediately prior to the election, has resided in his electoral division three months, is not disqualified under the "Manitoba Election Act," is now a resident of the electoral division in which he seeks to be registered, and is not registered elsewhere, or if so, asks to have his name struck from the former list—then he is eligible to vote at the Provincial election.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

But the mere fact that an elector is qualified to vote for members of the Legislative Assembly, is duly registered, etc., does not necessarily mean he is entitled to vote at the Winnipeg municipal elections. There are still other qualifications which must be fulfilled. Personal registration is one of the essentials, and this is accomplished in much the same manner as for the Provincial registration.

The right to vote at the city elections, however, belongs to all persons, male or female, who are subjects of His Majesty by birth or naturalization, and who have attained the age of twenty-one years, and provided further that they are freeholders of the city, and are rated on the assessment roll for at least \$100, or are leaseholders or tenants of real property rated as aforesaid for at least \$200.

All persons who are British subjects and twenty-one years of age and owning property to the assessed value of \$100 are qualified to vote for candidates and all money by-laws.

Tenants renting property from a landlord and paying \$200 annual rental are entitled to vote for candidates only.

If property is owned jointly by two or more persons, and the assessed value of the same gives each owner an equity of \$100, each is entitled to full vote, provided each owner's name appears on the title as part owner.

Persons owning houses under agreement of sale and residing in the same must describe themselves as tenants or be disfranchised.

After the voting list is printed, copies can be inspected at the office of the City Assessor, King and James streets, or at the office of the City Clerk. The lists are posted in these offices for one month, the period being advertised in the columns of the daily press. If a voter finds his name is not on the list he will be provided with the requisite application forms, which, when filled in with the necessary information, will be submitted to the revising judge.

The government of the city of Winnipeg is carried on under the powers of a Charter from the Provincial Legislature. The Council is composed of a Mayor, four Controllers forming the Board of Control, and fourteen aldermen. The Mayor and the Controllers are elected annually from a vote of the entire city. One alderman is elected annually from each of the seven wards into which the city is divided and holds office for two years. The Mayor is Chief Magistrate of the city.

Persons eligible for election as Mayor and Controller must be owners of property rated on the assessment roll of the city to the value of \$2,000 over and above all encumbrances against the same. Candidates for alderman must be rated in like manner to the amount of \$500.

The nominations for city officials are held annually on the first Tuesday in December, and election comes on the second Friday following the nominations, thus bringing the time for municipal campaigns down to the minimum length.

On the whole, the election laws of the city as well as the Province are clear and concise. Registration at the proper time and in the proper manner and in the correct division or district, is the one thing to be rigidly observed by the elector who hopes to exercise his right as a citizen. If that formality is complied with, then the mere matter of going to the polls on election day and casting a ballot is something easily accomplished.

Penalties in the shape of fines and imprisonment are provided for misrepresentations and other violations of any of the provisions, but be it said to the credit of the Canadian voter, it is a rare occasion when this section of the election act is ever invoked.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES

MR. WAGE EARNER! BE PATRIOTIC! BE LOYAL! THE RESULT WILL BE
MORE EMPLOYMENT AND BETTER WAGES.

The movement which was launched in Winnipeg a few weeks ago and which was designated by the merchants and manufacturers as a "Made-in-Winnipeg-Campaign," was certainly a move in the right direction. The special effort that was put forth to demonstrate to the general public the quality of the goods manufactured in Winnipeg and of the advantages accruing to the people in purchasing these products in preference to foreign made products, was certainly a movement worthy of encouragement and one which will be productive of far reaching results.

The slogan of this campaign was "A bigger, better, busier Winnipeg," but only by the united efforts of the people of city and province can the very best results be accomplished. As a matter of fact this campaign should be a sort of continuous performance on the part of every man, woman and child. It should not be confined to any particular week, but should be uppermost in the minds of all every day in the year, and when the rank and file of the wage earners of Winnipeg come to give this subject their serious consideration it is going to mean a mighty big boost for the manufacturing interests of Winnipeg and of Manitoba.

The manufacturers of Winnipeg have something like \$50,000,000 invested here in their different plants, which number approximately 400. The payroll of these enterprises is nearly \$1,000,000 a month and is paid out to over 18,000 people. Of this number it is estimated that 8,000 are married and have families, and this means some 40,000 people to clothe and care for—representing an annual expenditure of from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

These are points which Industrial Commissioner C. F. Roland has endeavored to impress on the public in order to arouse enthusiasm over the "Made-in-Winnipeg-Campaign," and the figures he produces may be accepted as authentic. In referring to this subject the other day Mr. Roland said: "What we have done so far is only a drop in the bucket compared with the possibilities of the future. We are now producing a \$45,000,000 output annually and importing \$150,000,000 worth of goods with only about 16,000,000 acres under cultivation.

"What will happen," he continued, "when the remainder or even the half of the 200,000,000 acres that are available are brought under the plow?"

With the splendid progress already made, with the ever increasing transportation facilities, and an abundance of cheap power, there is every reason in the world to believe that Winnipeg within the next ten years will develop into the greatest manufacturing center of the Dominion. There is really nothing to prevent it.

None of the boosters of this campaign has any desire to oppose the importation of foreign goods, as they realize that a goodly part of the prosperity of the country comes from the handling of the \$150,000,000 turnover, but when there is an opportunity for the resident of Winnipeg to patronize home enterprise, the logical conclusion is that it is the best policy to do so.

If the 18,000 wage earners of Winnipeg alone would concentrate their demand on Winnipeg made products, it is a foregone conclusion that the merchants and manufacturers would have to do some tall scrambling to supply their wants. And why should this not be the prevailing condition?

The bulk of the commodities for which there is a call in every day life is made right here in Winnipeg. This not only includes wearing apparel but food products—the necessities as well as the luxuries. It stands to reason that goods can be made and sold in Winnipeg far cheaper than similar articles shipped here from markets thousands of miles distant, so that, all things being equal so far as quality is concerned, why not give the Winnipeg manufacturer, and the retail merchant as well, the benefit?

Cost of production is governed largely by the output. The greater the output the more cheaply can the single article be manufactured, and if the Winnipeg manufacturers were today enabled to double or treble their output, think what a reduction in price they could afford to make to the wholesale and the retail dealers.

But if Winnipeg is to keep on expanding as a manufacturing center and maintain the record achieved in recent years there must be united and concerted support from the home consumers. "Boost for Winnipeg and for Winnipeg manufactures," should be the watchword of the masses. It will mean more factories. It will mean larger payrolls. It will open up new avenues of employment. It will mean a renewal of prosperous conditions which will result in a bigger population, and a general increase of property values all along the line.

When you, Mr. Wage Earner, call on your grocer, for example, see to it that you insist on Winnipeg made food products. Winnipeg flour is the best in the world. The biscuits made here are just as good if not better than anything made down East. The same is true of the dairy products of Manitoba and of the meats that are prepared right here in our own city. Be patriotic! Be loyal to Winnipeg, and to Winnipeg interests, and we'll all join hands in the greatest forward movement this Western country has ever witnessed.



GRANDSTAND AT EXHIBITION GROUNDS.

MANITOBA LABOR LAWS

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

AN ACT RESPECTING COMPENSATION TO WORKMEN FOR ACCIDENTAL INJURIES SUFFERED IN THE COURSE OF THEIR EMPLOYMENT.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as "The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1910."

2. The provisions of this Act shall apply only to employers who employ in their trade or business at the time the accidental injuries occur five or more workmen, or who usually or from time to time employ in their trade or business five or more workmen.

INTERPRETATION

3. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Employer" includes the Crown, a municipal corporation, and any body of persons, corporate or unincorporate, and the legal personal representatives of a deceased employer, and where the services of a workman are temporarily lent or let on hire to another person by the person with whom the workman has entered into a contract of service or apprenticeship, the latter shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to continue to be the employer of the workman whilst he is working for that other person;

(b) "Workman" includes every person who is engaged in an employment to which this Act applies, whether by way of manual labor or otherwise, but does not include any person employed otherwise than by way of manual labor whose remuneration exceeds twelve hundred dollars a year, or a person whose employment is of a casual nature or a person who is employed otherwise than for the purposes of the employer's trade or business, or an outworker; but, save as aforesaid, means any such person who has entered into or works under a contract of service or apprenticeship with an employer, in any employment to which this Act extends, whether by way of manual labor, clerical work or otherwise, and whether the contract is expressed or implied, is oral or in writing; any reference to a workman who has been injured shall, where the workman is dead, include a reference to his legal personal representatives or to his dependents or other person to whom or for whose benefit compensation is payable;

(c) "Dependents" means such of the members of the workman's family as were wholly or in part dependent upon the earnings of the workman at the time of his death for the necessities of life or would but for the incapacity due to the accident have been so dependent, and where the workman, being the parent or grandparent of an illegitimate child, leaves such a child so dependent upon his earnings, or being an illegitimate child, leaves a parent or grandparent so dependent upon his earnings, shall include such an illegitimate child and parent or grandparent respectively;

(d) "Member of a family" means a wife or husband, father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, stepfather, stepmother, son, daughter, grandson, granddaughter, stepson, stepdaughter, brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister, adopted child, foster parent;

(e) "Out-worker" means a person to whom articles or materials are given out to be made up, cleaned, washed, altered, ornamented, finished or repaired, or adapted for sale, in his own home, or on other premises not under the control or management of the person who gave out the materials or articles;

(f) The exercise and performance of the powers and duties of a public or municipal authority or corporation shall, for the purposes of this Act, be treated as the trade or business of the authority or corporation.

4. If in any employment to which this Act applies personal injury by accident, arising out of and in the course of the employment, is caused to a workman, his employer shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be liable to pay compensation in accordance with the first schedule to this Act; provided that,

(a) The employer shall not be liable under this Act in respect of any injury which does not disable the workman, for a period of at least two weeks, from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed; and shall only be liable to pay compensation from the beginning of the third week after the injury;

(b) When the injury was caused by the personal negligence or wilful act of the employer, or of some person for whose act or default the employer is responsible, nothing in this Act shall affect any civil liability of the employer, but in that case the workman may, at his option, either claim compensation under this Act or take proceedings independently of this Act; but the employer shall not be liable to pay compensation for injury to a workman by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment both independently of and also under this Act, and shall not be liable to any proceedings independently of this Act, except in case of such personal negligence or wilful act as aforesaid, and if a workman elects to pursue his remedies independently of this Act he shall thereby forfeit his right to compensation under the provisions of this Act;

(c) If it is proved that any injury to a workman is attributable to his drunkenness, no compensation in respect of that injury shall be allowed; if it is proved that an injury producing partial incapacity is attributable to the serious or wilful misconduct of the workman, no compensation in respect of that injury shall be allowed; but a claim or compensation for total and permanent disability or for death shall not be disallowed only because the injuries were sustained by reason of the serious or wilful misconduct of the workman;

(d) If it is proved that the injury to a workman is attributable to the rescue or attempted rescue of a fellow workman from a threatened danger while such fellow workman is upon the premises of the employer and engaged in the ordinary course of his employment, the workman shall not thereby be deprived of the benefit of this Act as if he had been guilty of serious or wilful misconduct or had acted outside the scope of his employment;

(e) If any question arises in any proceedings under this Act, as to the liability to pay compensation under this Act (including any question as to whether the employment is one to which this Act applies, or as to whether the person injured is a workman to whom this Act applies), or as to the amount or duration of compensation under this Act, the question, if not settled by agreement, shall, subject to the provisions of the first schedule to this Act, be settled by arbitration in accordance with the second schedule to this Act.

(f) Nothing in this Act shall affect any proceeding for a fine under the enactments relating to mines, factories or workshops, or the application of such fine.

5. (a) Proceedings for the recovery of compensation for an injury under this Act shall not be maintainable unless notice in writing of the accident has been given within fourteen days from the happening thereof, or, in case any parties entitled to compensation are temporarily out of the Province, within twenty-eight days from the happening thereof, and unless notice of claim has been given within three months from the happening of the accident, and arbitration proceedings be commenced under this Act within six months from the happening thereof.

(b) The want of or any defect or inaccuracy in such notice of accident or notice of claim shall not be a bar to the maintenance of such proceedings, if it is found in the proceedings for settling the claim that the employer is not, or would not, if a notice or an amended notice were then given and the hearing postponed, be prejudiced in his defence by such want, defect or inaccuracy, or that such want, defect or inaccuracy was occasioned by mistake, absence from the Province or other reasonable cause, and

(c) The failure to commence proceedings within the period above specified shall not be a bar to the maintenance of such proceedings, if it is found that the failure was occasioned by mistake, absence from the Province or other reasonable cause; provided, however, that in no case may proceedings be commenced after the expiration of six months from the date of the accident.

(d) The notice of accident shall give the name and address of the person injured, and shall state in ordinary language the cause of the injury and the date at which the accident happened, and shall be served on the employer, or, if there is more than one employer, upon one of such employers.

(e) The notice of claim shall be in writing and shall state in ordinary language the extent of the injuries sustained and the amount of compensation claimed, and the names, ages and addresses of the persons to whom it is claimed compensation is payable, and the grounds upon which the claim is based.

(f) The notices aforesaid may be served by delivering the same to or at the residence or place of business of the person on whom it is to be served.

(g) The said notice of accident or notice of claim may also be served by post by a registered letter addressed to the person on whom it is to be served at his last known place of residence or place of business, and, if served by post, shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the said notice would have been delivered in the ordinary course of post; and in proving the service of such notice it shall be sufficient to prove that the notice was properly addressed and registered.

(h) Where the employer is a body of persons, corporate or unincorporate, the notice may also be served by delivering the same at, or by sending it by post in a registered letter, addressed to the employer at, the office, or, if there be more than one office, any one of the offices of such body.

6. (a) If the Attorney-General, after taking steps to ascertain the views of the employer and workmen, certifies that any scheme of compensation, benefit or insurance for the workmen of an employer, in any employment, whether or not such scheme includes other employers and their workmen, provides scales of compensation, not less favorable to the workmen and their dependents than the corresponding scales contained in this Act, and that, where the scheme provides for contributions by the workmen, the scheme confers benefits at least equivalent to those contributions, in addition to the benefits to which the workmen would have been entitled under this Act, and that a majority would have been entitled under this Act, and that a majority (to be ascertained by ballot) of the workmen to whom the scheme is applicable are in favor of such scheme, the employer may, whilst the certificate is in force, contract with any of his workmen that the provisions of the scheme shall be substituted for the provisions of this Act, and thereupon the employer shall be liable only in accordance with such scheme, but, save as aforesaid, this Act shall apply notwithstanding any contract to the contrary made after the commencement of this Act.

(b) The Attorney-General may give any such certificate to expire at the end of a limited period of not less than five years, and may from time to time renew, with or without modifications, such a certificate, to expire at the end of the period for which it is renewed.

(c) No scheme shall be so certified which contains an obligation upon the workmen to join the scheme as a condition of their hiring, or which does not contain provisions enabling a workman to withdraw from the scheme.

(d) If complaint is made to the Attorney-General, by or on behalf of the workmen of any employer, that the benefits conferred by any scheme no longer conform to the conditions stated in subsection (a) of this section, or that the provisions of such scheme are being violated, or that the scheme is not being fairly administered, or that satisfactory reasons exist for revoking the certificate, the Attorney-General shall examine into the complaint, and, if satisfied that good cause exists for such complaint, shall, unless the cause of complaint is removed, revoke the certificate.

(e) When a certificate is revoked or expires, any moneys or securities held for the purpose of the scheme shall, after due provision has been made to discharge the liabilities already accrued, be distributed as may be arranged between the employer and workmen, or as may be determined by the Attorney-General, in the event of a difference of opinion.

(f) Whenever a scheme has been certified as aforesaid it shall be the duty of the employer to answer all such inquiries and to furnish all such accounts in regard to the scheme as may be made or required by the Attorney-General.

(g) The Attorney-General may make regulations for the purpose of carrying this section into effect.

7. (a) Where any person (in this section referred to as the principal), in the course of or for the purposes of his trade or business, contracts with any other person (in this section referred to as the contractor) for the execution by or under the contractor of the whole or any part of any work undertaken by the principal, the principal shall be liable to pay to any workman employed in the execution of the work any compensation under this Act which he would have been liable to pay if that workman had been immediately employed by him; and, where compensation is claimed from or proceedings are taken against the principal, then, in the application of this Act, references to the principal shall be substituted for references to the employer, except that the amount of compensation shall be calculated with reference to the earnings of the workman under the employer by whom he is immediately employed.

(b) Where the principal is proceeded against by a workman of the contractor, the contractor on the application of the principal may be added a party to the proceedings, and the principal may in those proceedings be given a remedy over against the contractor for whatever amount of compensation and costs may have been awarded against him.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed as preventing a workman recovering compensation under this Act from the contractor instead of the principal.

(d) This section shall not apply in any case where the accident occurred elsewhere than on or in or about the premises on which the principal has undertaken to execute the work or which are otherwise under his control and management.

8. (a) Where any employer has entered into a contract with any insurers, in respect of any liability under this Act to any workman, then, in the event of the employer becoming insolvent or making an assignment for the benefit of, or a composition or arrangement with his creditors, or, if the employer is a company, in the event of the company having commenced to be wound up, the rights of the employer against the insurers as respects that liability shall be transferred to and vest in the workman, and upon any such transfer the insurers shall have the same rights and remedies, and be subject to the same liabilities, as if they were the employer, so, however, that the insurers shall not be under any greater liability to the workman than they would have been under to the employer.

(b) If the liability aforesaid of the insurers to the workman is less than the liability of the employer to the workman, the workman may prove for the balance in the assignment or liquidation proceedings.

(c) There shall be included among the debts which, under "The Assignments Act" and "The Joint Stock Companies Winding-Up Act," are, in the distribution of the property in the case of an assignment, and in the distribution of the assets of a company being wound up, under the said Acts respectively, to be paid in priority to all other debts, the amount, not exceeding in any individual case five hundred dollars, due in respect of any compensation the liability for which accrued before the date of the assignment or the date of the commencement of the winding-up, and the said Acts shall have effect for the purposes of this provision, as if the amount due in respect thereof shall, payment could, if redeemable, be redeemed if the employer made an application for that purpose under the first schedule to this Act.

(d) The provisions of the foregoing sub-section with respect to the preferences and priorities shall not apply where the assignor or insolvent or the company being wound up has entered into such a contract with insurers as aforesaid.

(e) This section shall not apply where a company is wound up voluntarily merely for the purpose of reconstruction or amalgamation with another company.

9. Where the injury for which compensation is payable under this Act, was caused under circumstances creating a legal liability in some person other than the employer to pay damages in respect thereof:

(a) The workman may take proceedings either against that person to recover damages or against any person liable to pay compensation under this Act for such compensation, but shall not be entitled to sue for or to recover both damages and compensation; and

(b) If the workman has recovered compensation under this Act, the person by whom the compensation was paid, and any person who has been called on to pay an indemnity under the section of this Act relating to sub-contracting, shall be entitled to be indemnified by the person so liable to pay damages as aforesaid, and all questions as to the right to and amount of any such indemnity shall, in default of agreement, be settled by action or by consent of the parties by arbitration under this Act.

10. Any contract existing at the commencement of this Act, whereby a workman relinquishes any right to compensation from the employer for personal injury arising out of and in the course of his employment, shall not for the purposes of this Act be deemed to continue after the time at which the workman's contract of service would determine if notice of the determination thereof were given at the commencement of this Act.

11. Any workman who commences proceedings to recover damages or compensation for injuries from his employer at common law, or under any statute heretofore in force, shall thereby forfeit his right to compensation for said injuries under the provisions of this Act; and any workman, whether under the age of twenty-one years or not, who elects to claim compensation under this Act, shall, upon serving his notice of claim, forfeit his right to take proceedings for the same injuries, either at common law or under any statute heretofore in force relating to the liability of an employer for injuries to a workman, and the provisions of this section may be pleaded as an answer to any such action.

12. Where a claim for compensation is established against an employer under the provisions of this Act, and such employer is protected wholly or partially against such liability by insurance, the workman found entitled to compensation may, by serving a notice of his claim upon the insurance company, create a lien or charge against such insurance money to the extent of the liability of the insurance company to the employer, but not exceeding the amount of the compensation awarded, and may recover against the insurance company as for a debt to that amount, subject always to any defences which may exist as between the insurance company and the employer.

RESTRICTIONS ON APPLICATION OF ACT

13. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, this Act shall not apply to domestic servants; nor shall it apply to the employment of agriculture, nor to any work or machinery used on or about a farm or homestead for farm purposes or for the purposes of improving such farm or homestead, and for greater certainty, but so as not to restrict in any degree the generality of the foregoing words of this section, this Act shall not apply to any of the following employments on a farm:

(a) Threshing, cleaning, crushing, grinding or other wise treating grain, or sawing wood, posts, lumber or other wooden material, or otherwise treating the same, or the pressing of hay, by any kind of machinery or motive power, and whether such machinery or motive power be portable or stationary, and whether the same be owned and operated by the farmer or farmers for whose purpose the same is being used, or by any other farmer or other person for gain, profit or reward;

(b) The construction, repair, or demolition of any farm building, windmill, derrick or other structure.

14. The schedules to this Act form part thereof and shall have the same force and effects as if hereinbefore embodied.

15. This Act shall come into force on the first day of January, 1911, but shall not apply in any case where the accident happened before the coming into force hereof.

SCHEDULES.

Unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) The words "Court" or "County Court" when used in these schedules shall mean the County Court of the division in which all the parties concerned reside, or, if they reside in different divisions, then of the division in which the accident occurred, or any Judge of such County Court;

(b) "Rules of Court" shall mean rules of court made and promulgated as provided by "The County Courts Act."

FIRST SCHEDULE.

1. The amount of compensation under this Act and the rules with regard to the same shall be:

(a) Where death results from the injury—

(1) If the workman leaves any dependents residing within the Province wholly dependent upon his earnings for the necessities of life, a sum not exceeding the sum of fifteen hundred dollars; provided that the amount of any weekly payments made under this Act, and any lump sum paid in redemption thereof, shall be deducted from such sum;

(2) If the workman does not leave any such dependents, but leaves any dependents in part dependent upon his earnings residing within the Province, such sum, not exceeding in any case the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, as may be agreed upon, or, in default of agreement, may be determined by arbitration under this Act to be reasonable and proportionate to the injury to the said dependents; and

(3) Such compensation to dependents shall be limited to those dependents who were resident within the Province at the time of the accident, and the removal of any dependent from the Province before payment in full of any compensation awarded under the provisions of this Act shall disentitle such dependent to further payments on account of such compensation;

(4) If the workman leaves no dependents entitled to compensation, the reasonable expenses of his medical attendances and burial, not exceeding one hundred dollars;

(5) Where death results from the injury and compensation is awarded to dependents, the money shall be paid into court, to be paid out in such sums and at such times as the court may direct.

(b) Where total or partial incapacity for work results from the injury,

(1) A weekly payment during the incapacity, not exceeding fifty per cent. of the diminution which the accident shall have caused to the wage earning capacity of the workman, to be measured by his average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months, if he has been so long employed, but if not, then for any less period during which he has been in the employment of the same employer;

(2) Provided that, where the injured workman is not a journeyman working at his own trade, he shall only be entitled to twenty-five per cent. of such diminution for the first month of his employment with the employer against whom he claims compensation, and to forty per cent. of such diminution for the second month, and thereafter fifty per cent. as hereinbefore provided;

(3) Provided further that in no case shall compensation be payable in respect of the first two weeks following the injury, nor shall the total compensation payable in respect to total or partial incapacity exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, nor shall the weekly payment exceed ten dollars to an adult workman or six dollars to an apprentice.

2. For the purposes of the provisions of this schedule relating to "average weekly earnings" of a workman, the following rules shall be observed:—

(1) Average weekly earnings shall be computed in such manner as is best calculated to give the rate per week at which the workman was being remunerated; provided that, where, by reason of the shortness of the time during which the workman has been in the employment of his employer, or the terms of the employment, it is impracticable at the date of the accident to compute the rate of remuneration, regard may be had to the average weekly amount which, during the twelve months previous to the accident, was being earned by a person in the same grade employed at the same work by the same employer, or, if there is no person so employed, by a person in the same grade employed in the same class of employment and in the same district;

(2) Where the workman has entered into concurrent contracts of service with two or more employers, under which he worked at one time for one such employer and at another time for another such employer, his average weekly earnings shall be computed as if his earnings under all such contracts were earnings in the employment of the employer for whom he was working at the time of the accident;

(3) Employment by the same employer shall be taken to mean employment by the same employer in the grade in which the workman was employed at the time of the accident, uninterrupted by absence from work due to illness or any other unavoidable cause;

(4) Where the employer has been accustomed to pay to the workman a sum to cover any special expenses entailed by him by the nature of his employment, the sum so paid shall not be reckoned as part of the earnings.

3. In fixing the amount of the weekly payment regard shall be had to any payment, allowance or benefit which the workman may receive from the employer during the period of his incapacity, and, in the case of partial incapacity, the weekly payment shall in no case exceed fifty per cent. of the difference between the amount of the average weekly earnings of the workman before the accident and the average weekly amount which he is earning or able to earn in some suitable employment or business after the accident.

4. Where a workman has given notice of an accident he shall, if so required by the employer, submit himself for examination by a duly qualified medical practitioner provided and paid by the employer, and if he refuses to submit to such examination, or in any way obstructs the same, his right to compensation, and to take or prosecute any proceeding under this Act in relation to compensation, shall be suspended until such examination has taken place.

5. The money payable in case of death shall, unless otherwise ordered as hereinafter provided, be paid into court, and any sum so paid into court shall, subject to rules of court and the provisions of this schedule, be invested, applied or otherwise dealt with by the court in such manner as the court, in its discretion, thinks fit for the benefit of the persons entitled thereto under this Act, and the receipt of the clerk of the court shall be sufficient discharge in respect of the amount paid in; provided that, if so agreed, the payment in case of death shall, if the workman leaves no dependents, be made to his legal personal representative, or, if he has no such representative, to the persons to whom the expenses of medical attendance and burial are due.

6. Rules of court may provide for the transfer of money paid into court under this Act from one court to another court in the Province.

7. Where a weekly payment is payable under this Act to a person under any legal disability, the court may, on application being made in accordance with rules of court, order that the weekly payment be paid during the disability into court, and the provisions of this schedule with respect to sums required by this schedule to be paid into court shall apply to sums paid into court in pursuance of any such order.

8. Any question as to who is a dependent shall, in default of agreement, be settled by arbitration under this Act, or, if not so settled before payment into court under this schedule, shall be settled by the court, and the amount payable to each dependent shall be settled by arbitration under this Act, or, if not so settled before payment into court under this schedule, by the court; where there are both total and partial dependents nothing in this schedule shall be construed as preventing the compensation being allotted partly to the total and partly to the partial dependents.

9. Where, on application being made in accordance with rules of court, it appears to the court that, on account of neglect of children on the part of the widow, or on account of the variation of the circumstances of the various dependents, or for any other sufficient cause, an order of the court or an award as to the apportionment amongst the several dependents of any sum paid as compensation, or as to the manner in which any sum payable to any such dependent is to be invested, applied or otherwise dealt with, ought to be varied, the court may make such order for the variation of the former order or the award, as in the circumstances of the case the court may think just.

10. Any sum which under this schedule is ordered to be invested may be invested in whole or in part in securities or investments approved by the court in the name of the court and only to be paid out on order.

11. Any workman receiving weekly payments under this Act shall, if so required by the employer from time to time, but not oftener than once every three months except by order of a judge, submit himself for examination by a duly qualified medical practitioner provided and paid by the employer; if the workman refuses to submit himself to such examination, or in any way obstructs the same, his right to such weekly payments shall be suspended until such examination has taken place.

12. A workman shall not be required to submit himself for examination by a medical practitioner under paragraph 4 or paragraph 11 of this schedule otherwise than in accordance with the rules of court, or at more frequent intervals than may be prescribed by those rules. Where a workman has so submitted himself for examination by a medical practitioner or by a medical practitioner selected by himself, and the employer or the workman, as the case may be, has within six days after such examination furnished the other with a copy of the report of that practitioner as to the workman's condition, then, in the event of no agreement being come to between the employer and the workman as to the workman's condition, or fitness for employment, the court, on application, may, on payment by the applicant of such fee, not exceeding ten dollars, as may be prescribed, refer the matter to a medical referee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. The medical referee to whom the matter is so referred shall, in accordance with rules of court, give a certificate as to the condition of the workman and his fitness for employment, specifying, where necessary, the kind of employment for which he is fit, and that certificate shall be conclusive evidence as to the matters so certified. Where no agreement can be come to between the employer and the workman, as to whether or to what extent the incapacity of the workman is

due to the accident, the provisions of this paragraph shall, subject to any rules of court, apply as if the question were a question as to the condition of the workman. If a workman, on being required so to do, refuses to submit himself for examination by a medical referee to whom the matter has been so referred as aforesaid or in any way obstructs the same, his right to compensation and to take or prosecute any proceedings under this Act in relation to compensation, or, in the case of workman in receipt of a weekly payment, his right to that weekly payment shall be suspended until such examination has taken place. Rules of court may be made for prescribing the manner in which documents are to be furnished or served, and applications made under this paragraph, and the forms to be used for those purposes, and as to the fee to be paid under this paragraph.

13. Any weekly payment may be reviewed at the request of either the employer or of the workman, and on such review may be ended, diminished, or increased, subject to the maximum above provided, and the amount of the payment shall, in default of agreement, be settled by arbitration under this Act; and in case of fatal accidents compensation shall cease as any dependent as soon as in the opinion of the judge such dependent is capable of self support.

14. There shall be a medical referee or referees appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and paid by the Province, whose decision in case of disagreements between the physician of the workman and of the employer shall be final; one of such referees shall sit with an arbitrator upon request as an assessor in fixing compensation.

15. Where any weekly payment has been continued for not less than six months, the liability therefor may, on application by or on behalf of the employer, be redeemed by the payment of a lump sum of such an amount as the court shall deem just, but which shall, including the amounts already paid, not exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, and such lump sum may be ordered by the court to be invested or otherwise applied for the benefit of the person entitled thereto; provided that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as preventing agreements being made for the redemption of a weekly payment by a lump sum.

16. A weekly payment or a sum paid by way of redemption thereof, shall not be capable of being assigned, charged or attached, and shall not pass to any other person by operation of law, nor shall any claim be set off against the same.

17. Where under this schedule a right to compensation is suspended, no compensation shall be payable in respect to the period of suspension.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

1. For the purpose of settling any matter which under this Act is to be settled by arbitration, if any committee, representative of an employer and his workmen, exists with power to settle matters under this Act in the case of the employer and workmen, the matter shall, unless either party objects by notice in writing sent to the other party before the committee meet to consider the matter, be settled by the arbitration of such committee, or be referred by them in their discretion to arbitration as hereinafter provided.

2. If either party objects, or there is no such committee, or the committee so refers the matter or fails to settle the matter within three months from the date of the claim, the matter shall be settled by a single arbitrator agreed on by the parties, or, in the absence of agreement, by the court, according to the procedure prescribed by rules of court.

3. Rules of court shall be made and amended as often as may be considered advisable by the board of county court judges for the purpose of determining and regulating the procedure and practice under this Act; such rules shall be published forthwith after the making thereof in **The Manitoba Gazette**.

4. Any other Act of the Legislature of Manitoba referring to arbitration shall not apply to any arbitration under this Act; but a committee or an arbitrator may, if they or he think fit, submit any question of law for the decision of the judge of the county court, and the decision of the judge on any question of law, either on such submission or in any case where he, himself, settles the matter under this Act, or where he gives any decision or makes any order under this Act, shall be final, unless within the time and in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the statute governing appeals from the county court either party appeals to the Court of Appeal. The court shall, for the purpose of proceedings under this Act, have the same powers of procuring the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents as if the proceedings were an action in the court.

5. The court may summon a medical referee to sit with the court as an assessor.

6. Rules of court may make provision for the appearance in any arbitration under this Act of any party by some other person.

7. The costs of and incidental to the arbitration and proceedings connected therewith shall be in the discretion of the committee, arbitrator or court, and shall be taxed or fixed by such committee, arbitrator, or court, provided however that the amount of such costs shall not exceed twenty-five dollars.

8. In the event of an appeal to the Court of Appeal under the provisions of section 4 of this schedule, the costs of such appeal shall be in the discretion of the court, subject to the provisions of the rules of court.

9. In the case of the death or refusal or inability to act of an arbitrator, the court may, on the application of any party, appoint a new arbitrator.

10. Where the amount of compensation under this Act has been ascertained or any weekly payments varied, or any other matter decided under this Act, either by a committee or by an arbitrator or by agreement, a memorandum thereof shall be sent, in manner prescribed by rules of court, by the committee or arbitrator, or by any party interested, to the clerk of the court, who shall, subject to such rules, on being satisfied as to its genuineness, record such memorandum in a special register without fee, and thereupon the memorandum shall for all purposes be enforceable as a judgment of the court; provided that—

(a) No such memorandum shall be recorded before seven days after the despatch by the clerk of notice to the parties interested; and

(b) Where a workman seeks to record a memorandum of agreement between his employer and himself for the payment of compensation under this Act and the employer, in accordance with rules of

court, proves that the workman has in fact returned to work and is earning the same wages as he did before the accident, and objects to the recording of such memorandum, the memorandum shall only be recorded, if at all, on such terms as the court, under the circumstances, may think just; and

(c) The court may at any time rectify the register; and
 (d) Where it appears to the judge, on any information which he considers sufficient, that an agreement as to the redemption of a weekly payment by a lump sum, or an agreement as to the amount of compensation payable to a person under any legal disability or to dependents, ought not to be registered by reason of the inadequacy of the sum or amount, or by reason of the agreement having been obtained by fraud or undue influence, or other improper means, he may refuse to allow the memorandum of the agreement to be recorded, and may deal with the matter in accordance with rules of court, and make such order (including an order as to any sum already paid under the agreement) as under the circumstances may seem just; and

(e) The court may, within six months after a memorandum of an agreement as to the redemption of a weekly payment by a lump sum, or of an agreement as to the amount of compensation payable to a person under any legal disability or to dependents, has been recorded in the register, order that the record be removed from the register on proof to the satisfaction of the court that the agreement was obtained by fraud or undue influence or other improper means, and may make such order (including an order as to any sum already paid under the agreement) as under the circumstances may seem just.

11. An agreement as to the redemption of a weekly payment by a lump sum, if not registered in accordance with this Act, shall not, nor shall the payment of the sum payable under the agreement exempt the person by whom the weekly payment is payable, from liability to continue to make that weekly payment, and an agreement as to the amount of compensation to be paid to a person under a legal disability or to dependents, if not so registered, shall not nor shall the payment of the sum payable under the agreement, exempt the person by whom the compensation is payable from liability to pay compensation unless, in either case, he proves that the failure to register was not due to any neglect or default on his part.

12. The duties of county courts under this Act, shall subject to rules of court, be part of the duties of such courts, and the officers of such courts shall act accordingly, and rules of court may be made both for any purpose for which this Act authorizes rules of court to be made, and also generally for carrying into effect this Act so far as it affects such courts and proceedings therein, or before any arbitrator appointed under the provisions of this Act.

13. No court fee, except such as may be prescribed by rules of court, shall be payable by any party in respect of any proceedings by or against a workman under this Act in the court prior to the award.

14. Any sum awarded as compensation shall, unless paid into court under this Act, be paid on the receipt of the person to whom it is payable under any agreement or award, and the solicitor or agent of a person claiming compensation under this Act shall not be entitled to recover from him any costs in respect of any proceedings in an arbitration under this Act or to claim a lien in respect of such costs on, or deduct such costs from, the sum awarded and agreed as compensation, except such sum as may be awarded by the committee, the arbitrator, or the court, on an application made either by the person claiming compensation, or by his solicitor or agent, to determine the amount of costs to be paid to the solicitor or agent, such sum to be awarded subject to taxation and to the scale of costs prescribed by rules of court.

15. Any committee, arbitrator, or court may, subject to rules of court, submit to a medical referee for report any matter which seems material to any question arising in the arbitration.

16. The attorney-general may, by order, either unconditionally or subject to such conditions or modifications as he may think fit, confer on any committee representative of an employer and his workmen, as respects any matter in which the committee act as arbitrators, or which is settled by agreement submitted to and approved by the committee, all or any of the powers conferred by this Act exclusively on courts or judges thereof, and may by the order provide how and to whom the compensation money is to be paid in cases where, but for the order, the money would be required to be paid into court, and the order may exclude from the operation of provisions (d) and (e) of paragraph 19 of this schedule agreements submitted to and approved by the committee, and may contain such incidental, consequential, or supplemental provisions as may appear to the attorney-general to be necessary or proper for the purposes of the order.

AMENDMENTS

AN ACT TO AMEND "THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1910."

(Assented to February 15th, 1913.)

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, enacts as follows:—

1. Sub-section (a) of section 4 of "The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1910," chapter 81, 10 Edward VII, is hereby amended by striking out the words "two weeks" in the third line thereof and substituting therefor the words "one week," and by striking out the word "third" in the fifth line thereof and substituting therefor the word "second."

2. Sub-section (c) of section 5 of the said Act is hereby amended by striking out the word "six" from the sixth line thereof and substituting therefor the word "twelve," and this amendment shall be retroactive, so as to apply to accidents that have occurred within one year prior to the coming into force of this Act.

3. Sub-section (a) of section 8 of said Act is hereby amended by inserting between the word "company" and the word "having," in the seventh line thereof, the following words, "becoming insolvent or unable to pay its debts in full, or making an assignment for the benefit of, or a composition or arrangement with, its creditors, or having any unpaid judgment of any court against it, or."

4. The first schedule of the said Act is amended by striking out, in sub-paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) of sub-section (a) of section 1, the word "Province" and substituting therefor the words "British Empire."

5. The first schedule of the said Act is further amended by striking out, in sub-paragraph (3) of sub-section (b) of section 1, the words "two weeks" in the second line thereof and substituting therefor the word "week."

6. This Act shall come into force on the first day of April, A.D. 1913.

AN ACT TO AMEND "THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1910." BEING AN ACT PASSED AT THE PRESENT SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

(Assented to February 15th, 1913.)

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, enacts as follows:—

1. Section 6 of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted in lieu thereof:

6. This Act shall come into force upon being assented to.

2. This Act shall come into force on the day it is assented to.

THE BUILDING TRADES PROTECTION ACT

AN ACT FOR THE PROTECTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS AND EXCAVATIONS

(Assented to March 26th, 1912.)

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as "The Building Trades Protection Act."

2. In this Act—

(a) "Building" shall include any structure roofed in or intended to be roofed in, and capable when completed of affording protection and shelter;

(b) "Excavation" shall mean any trench in the ground at a depth of more than four feet;

(c) "Inspector" shall mean an inspector appointed by a municipal council or by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Act.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may appoint inspectors to enforce this Act.

4. (1) Where any inspector appointed under this Act finds that any provision of this Act is being violated in the case of any building or excavation he may give such orders in writing as may, in his opinion, be required to secure due compliance with such provision, and upon any such order being made and until the same is carried out the work upon that part of the building or excavation in which the default occurs shall be suspended.

(2) Every person to whom the order of the inspector is directed who disobeys or knowingly permits any person under his direction and control to disobey any such order or to carry on work in violation of sub-section (1) before the order is carried out shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$50 for every day upon which such default occurs.

5. In the erection, alteration, repair, improvement or demolition of any building, no scaffolding, hoists, stays, ladders, flooring or other mechanical and temporary contrivances shall be used which are unsafe, unsuitable or improper, or which are not so constructed, projected, placed and operated as to afford reasonable safety from accident to persons employed or engaged upon the building or excavation.

6. The following regulations shall be complied with in the erection, alteration, repair, improvement or demolition of every building:—

(1) The floors of all scaffolding, whether standing or suspended from overhead, shall be at least four feet wide, and there shall be a railing or guard not less than three feet nor more than four feet from the flooring on the outside of the scaffolding for the protection of persons working thereon;

(2) Where scaffolding or staging is "swung" or suspended from an overhead support it shall be so secured as to prevent its swaying to and fro;

(3) Where poles are used in scaffolding, the poles shall be securely lashed at every point of contact, and where square timber is used in scaffolding, the same shall be securely spiked or bolted at every point of contact;

(4) No lumber or timber shall be hoisted in a single sling;

(5) Where hoists are used for raising materials for use in buildings, the shafts or openings shall be protected at each floor by a barrier not less than three feet nor more than four feet from the level of the floor and the barrier shall be placed not less than two feet from the edge of the shaft or opening in which the hoist is operated; provided that upon the level or floor in actual use by such hoist such barrier shall not be placed across the openings used for entrance or exits to or from such hoists;

(6) All ladders shall extend at least four feet above any scaffold, staging or floor.

7. (1) Where the plans and specifications require the floors to be arched between the beams

thereof, or where the floors or filling in between the floors are of fireproof material, the flooring or filling in shall be completed as the building or excavation progresses to not less than within three tiers of beams below that on which the iron work is being erected.

(2) Where the plans and specifications do not require filling in between the beams of floors with fireproof material or brick work, the contractor for the carpenter work, in the course of construction, shall lay the under flooring of the building on each storey as the building or excavation progresses to not less than within two storeys below the one to which the building has been erected.

(3) Where double floors are not to be used, such contractor shall keep planked over the floor two storeys below the storey where the work is being performed.

(4) If the floor beams are of iron or steel, the contractor for the iron or steel work of a building or excavation in course of construction or the owner of such a building or excavation shall thoroughly plank over the entire tier of iron or steel beams on which the structural iron or steel work is being erected, except such spaces as may be reasonably required for the proper construction of such iron or steel work and for the raising or lowering of materials to be used in the construction of such building and such spaces as may be designated by the plans and specifications for stairways and elevator shafts.

8. In the case of what are known as skeleton steel frame buildings, compliance with the following regulations shall be sufficient and it shall not be necessary to comply with the requirements of section 8:—

(1) As soon as the steel frame of a building is erected to the first column splice above the first floor level, a flooring of two-inch planking shall be laid over floor beams on the floor immediately below the first column splice, making a temporary floor over that part of the area of the building or excavation inside columns at that level, except in places where it is necessary to have openings for the passage of material for building above that point. When erection has reached a point level with the next column splice the planking used as a temporary floor at first column splice shall be removed and placed as before at second splice, and so on to the top of the building.

(2) A double flooring of two-inch planking shall be laid down immediately under any derrick for a sufficient space about the derrick to protect workmen on the floors below that on which the derrick is working and to hold with safety the materials hoisted by the derrick.

(3) Riveters' staging shall be so constructed as to secure the reasonable safety of the riveters and a temporary floor must be provided on the girders and floor beams immediately below the portion of the floor upon which the riveters are working, sufficient for the protection of workmen engaged below that floor.

(4) The steel work may be carried on in advance of the construction of permanent floors.

9. In cities and towns the following regulations shall be complied with in erecting, altering or repairing any building, provided such city or town has not by by-law made regulations applicable to itself regarding such matters:—

(1) When the work is located on the line of any street or within three feet of the inside line of the sidewalk of any street, before any of the work above the sidewalk or footway is commenced, there shall be erected over the sidewalk or footway of the street a covered passageway or independent structure not less than eight feet high at the lowest side above the level of the sidewalk or footway and of sufficient strength to protect the public using the sidewalk or footway;

(2) If a building or excavation is to be erected or made within seven feet of the inside line of the sidewalk or any street, a strongly constructed close-boarded fence or barricade, not less than six feet high, shall be erected along the inside line of such sidewalk;

(3) No person shall place any stone, brick, lumber or any building material, fence, barricade or temporary sidewalk, so as to obstruct the free passage of water in the drains, gutters or water courses; and the roofs of all covered ways shall be kept clear of any material whatever;

(4) All sewers, ditches, drains or any other excavation of whatever nature shall be properly shored up, so as to prevent the caving in of the ground after a depth of four feet has been excavated.

10. The provisions of this Act shall be read and applied as supplementary to the by-laws of every municipality in this Province, where any such exist, but where no by-law has been passed dealing with the matters covered by this Act, then the provisions herein shall apply.

11. "The Manitoba Summary Convictions Act" shall apply to every prosecution under this Act.

12. Sections 7, 8 and 9 of this Act shall not apply to any building not more than two storeys in height or to any excavation less than four feet deep, nor to any farm building or excavation, nor to any work being done upon a building or excavation, by the owner or occupant thereof in person.

13. Nothing in this Act contained shall in any way decrease or lessen the liability or obligations of any person or corporation under "The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1910."

AMENDMENT

AN ACT TO AMEND "THE BUILDING TRADES PROTECTION ACT."

(Assented to February 15th, 1913.)

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, enacts as follows:—

1. "The Building Trades Protection Act," being chapter 8 of 2 George v, is hereby amended by inserting immediately after section 9 thereof the following sub-sections:—

(1) If in any employment personal injury by accident is caused to a workman employed in or

about a building or excavation, his employer shall immediately give written notice thereof to an inspector appointed under this Act;

(2) Notice in respect of such injury shall give the name and address of the employer, the name of the person injured, and shall state in ordinary language the cause of the injury and the date at which the accident happened;

(3) The notice may be served by delivering the same at or sending it by post in a registered letter addressed to the residence or office of such inspector;

(4) Every employer who fails to comply with the provisions of this section shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

2. This Act shall come into force on the day it is assented to.

THE BUILDER'S AND WORKMEN'S ACT

AN ACT RESPECTING THE PAYMENT OF BUILDERS AND WORKMEN

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, enacts as follows:—

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Builders' and Workmen's Act." R.S.M. c. 13, s. 1.

INTERPRETATION.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a). The expressions "builder" and "contractor" mean a person, company or corporation contracting with or employed directly by the proprietor for the doing of work or the placing or furnishing of machinery or materials on, in or about any building or erection, or in connection with any building or erection, or for the performance of any kind of work or labor whatever in which more than two persons are employed;

(b). The expression "sub-contractor" means a person, company or corporation contracting with or employed, either mediately or immediately, by such builder or contractor;

(c). The expression "proprietor" means and includes any person, company or corporation employing any builder or contractor for the doing of any such work or labor, or for the placing or furnishing of machinery or materials on, in or about any building or erection or in connection with any building or erection, and also any person, company or corporation having any estate or interest, real or equitable, in any land, building or erection upon or in respect of which any such work is done or materials or machinery are placed or furnished, and at whose request or upon whose credit or on whose behalf or with whose privity or consent or for whose benefit any such work is done or materials or machinery placed or furnished. 1 Ed. 7, c. 3, s. 1.

PAY LIST.

3. Every builder or contractor, whether chief or sub-contractor, who shall employ workmen by the day or by piece work, to carry out his contract, shall keep a pay list drawn up in the form in Schedule A annexed to this Act, showing the names and wages, or price of the work, of such workman or workmen, and every payment to them made shall be attested by the signature or cross of such workman or workmen, in presence of a witness who shall also sign the same; and any proprietor shall require the production of such pay list before the payment of any amount claimed to be due on such work, except by the order of a Court. R.S.M. c. 13, s. 3.

4. It shall be the duty of every such proprietor for whom the work is being done, from time to time, to see that the workman or workmen, who is, or are, unpaid, as may appear by said pay list, are paid the sums due or owing to them by the said builder or contractor, and until said workmen are paid in full, the said proprietor shall be liable to the said workman or workmen directly for the amount or amounts owing to them, as well as the said builder or contractor, and such workman or workmen may claim, sue for and recover payment of the amount from the proprietor by a personal action in the same manner as he or they could have done from the contractor, and subject to any defence which the latter might have set up to said action or claim:

Provided, always, that the liability of the proprietor shall not exceed the amount of the original contract price. R.S.M. c. 13, s. 4.

ACTIONS BY WORKMEN.

5. Several unpaid workmen may join in the same action, and in such an action where the money recovered, exclusive of costs, is less than the aggregate amount of the claims sued for, and for which judgment is recovered or an order made, the workmen joining in said action shall be entitled to the moneys so recovered "pari passu" according to their respective claims. R.S.M. c. 13, s. 5.

6. Previous to the trial or hearing of the said action such proprietor shall, if such workman or workmen so desire, permit them and any witnesses they may desire on their behalf to enter into and examine any building, land or work, and any part thereof, on or about which any work has been done or materials placed or expended by such builder or contractor or by said workman or workmen, and to make all measurements thereof they may desire; and if such access or entrance be refused by the proprietor or any one on his behalf or not given when applied for at a reasonable time, such fact when proved shall be conclusive evidence against such proprietor of the proper performance and amount of work and expenditure of materials to satisfy the claims of such workman or workmen, and to establish that a sum sufficient to satisfy their claims is owing by such proprietor to such builder or contractor and judgment shall be given accordingly. R.S.M. c. 13, s. 6.

7. In case work be performed and materials expended, or either, on or about any building, land or work, under a special or entire contract between such builder or contractor and such proprietor, and the said contract shall not have been entirely performed or completed, but only in part, and

any such action or suit be brought or instituted against such proprietor by such workman or workmen, the latter shall be entitled to have the work done and materials expended, estimated and allowed as against such proprietor, as upon a "quantum meruit", to be estimated with reference to the contract price, and such proprietor shall be liable to such workman or workmen for the amount so allowed, or sufficient thereof to satisfy his or their claim or claims when proved in such action. R.S.M. c. 13, s. 7.

PENALTY FOR NOT KEEPING PAY LIST

8. Any such builder or contractor who shall wilfully neglect to keep such pay list, or who shall wilfully omit therefrom the name or names of any such workman or workmen, or who shall in said pay list wilfully make or allow to be made any mis-statement as to the amount or amounts due or owing to any workman or workmen, or who shall wilfully neglect to furnish such pay list to the proprietor when requested by him, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty dollars and not more than two hundred dollars, which penalty shall belong to any person who shall prosecute for the same before any magistrate or justice of the peace; and in default of payment of any such penalty imposed hereunder, the same may be levied, with costs, by distress upon the goods and chattels of the person against whom any such order or conviction may be made, wheresoever the same may be found within the Province of Manitoba; and in default of payment of any such penalty or of sufficient distress to satisfy the amount of any such order and conviction, together with the costs, such builder or contractor, so convicted and making default as aforesaid, shall be liable to be imprisoned in the common goal of the judicial district wherein the said conviction may be had or may be made, for any term not exceeding thirty days. R.S.M. c. 13, s. 8, part.

SUB-CONTRACTS.

9. In case any contract or part thereof be sub-let, notice thereof shall be given to the proprietor (if any provision in the original contract permits a sub-letting); and from and after such notice, the liability of the proprietor to the workmen under such sub-contract shall be the same as to the workmen under a contractor, and the sub-contractor shall be liable to all the duties and penalties imposed by this Act on a builder or contractor. If, without payment, the said pay list for any reason be signed by such workman or workmen, he or they shall be stopped from claiming the respective sums he or they has or have not been paid. R.S.M. c. 13, s. 9.

REGISTRATION OF BUILDING CONTRACTS.

10. Wherever any builder or contractor, whether principal or sub-contractor, has entered into any contract in writing with a proprietor or owner of any land or building, the said builder or contractor may cause to be registered in the registry office of the registration district or land titles district where the land is situate, upon which such contract is to be executed, or in the proper land titles office if the land is or has been brought under "The Real Property Act," a copy of such contract, duly verified by affidavit; and from and after the registration of such contract, such builder or contractor shall have a lien upon the land upon which such contract is being executed for the amount of such contract price, or any unpaid portion thereof, and priority over any subsequent transferee or incumbrance. R.S.M. c. 12, s. 13.

APPEALS

11. There shall be no appeal from any judgment, order or decision, given or rendered in any action or proceeding provided for in this Act, unless the amount of such judgment or order exceeds the sum of two hundred dollars, or except the same is rendered under the eighth section of this Act. R.S.M. c. 13, s. 14.

ASSIGNMENTS

12. In case of an assignment by the contractor to a third party of the price of work, the claim of the workman or workmen shall, with respect to such third party, have the same effect that it would have had with respect to the contractor if no such assignment had been made. R.S.M. c. 13, s. 15.

MISCELLANEOUS.

13. The payment by the proprietor to any workman or workmen under an order or judgment of any Court shall have the like effect as the payment to the contractor himself on account of the contract or work. R.S.M. c. 13, s. 16.

14. The form in Schedule B to this Act shall be the form to be used under "The Real Property Act" for registering the contract, and the form in Schedule C to this Act shall be the form for release under said Act. R.S.M. c. 13, s. 17.

AN ACT TO PREVENT THE EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALE LABOR IN CERTAIN CAPACITIES

(Assented to February 15th, 1913).

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, enacts as follows:—

1. No person shall employ in any capacity any white woman or girl, or permit any white woman or girl to reside or lodge in, or to work in, or, save as a bona fide customer in a public apartment thereof only, to frequent any restaurant, laundry or other place of business or amusement owned, kept or managed by any Japanese, Chinaman or other Oriental person.

2. Any employer guilty of any contravention or violation of this Act shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months.

3. This Act shall come into force upon proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

THE SHOPS REGULATION ACT

AN ACT RESPECTING THE CLOSING OF SHOPS, AND THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS THEREIN.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, enacts as follows:—

SHORT TITLE

1. This Act may be cited as "The Shops Regulation Act." R.S.M. c. 140, s. 1.

INTERPRETATION

2. Unless the context otherwise requires, the following words and expression in the sixteen next following sections, and in any by-law passed under the provisions of the sixteen next following sections, shall have the meaning hereby assigned to them respectively, that is to say:—

(a). The expression "shop" means any barber shop or any building or portion of a building, booth, stall or place where goods are exposed or offered for sale by retail, but not where the only trade or business carried on is that of a tobacconist, news-agent, hotel, inn, tavern, victualling house or refreshment house, nor any premises wherein, under license, spirituous or fermented liquors are sold by retail for consumption on the premises, and for the purposes of this Act sale by retail shall be deemed to include sale by auction;

(b). The expression "closed" means not open for the serving of any customer;

(c). The expression "municipality" means the city, town, village or rural municipality, the municipal council whereof, either upon application made in that behalf or otherwise, passes any by-law under the provisions of this Act;

(d). The expression "municipal" relates to any municipality. R.S.M. c. 140, s. 2; 57 V. c. 32, s. 1; 63 and 64 V. c. 49, ss. 1, part, 2.

HOURS OF CLOSING SHOPS

3. Any municipal council may, by by-law, require that, during the whole or any part or parts of the year, all or any class or classes of shops within the municipality shall be closed, and remain closed on each or any day of the week at and during any time or hours between six of the clock in the afternoon of any day and five of the clock in the forenoon of the next following day. 57 V. c. 32, s. 2; 63 and 64 V. c. 49, s. 1, part.

4. Any municipal council having passed any by-law, in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, may from time to time, by by-law, amend the said by-law, changing the hours when the said shops shall be closed and remain closed, and substituting such other hours in the place and stead of the hours mentioned in the by-law, and may repeal any by-law passed, or to be passed, and may pass any new by-law for closing the same, or any other shops, either with or without any petition therefor being presented to the council. 63 and 64 V. c. 49, s. 1, part.

5. If any application be received by or presented to a municipal council, praying for the passing of a by-law requiring the closing of any class or classes of shops situate within the municipality, and the council be satisfied that such application is signed by not less than three-fourths in number of the occupiers of shops within the municipality and belonging to the class or each of the classes to which such application relates, the council shall, within one month after the receipt or presentation of such application, pass a by-law giving effect to the said application and requiring all shops within the municipality, belonging to the class or classes specified in the application, to be closed during the period of the year and at the times and hours mentioned in that behalf in the application. R.S.M. c. 140, s. 4.

6. The council, in estimating such number of occupiers of shops belonging to the class to which such application relates, shall take into consideration such shops only as are within the meaning subsection (a) of the second section of this Act. R.S.M. c. 140, s. 5.

7. A municipal council may by by-law make regulations as to the form of any application to be made under the preceding sections, and as to the evidence to be produced respecting the proportion of persons signing such application, and as to the classification of shops for the purposes of the preceding sections; and it shall not be compulsory upon a council to pass a by-law under said preceding sections unless and until, with respect to the application made therefor, all such regulations have been duly observed. R.S.M. c. 140, s. 6.

8. If the application mentioned in the next preceding three sections be delivered to the clerk of a council, it shall be deemed to have been presented to and received by the council within the meaning of said preceding sections. R.S.M. c. 140, s. 7.

9. Every such by-law shall take effect at a date named therein, being not less than one nor more than two weeks after the passing thereof, and shall before that date be published in such manner as to the council passing a by-law may appear best fitted to insure the publicity thereof. R.S.M. c. 140, s. 8.

10. A shop in which trades of two or more classes are carried on shall be closed for the purpose of all such trades at the hour at which it is by any such by-law required to be closed for the purpose of that one of such trades which is the principal trade carried on in said shop. R. S. M. c. 140, s. 11.

11. A pharmaceutical chemist, or chemist and druggist, shall not, nor shall any occupier of or person employed in or about a shop in any village, be liable to any fine, penalty or punishment, under any such by-law, for supplying medicines, drugs or medical appliances after the hour appointed by such by-law for the closing of shops; but nothing in this section contained shall be deemed to authorize any person whomsoever to keep open shop after said hour. R.S.M. c. 140, s. 12.

12. Nothing in any such by-law contained shall render the occupier of any premises liable to any fine, penalty or punishment for supplying any article to any person lodging in such premises, or for supplying any article required for immediate use by reason or because of any emergency arising

from sickness, ailment or death; but nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize any person whomsoever to keep open shop after the hour appointed by such by-law for the closing of shops. R.S.M. c. 140, s. 13.

13. Where an offence for which the occupier of a shop is liable under any such by-law to any fine, penalty or punishment has in fact been committed by some agent or servant of such occupier, such agent or servant shall be liable to the same fine, penalty or punishment as if he were the occupier. R.S.M. c. 140, s. 14.

14. Where the occupier of a shop is charged with an offence against any such by-law, he shall be entitled, upon information duly laid by him, to have any other person whom he charges as the actual offender brought before the Court at the time appointed for hearing the charge; and if, after the commission of the offence has been proved, the said occupier proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he has used due diligence to enforce the execution of the provisions of the by-law, and that the said other person committed the offence in question without his knowledge, consent or connivance, or wilful neglect or default, the said occupier shall be exempt from any fine, penalty or punishment; but the said other person shall thereupon be summarily convicted of such offence, and shall be liable to the same fine, penalty or punishment therefor as if he were the occupier. R.S.M. c. 140, s. 15.

15. Subject to the provisions in the preceding sections of this Act contained, any by-law passed by a municipal council under the authority of this Act shall, for all purposes whatsoever, be deemed and taken to have been passed under and by authority of "The Municipal Act" and as if the preceding sections of this Act had formed part of "The Municipal Act," and the preceding sections of this Act and "The Municipal Act" shall be read and construed together as if forming one Act. R.S.M. c. 140, s. 16.

16. Nothing in the preceding sections of this Act or in any by-law passed under authority thereof shall be deemed to render unlawful the continuance in a shop, after the hour appointed for the closing thereof, of any customers who were in the shop immediately before that hour, or the serving of such customers during their continuance therein. R.S.M. c. 140, s. 17.

17. Notwithstanding that the occupiers of any class of shops required to be closed by a by-law, passed or purporting to be passed, under or pursuant to the provisions of the fifth section of this Act, may not have presented an application, as required by said section for the passing of such by-law, every such by-law shall, nevertheless, and to all intents and for all purposes, be held and deemed to be valid and effectual as respects any other, and the occupiers of any other class of shops thereby required to be closed in conformity with any application in that behalf made or presented to the council by the requisite number of occupiers of said last mentioned class of shops. 57 V. c. 32, s. 3, part.

18. The onus of proving that an application in compliance with the fifth section of this Act had not been presented to a municipal council by the requisite number of the occupiers of any class of shops required to be closed by a by-law passed, or purporting to be passed, under or pursuant to the provisions hereof, shall, in all cases and for all purposes, be upon the person asserting that such application had not been so presented. 57 V. c. 32, s. 3, part.

FURTHER INTERPRETATION

19. In this and the subsequent sections of this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a). The expression "shop" means any retail or wholesale shop, store, booth, stall or warehouse in which assistants are employed for hire;

(b). The expression "young person" means any boy under the age of fourteen years and any girl under the age of sixteen years, as the case may be, but does not mean or include any person whose usual and ordinary employment in or about a shop is that of a driver of a delivery waggon, van or vehicle;

(c). The expression "employer" means any person who in his own behalf, or as the manager, superintendent, overseer or agent for any person, firm, company or corporation, has charge of any shop and employs persons therein;

(d). The expression "week" means the period between midnight on Sunday night and midnight on the succeeding Saturday night;

(e). The expression "parent" means a parent or guardian of, or a person having the legal custody of or the control over, or having direct benefit from the wages of, a child or young person. R.S.M. c. 140, s. 18.

HOURS OF LABOR OF YOUNG PERSONS IN SHOPS.

20. A young person shall not be employed in or about a shop for a longer period than seventy-four hours, including meal times, in any one week; nor shall a young person be so employed during any Saturday for more than fourteen hours, including meal times, nor during any other day for more than twelve hours, including meal times, unless a different apportionment of the hours of labor per day has been made for the sole purpose of giving a shorter day's work on some other day of the week; and there shall be allowed as meal times to every young person so employed not less than one hour for the noonday meal on each day, and to every young person so employed on any day to any hour later than seven of the clock in the afternoon, not less than forty-five minutes for another or evening meal, between five and eight of the clock in the afternoon. R.S.M. c. 140, s. 19.

21. Where any young person is employed in or about a shop contrary to the provisions of the last preceding section, the employer shall, upon conviction thereof, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars for each person so employed, with costs of the prosecution, and, in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs, to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding one month. R.S.M. c. 140, s. 20.

22. The parent of any young person employed in a shop in contravention of the two last preceding sections shall, unless such employment be without the consent, connivance or wilful default of such parent, be guilty of an offence in contravention of this Act, and shall for each offence, on summary conviction thereof, incur and pay a fine of not more than twenty dollars and costs of prosecution.

tion and, in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs, shall be imprisoned for a period not exceeding one month. R.S.M. c. 140, s. 21.

23. The occupier of any shop in which are employed females shall at all times provide and keep therein a sufficient and suitable seat or chair for the use of every such female, and shall permit her to use such seat or chair when not necessarily engaged in the work or duty for which she is employed in such shop; and any person offending against any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, with costs of prosecution, and, in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs, to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding one month. R.S.M. c. 140, s. 22.

24. In every shop in which any young person is employed there shall be kept exhibited by the employer in a conspicuous place a notice referring to the provisions of this Act, and stating the number of hours in the week during which a young person may lawfully be employed therein; and such notice may be according to the form in Schedule A to this Act. R.S.M. c. 140, s. 23.

25. Where the employer of a young person, as hereinbefore defined, is charged with an offence against any of the provisions of the five last preceding sections, he shall be entitled, upon information duly laid by him, to have any other person whom he charges as the actual offender brought before the Court at the time appointed for hearing the charge; and if, after the commission of the offence has been proved, the said employer proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he has used due diligence to enforce the execution of the provisions of the five last preceding sections, and that the said other person has committed the offence in question without his knowledge, consent or connivance, the employer shall be exempt from any fine, penalty or punishment; but the said other person shall thereupon be summarily convicted of such offence, and shall be liable to the same fine, penalty or punishment therefor as if he were the employer. R.S.M. c. 140, s. 24.

26. Nothing in the six last preceding sections shall apply to a shop where the only persons employed therein are at home—that is to say, are members of the same family dwelling there—or to members of the employer's family dwelling in a house to which the shop is attached. R.S.M. c. 140, s. 25.

27. Where a young person is, in the opinion of the Court, apparently of the age alleged by the informant, it shall lie on the defendant to prove that the young person is not of that age. R.S.M. c. 140, s. 26.

28. A person shall not be liable, in respect of a repetition of the same kind of offence from day to day, to any larger fine, penalty or punishment than the highest fine, penalty or punishment fixed by the eight last preceding sections for the offence, except—

(a). Where the repetition of the offence occurs after an information has been laid for the previous offence, or

(b). Where the offence is one of employing two or more young persons contrary to the provisions of this Act. R.S.M. c. 140, s. 27.

29. The following provisions shall have effect with respect to summary proceedings for offences and fines under the nine last preceding sections:—

(a). The information shall be laid within one month after the commission of the offence;

(b). The description of an offence in the words of this Act, or in similar words, shall be sufficient in law;

(c). Any exception, exemption, proviso, excuse or qualification, whether it do or do not accompany the description of the offence in this Act may be proved by the defendant, but need not be specified or negatived in the information; and if so specified or negatived, no proof in relation to the matters so specified or negatived shall be required on the part of the informant;

(d). It shall be sufficient to allege that a shop is a shop within the meaning of the nineteenth section of this Act, without more;

(e). It shall be sufficient to state the name of the ostensible employer or the title of the firm by which the employer employing persons in the shop is usually known;

(f). A conviction or order made in any matter arising under the nine last preceding sections, either originally or on appeal, shall not be quashed for want of form. R.S.M. c. 140, s. 28.

30. All prosecutions under the ten last preceding sections may be brought and heard before any of His Majesty's justices of the peace or a police magistrate. R.S.M. c. 140, s. 29.

MECHANICS' AND WAGE EARNERS' LIEN ACT.

AN ACT RESPECTING LIENS OF MECHANICS, WAGE EARNERS AND OTHERS.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, enacts as follows:—

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Mechanics' and Wage Earner's Lien Act." 61 V. c. 29, s. 1 part.

INTERPRETATION

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a). The expression "contractor" means a person contracting with or employed directly by the owner or his agent for the doing of work or placing or furnishing of materials for any of the purposes mentioned in this Act;

(b). The expression "sub-contractor" means a person not contracting with or employed directly by the owner or his agent for the purposes aforesaid, but contracting with or employed by a contractor, or under him by another sub-contractor;

(c). The expression "owner" extends to and includes any person, firm, association, body corporate or politic, including a municipal corporation, having any estate or interest in the lands upon or in respect of which the work or service is done, or materials are placed or furnished, at whose request and upon whose credit or on whose behalf or with whose privity or consent or for whose direct benefit any such work or service is performed or materials are placed or furnished, and all persons claiming under him or them whose rights are acquired after the work or service in respect of which the lien is claimed is commenced or the materials furnished have been commenced to be furnished;

(d). The expression "person" extends to and includes a body corporate or politic, a firm, partnership or association;

(e). The expression "material" includes every kind of moveable property;

(f). The expression "registry office" includes a land titles office;

(g). The expression "registrar" includes a district registrar;

(h). The expression "wages" means money earned by a mechanic or laborer for work done, whether by the day or as piece work. 61 V. c. 29, s. 2, s. 12, s.s. 6.

ORIGIN AND NATURE OF LIENS.

3. No agreement shall be held to deprive anyone otherwise entitled to a lien under this Act, and not a party to the agreement, of the benefit of the lien; but the lien shall attach, notwithstanding such agreement. 61 V. c. 29, s. 3.

4. Unless he signs an express agreement to the contrary, any person who performs any work or service upon or in respect of, or places or furnishes any materials to be used in the making, constructing, erecting, fitting, altering, improving or repairing of, any erection, building, land, wharf, pier, bulkhead, bridge, trestle-work, vault, mine, well, excavation, sidewalk, paving, fountain, fishpond, train, sewer, aqueduct, roadbed or way, or the appurtenances to any of them, for any owner, contractor or sub-contractor, shall by virtue thereof have a lien for the price of such work, service or materials upon the erection, building, land, wharf, pier, bulkhead, bridge, trestle-work, vault, mine, well, excavation, sidewalk, paving, fountain, fishpond, drain, sewer, aqueduct, roadbed, way, and appurtenances thereto, and the lands occupied thereby or enjoyed therewith, or upon or in respect of which the said work or service is performed, or upon which such materials are placed, or furnished to be used, limited, however, in amount to the sum justly due to the person entitled to the lien and to the sum justly owing (excepting as herein provided) by the owner:

(a). Such lien, upon registration as hereinafter provided, shall arise and take effect from the date of the commencement of such work or service, or from the placing of such materials, as against purchasers, chargees or mortgagees under instruments, registered or unregistered. 61 V. c. 29, s. 4.

5. The lien shall attach upon the estate or interest of the owner as defined by this Act in the erection, building, land, wharf, pier, bulkhead, bridge, trestle-work, vault, mine, well, excavation, sidewalk, paving, fountain, fishpond, drain, sewer, aqueduct, roadbed or way, and the appurtenances thereto, upon or in respect of which the work or service is performed or the materials are placed or furnished to be used, and the lands occupied thereby or enjoyed therewith.

(a). In cases where the estate or interest charged by the lien is leasehold, the fee simple may also, with the consent of the owner thereof, be subject to said lien, provided such consent is testified by the signature of such owner upon the claim of the lien at the time of the registering thereof, and duly verified;

(b). In case the land upon or in respect of which the work is done, or materials or machinery are placed, be incumbered by a mortgage or other charge existing or created before the commencement of the work or of the placing of the materials or machinery upon the land, such mortgage or other charge shall have priority over a lien under this Act to the extent of the actual value of such land at the time the improvements were commenced. 61 V. c. 29, s. 5.

6. Where any of the property upon which a lien is given by this Act is wholly or partly destroyed by fire, any money received by reason of any insurance thereon by an owner or prior mortgagee or chargee shall take the place of the property so destroyed, and shall, after satisfying any prior mortgage or charge in the manner and to the extent set out in sub-section (b) of the last preceding section, be subject to the claims of all persons for liens to the same extent as if such moneys were realized by a sale of such property in an action to enforce a lien. 61 V. c. 29, s. 6.

7. Save as herein provided, the lien shall not attach so as to make the owner liable for a greater sum than the sum payable by the owner to the contractor. 61 V. c. 29, s. 7.

8. Save as herein provided, where the lien is claimed by any other person than the contractor, the amount which may be claimed in respect thereof shall be limited to the amount owing to the contractor or sub-contractor or other person for whom the work or service has been done or the materials have been placed or furnished. 61 V. c. 29, s. 8.

9. In all cases the person primarily liable upon any contract under or by virtue of which a lien may arise under the provisions of this Act shall, as the work is done or materials are furnished under any contract, deduct from any payments to be made by him in respect of such contract, and retain for a period of thirty days after the completion or abandonment of the contract, twenty per cent. of the value of the work, service and materials actually done, placed or furnished, as defined by the fourth section of this Act, and such value shall be calculated on the basis of the price to be paid for the whole contract:

(a). Provided that, when any contract exceeds fifteen thousand dollars, the amount to be retained shall be fifteen per cent., instead of twenty per cent.;

(b). The liens created by this Act shall be a charge upon the amounts directed to be retained by this section, in favor of sub-contractors whose liens are derived under persons to whom such moneys so required to be retained are respectively payable;

(c). All payments, up to eighty per cent. (or eighty-five per cent. where the contract price exceeds fifteen thousand dollars) of such value, made in good faith by an owner to a contractor, or by a contractor to a sub-contractor, or by one sub-contractor to another sub-contractor, before notice in writing of such lien given by the person claiming the lien to the owner, contractor or the sub-contractor, as the case may be, shall operate as a discharge "pro tanto" of the lien created by this Act;

(d). Payment of the percentage required to be retained under this section may be validly made so as to discharge all liens or charges under this Act in respect thereof after the expiration of the said period of thirty days mentioned herein, unless in the meantime proceedings have commenced under this Act to enforce any lien or charge against such percentage as provided by sections twenty-one and

10. In case an owner or contractor chooses to make payments to any persons referred to in the fourth section of this Act for or on account of any debts justly due to them for work or service done or for materials placed or furnished to be used as therein mentioned, and shall within three days afterwards give, by letter or otherwise, to the contractor or his agent, or to the sub-contractor or his agent, as the case may be, written notice of such payments, such payments shall as between the owner and the contractor or as between the contractor and the sub-contractor, as the case may be, be deemed to be payments to the contractor or sub-contractor, as the case may be, on his contract generally, but not so as to affect the percentage to be retained by the owner, as provided by the last preceding section. 61 V. c. 29, s. 10.

11. The lien created by this Act shall have priority over all judgments, executions, assignments, attachments, garnishments and receiving orders recovered, issued or made after such lien arises, and over all payments or advances made on account of any conveyance or mortgage after notice in writing of such lien to the person making such payments or after registration of such lien as hereinafter provided;

(a). In case of an agreement for the purchase of land, and the purchase money or part thereof being unpaid and no conveyance made to the purchaser, the purchaser shall, for the purpose of this Act and within the meaning thereof, be deemed a mortgagor and the seller a mortgagee;

(b). Excepting where it is otherwise declared by this Act, no person entitled to a lien on any property or to a charge on any moneys under this Act shall be entitled to any priority or preference over another person of the same class entitled to a lien or charge on such property or moneys under this Act, and each class of lienholders, except where it is otherwise declared by this Act, shall rank *pari passu* for their several amounts, and the proceeds of any sale shall, subject, as aforesaid, be distributed among the lienholders *pro rata*, according to their classes and rights. 61 V. c. 29, s. 11.

12. Every mechanic or laborer whose lien is for work done for wages shall, to the extent of thirty days' wages, have priority over all other liens derived through the same contractor or sub-contractor to the extent of and on the twenty per cent., as the case may be, of the contract price directed by the ninth section of this Act to be retained, to which the contractor or sub-contractor through whom such lien is derived is entitled, and all such mechanics and laborers shall rank *pari passu* on said twenty per cent. or fifteen per cent., as the case may be;

(a). Every wage-earner shall be entitled to enforce a lien in respect of the contract not completely fulfilled;

(b). In case of the contract not having been completely fulfilled when the lien is claimed by wage-earners, the percentage aforesaid shall be calculated on the work done or materials furnished by the contractor or sub-contractor by whom such wage-earners are employed;

(c). Where the contractor or sub-contractor makes default in completing his contract the percentage aforesaid shall not, as against a wage-earner claiming a lien under this Act, be applied to the completion of the contract or for any other purpose by the owner or contractor, nor to the payment of damages for the non-completion of the contract by the contractor or sub-contractor, nor in payment of satisfaction of any claim of any kind against the contractor or sub-contractor;

(d). Every device by an owner, contractor or sub-contractor adopted to defeat the priority given to wage-earners for their wages by this Act shall, as respects such wage-earners, be null and void. 61 V. c. 29, s. 12, s-ss. 1-5.

13. During the continuance of a lien no portion of the materials affected thereby shall be removed to the prejudice of the lien, and any attempts at such removal may be restrained on application to the Court of King's Bench, or to a Judge or local Judge thereof, having power to try an action to realize a lien under this Act;

(a). The Court, Judge or local Judge, to whom any such application is made, may make such order as to the costs of and incidental to the application and order as he deems just;

(b). When any material is actually brought upon any land to be used in connection with such land for any of the purposes enumerated in the fourth section of this Act, the same shall be subject to a lien in favor of the person supplying the same until put in the building, erection or work. 61 V. c. 29, s. 13.

REGISTRATION OF LIEN

14. A claim for lien may be registered in the land titles office in which instruments or dealings affecting the lands affected or proposed to be affected thereby are to be registered. If such lands have been brought, or if application has been made to bring them, under the operation of "The Real Property Act;" and if the lands have not been so brought nor application made therefor, then such statement shall be registered in the registry office or land titles office for the registration district or land titles district in which such lands are situate. If the lands be partly under the operation of the said Act and partly not, each portion shall be affected only by registration in the proper office. 61 V. c. 29, s. 14.

15. A claim for lien shall state,—

(a). The name and residence of the person claiming the lien and of the owner of the property to be charged (or of the person whom the person claiming the lien, or his agent, believes to be the owner of the property to be charged) and of the person for whom and upon whose credit the work (or service) is done, or the materials are furnished or placed, and the time or period within which the same was, or was to be, done or furnished or placed;

(b). A short description of the work (or service) done, or the materials furnished or placed, or to be furnished or placed;

(c). The sum claimed as due or to become due;

(d). A description of the land to be charged, sufficient for the purpose of registration;

(e). The date of expiry of the period of credit (if any) agreed by the lienholder for payment for his work (or service) or materials, where credit has been given;

(f). The claim may be in one of the forms given in Schedule A to this Act, and shall be verified by the affidavit of the person claiming the lien or of his agent or assignee having a personal knowledge of the matters required to be verified, and the affidavit of the agent or assignee shall state that he has such knowledge. 61 V. c. 29, s. 15.

16. A claim for lien may include claims against any number of properties, and any number of persons claiming liens upon the same property may unite therein, but where more than one lien is included in one claim each lien shall be verified by affidavit as provided in the last preceding section. 61 V. c. 29, s. 16.

17. A substantial compliance only with the two last preceding sections shall be required, and no lien shall be invalidated by reason of failure to comply with any of the requisites of the two last preceding sections, unless in the opinion of the Court, Judge or local Judge, who has power to try an action under this Act, the owner, contractor or sub-contractor, mortgagee or other person, as the case may be, is prejudiced thereby, and then only to the extent to which he is thereby prejudiced;

(a). Nothing in this section contained shall be construed as dispensing with registration of the lien required by this Act. 61 V. c. 29, s. 17.

18. The registrar, upon payment of his fee, shall register the claim, so that the same may appear as an incumbrance against the land therein described;

(a). The fee for registration of a claim of lien for wages shall be twenty-five cents. 61 V. c. 29, s. 18.

19. Where a claim for lien is so registered, the person entitled to the said lien shall be deemed a purchaser pro tanto, and within the provisions of "The Registry Act;" but, except as herein otherwise provided, "The Registry Act" shall not apply to any lien arising under this Act. 61 V. c. 29, s. 19.

20. A claim for lien by a contractor or sub-contractor may, in cases not otherwise provided for, be registered before or during the performance of the contract or within thirty days after the completion thereof;

(a). A claim for lien for materials may be registered before or during the furnishing or placing thereof or within thirty days after the furnishing or placing of the last material so furnished or placed;

(b). A claim for lien for services may be registered at any time during the performance of the service or within thirty days after the completion of the service;

(c). A claim for lien for wages may be registered at any time during the performance of the work for which such wages are claimed, or within thirty days after the last day's work for which the lien is claimed. 61 V. c. 29, s. 20.

DETERMINATION OF LIEN

21. Every lien which is not duly registered under the provisions of this Act shall absolutely cease to exist after the expiration of the time hereinbefore limited for the registration thereof, unless in the meantime an action is commenced to realize the claim, or in which the claim may be realized under the provisions of this Act, and a certificate of his pendency in respect thereof be registered in the proper registry office, or land titles office. 61 V. c. 29, s. 21.

22. Every lien which has been duly registered under the provisions of this Act shall absolutely cease to exist after the expiration of ninety days after the work or service has been completed or materials have been furnished or placed, or the expiry of the period of credit, where such period is mentioned in the claim of lien registered, unless in the meantime an action is commenced to realize the claim under the provisions of this Act or an action is commenced in which the claim may be realized under the provisions of this Act, and a certificate of his pendency in respect thereof according to Form No. 6 in the schedule hereto be registered in the proper registry office, or land titles office. 61 V. c. 29, s. 22.

TRANSMISSION OF LIEN

23. In the event of the death of a lien-holder his right of lien shall pass to his personal representatives; and the right of a lien-holder may be assigned by any instrument in writing. 61 V. c. 29, s. 23.

DISCHARGE OF LIEN.

24. A lien may be discharged by a receipt signed by the claimant or his agent duly authorized in writing, acknowledging payment, and verified by affidavit and registered; the fees shall be the same as for registering a claim of lien;

(a). Upon application the Court, Judge or local Judge, having power to try an action to realize a lien, may receive security or payment into Court in lieu of the amount of the claim, and may thereupon vacate the registration of the lien;

(b). The Court or such Judge or local Judge may vacate the said registration upon any other ground;

(c). The taking of any security for, or the acceptance of any promissory note for, or the taking of any other acknowledgment of, the claim, or the giving of time for the payment of the claim, or the taking of any proceedings for the recovery of the claim or the recovery of any personal judgment for the claim, shall not merge, waive, pay, satisfy, prejudice, or destroy any lien created by this Act, unless the lien-holder agrees in writing that it shall have that effect:

Provided, however, that a person who has extended the time for payment of any claim for which he has a lien under this Act to obtain the benefit of this sub-section shall commence an action to enforce such lien within the time limited by this Act, and register a certificate as required by this Act, but no further proceedings shall be taken in the action until the expiration of such extension of time;

Provided, further, that, notwithstanding such extension of time, such person may, where an action is commenced by any other person to enforce a lien against the same property, prove and obtain payment of his claim in such action, as if no such extension had been given. 61 V. c. 29, s. 24.

DISCOVERY.

25. Any lien-holder or person entitled to a lien may at any time demand of the owner or his agent the terms of the contract or agreement with the contractor for and in respect of which the work, services or materials is or are performed or furnished or placed, and if such owner or his said agent shall not, at the time of such demand or within a reasonable time thereafter, inform the person making such demand of the terms of such contract or agreement and the amount due and unpaid upon such contract or agreement, or shall intentionally or knowingly falsely state the terms of said contract or agreement or the amount due or unpaid thereon, and if the person claiming the lien shall sustain loss by reason of such refusal or neglect or false statement, said owner shall be liable to him in an action therefor to the amount of such loss. 61 V. c. 29, s. 25.

26. The Court, Judge or local Judge, having power to try an action to realize a lien, may, on a summary application at any time before or after any action is commenced for the enforcement of such lien, make an order for the owner or his agent to produce and allow any lien-holder to inspect any such contract, and may make such an order as to the costs of such application and order as may be just. 61 V. c. 29, s. 26.

ENFORCEMENT OF LIEN.

27. The liens created by this Act may be realized by actions of the Court of King's Bench, according to the ordinary procedure of that Court, excepting where the same is varied by this Act;

(a). It shall not be necessary to make any lien-holders parties defendant to the action; but all lien-holders served with the notice of trial shall for all purposes be treated as if they were parties to the action. 61 V. c. 29, s. 27.

28. Any number of lien-holders, claiming liens on the same property, may join in the action; and any action brought by a lien-holder shall be taken to be brought on behalf of all other lien-holders on the property in question. 61 V. c. 29, s. 28.

29. An action to enforce a lien may be tried by a Judge of the Court of King's Bench at any regular sittings thereof for the trial of actions, or when the aggregate amount of the liens involved does not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars by a local Judge of the said Court within whose judicial district the cause of action has arisen. 61 V. c. 29, s. 29.

30. A local Judge of said Court trying such action shall have the powers of a local master under "The King's Bench Act," and all the powers and authority conferred by this Act and otherwise upon a Judge of the Court of King's Bench to try, determine and finally dispose of such action;

(a). Should it appear to such local Judge, at any time during the process of such action, that the aggregate amount involved exceeds one thousand dollars, he shall not be thereby divested of his jurisdiction, but may with the consent of the parties proceed to try, determine and dispose of the same as aforesaid, or, in his discretion, and in any event, may refer the action to a Judge of the Court of King's Bench at Winnipeg to be there tried and determined, and make all orders for the transmission of papers to the proper officers of the Court at Winnipeg and otherwise necessary for the proper trial and determination of the action. 61 V. c. 29, s. 30.

31. After the delivery of the statement of defence where the plaintiff's claim is disputed, or after the time for delivery of defence in all other cases where it is desired to try the action otherwise than at the ordinary sittings of the Court of King's Bench, either party may apply to a Judge or local Judge who has the power to try the action to fix a day for the trial thereof, and the said Judge or local Judge shall give an appointment fixing the day and place of trial and on the day fixed, or on such other day to which the trial may be adjourned, shall proceed to try the action, and all questions which arise therein or which are necessary to be tried, to completely dispose of the action and to adjust the rights and liabilities of the persons appearing before him or upon whom the notice of trial has been served, and at the trial shall take all accounts, make all inquiries and give all directions, and do all things necessary to try and otherwise finally dispose of the action and of all matters, questions and accounts arising in the action or at the trial, and to adjust the rights and liabilities of and give all necessary relief to all parties to the action or who have been served with the notice of trial, and shall embody all the results in the judgment;

(a). The Judge or local Judge who tries the action may order that the estate or interest charged Provided that no such lien shall exist under this Act for any claim under the sum of twenty dollars.

with the lien may be sold, and when, by the judgment, a sale is directed of the estate or interest charged with the lien, the Judge or local Judge who tries the action may direct the sale to take place at any time after judgment, allowing, however, a reasonable time for advertising such sale;

(b). The Judge or local Judge who tries the action may also direct the sale of any materials and authorize the removal thereof;

(c). Any lien-holder, who has not proved his claim at the trial of any action to enforce a lien, on application to the Judge or local Judge who tried the action and on such terms as to costs and otherwise as may be just, may be let in to prove his claim at any time before the amount realized in the action for the satisfaction of liens has been distributed; and where such claim is proved and allowed, the Judge or local Judge shall amend the judgment so as to include such claim therein;

(d). When a sale is had the Judge or local Judge with whose approbation the lands are sold shall make a report on sale and therein direct to whom the moneys in Court shall be paid, and may add to the claim of the person conducting the sale his actual disbursements incurred in connection therewith; and where sufficient to satisfy the judgment and costs is not realized from the sale, he shall certify the amount of the deficiency and the names of the persons, with their amounts, who are entitled to recover the same, and the persons by the judgment adjudged to pay the same, and such former persons shall be entitled to enforce the same by execution or otherwise as on a judgment of the Court;

(e). Any lien-holder for an amount not exceeding one hundred dollars, or any lien-holder not a party to the action, may attend in person at the trial of an action to enforce a lien, and on any proceedings in such action, or may be represented thereat or thereon by a solicitor or by an agent who is not a solicitor. 61 V. c. 29, s. 31.

32. The party obtaining an appointment fixing the day and place of trial shall, at least eight clear days before the day fixed for the trial, serve a notice of trial, which may be according to Form No. 10 in Schedule A to this Act, upon the solicitors for the defendants who appear by solicitors, and on all lien-holders known to him, who have registered their liens as required by this Act, and on all other persons having any registered charges, incumbrance or claims on the said lands, who are not parties or who, being parties, appear personally in the said action; and such service shall be personal, unless otherwise directed by the Judge or local Judge who is to try the case, who may, in lieu of personal service, direct in what manner the notice of trial may be served. 61 V. c. 29, s. 32.

33. Where no more than one action is brought to realize liens in respect of the same property, a Judge or local Judge, having power to try such actions, may, on the application of any party to any one of such actions, or on the application of any other person interested, consolidate all such actions into one action, and may give the conduct of the consolidated action to any plaintiff in his discretion. 61 V. c. 29, s. 33.

34. Any lien-holder entitled to the benefit of the action may apply for the carriage of the proceedings, and the Judge or local Judge, having power to try the action, may thereupon make an order giving such lien-holder the carriage of the proceedings, and such lien-holder shall for all purposes thereafter be the plaintiff in the action. 61 V. c. 29, s. 34.

35. In all actions where the total amount of the claims of the plaintiff and other persons claiming liens is one hundred dollars or less, the said judgment shall be final, binding and without appeal, except that upon application, within fourteen days after judgment is pronounced, to the Judge or local Judge who tried the same, he may grant a new trial. 61 V. c. 29, s. 35.

36. In all actions where the total amount of the claims of the plaintiff and other persons claiming liens is more than one hundred dollars, any party affected thereby may appeal therefrom to the Court of King's Bench in banc, whose judgment shall be final and binding, and no appeal shall lie therefrom. The procedure upon appeal from the judgment of a local Judge shall be the same as upon appeal from a judgment of a Judge. 61 V. c. 29, s. 36.

37. The costs of the action awarded in any action under this Act, by the Judge or local Judge trying the action, to the plaintiffs and successful lien-holders, shall not exceed in the aggregate an amount equal to twenty-five per cent. of the amount of the judgment besides actual disbursements, and shall be in addition to the amount of the judgment, and shall be apportioned and borne in such proportion as the Judge or local Judge who tries the action may direct. 61 V. c. 29, s. 37.

38. Where the costs are awarded against the plaintiff or other persons claiming the lien, such costs shall not exceed an amount in the aggregate equal to twenty-five per cent. of the claim of the plaintiff and other claimants, besides actual disbursements, and shall be apportioned and borne as the Judge or local Judge may direct. 61 V. c. 29, s. 38.

39. In case the least expensive course is not taken by a plaintiff under this Act, the costs allowed to the solicitor shall in no case exceed what would have been incurred if the least expensive course had been taken. 61 V. c. 29, s. 39.

40. The costs of and incidental to all applications and orders made under this Act, and not otherwise provided for, shall be in the discretion of the Judge or local Judge to or by whom the application or order is made;

(a). Where a lien is discharged or vacated under the twenty-fourth section of this Act, or when in an action judgment is given in favor of or against a claim for a lien, in addition to the costs of an action the Judge or local Judge may allow a reasonable amount for costs of drawing and registering the lien or for vacating the registration thereof. 61 V. c. 29, s. 40.

41. In actions tried by a local Judge, the local Judge who tries the action shall, where money has been paid into Court and the time for payment out arrives, forward a requisition for cheques with a certified copy of his judgment, and (when one is made) of the report on sale, to the accountant of the Court of King's Bench, who shall, upon receiving the said requisition and copy of the judgment and report (if any) make out and return to the said local Judge cheques for the amounts payable to the persons specified in the requisition, and the said local Judge on receipt of said cheques shall distribute them to the persons entitled. 61 V. c. 29, s. 41.

42. No fees shall be payable on any cheques or proceedings to pay money into Court or obtain money out of Court in respect of a claim of lien, but sufficient postage stamps to prepay a return registered letter shall be enclosed with every requisition for cheques. 61 V. c. 29, s. 42, part.

43. All judgments in favor of lien-holders shall adjudge that the person or persons personally liable for the amount of the judgment shall pay any deficiency which may remain after sale of the property adjudged to be sold; and whenever on a sale of any property to realize a lien under this Act, sufficient to satisfy the judgment and costs is not realized therefrom, the deficiency may be recovered against the property of such person or persons by the usual process of the Court. 61 V. c. 29, s. 43.

44. Whenever in an action brought under the provisions of this Act any claimant shall fail for any reason to establish a valid lien, he may nevertheless recover therein a personal judgment against the party or parties to the action for such sum or sums as may appear to be due to him from him or them and which he might recover in an action in contract against such party or parties. 61 V. c. 29, s. 44.

FORMS.

45. The forms in the schedule hereto, or forms similar thereto or to the like effect, may be adopted in all proceedings under this Act. 61 V. c. 29, s. 45.

AMENDMENT

AN ACT TO AMEND "THE MECHANICS' AND WAGE EARNERS' LIEN ACT."

(Assented to February 15th, 1913.)

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, enacts as follows:—

1. Sections 27 to 45, both inclusive, of "The Mechanics' and Wage Earners' Lien Act," being chapter 110 of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba, 1902, as amended by chapter 28 of 7 and 8 Edward VII, are hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

27. A lien created by this Act, whatever the amount thereof, may be realized by action in the County Court of the judicial division in which the property affected by the lien is situated, according to the ordinary procedure of such court except where the same is varied by this Act.

28. A writ of summons shall not be issued, but the action shall be commenced by filing in the office of the court a statement of claim, giving in plain and ordinary language the grounds and particulars of the claim.

29. The statement of claim and every copy thereof served shall contain or have indorsed upon it a notice giving the name and address of the solicitor who issues the same or of the plaintiff, if issued by the plaintiff in person, and the office in which and the time within which the statement of defence is to be filed.

30. A defendant may, within sixteen days after being served with the statement of claim, file in the office of the court a statement of defence showing clearly and concisely the nature of his defence, and serve on the plaintiff or his solicitor a copy thereof, and if he fail to do so he shall, unless otherwise ordered by a judge, be precluded from disputing the plaintiff's claim and right to a lien, and the plaintiff shall have the right to sign interlocutory judgment against the defendant in a manner similar to the signing of such judgment in an action in the King's Bench.

(a) The defendant may, in a proper case, be allowed in to defend by order of the judge upon such terms as he shall think just.

31. The statement of defence, and the copy thereof served, shall contain or have indorsed upon it a notice giving the name and address of the solicitor who files the same, or of the defendant if filed by the defendant in person.

32. It shall not be necessary to make any lien holders parties defendant to the action, but all lien-holders served with the notice of trial shall for all purposes be treated as if they were parties to the action.

Any number of lien-holders claiming liens on the same property may join in an action, and any action brought by a lien-holder shall be taken to be brought on behalf of all other lien-holders on the property in question.

34. After the filing and service of the statement of defence, or after the time for filing and serving the same, if none is filed and served, upon application to a judge by any party to the action, he shall give an appointment, fixing a time and place for the trial of the action, which time may be the date of the ordinary sittings of the court or otherwise.

35. The party obtaining such appointment shall, at least eight clear days before the day fixed for the trial (unless the judge directs that a shorter notice may be given), serve a notice of trial, which may be according to form No. 10 in schedule A to this Act, upon the solicitors for the parties who appear by solicitors, and on all lien-holders known to him who have registered their liens as required by this Act, and on all other persons having any registered charges, incumbrances or claims on the property affected by the lien, who are not parties or who, being parties, appear personally in the said action; and such service shall be personal, unless otherwise directed by the judge, who may, in lieu of personal service, direct in what manner the notice of trial may be served.

36. Every lien-holder not already a plaintiff in the action shall, within six days after being served with the notice of trial, file in the office of the court a statement showing the grounds and particulars

of his claim, and, if he fail to do so, he shall, unless otherwise ordered by the judge, be precluded from asserting his lien.

37. On the day fixed for trial, or on such other day to which the trial may be adjourned, the judge shall proceed to try the action, and all questions which arise therein or which are necessary to be tried, to completely dispose of the action and to adjust the rights and liabilities of the persons appearing before him or upon whom the notice of trial has been served, and at the trial shall take all accounts, make all inquiries and give all directions, and do all things necessary to try and otherwise finally dispose of the action and of all matters, questions and accounts arising in the action or at the trial, and to adjust the rights and liabilities of and give all necessary relief to all parties to the action or who have been served with the notice of trial, and shall embody all the results in the judgment.

38. (a) The judge may, in the judgment, order that the estate or interest charged with the lien may be sold, and may direct the sale to take place at any time after judgment, allowing, however, a reasonable time for advertising such sale;

(b) The judge may also direct the sale of any materials and authorize the removal thereof.

39. When a sale is had, the moneys arising therefrom shall be paid into court to the credit of the action, and the judge shall make a report on sale and therein direct to whom the moneys in court shall be paid, and may add to the claim of the person conducting the sale his actual disbursements incurred in connection therewith; and, where sufficient to satisfy the judgment and costs is not realized from the sale, he shall certify the total amount of the deficiency and the proportion hereof falling upon each person entitled to recover, and the persons by the judgment adjudged to pay the same;

(a) The judge may make all necessary orders for the completion of the sale, and for vesting the property in the purchaser.

40. All judgments in favor of lien-holders shall adjudge that the person or persons personally liable for the amount of the judgment shall pay any deficiency which may remain after sale of the property adjudged to be sold; and, whenever on such sale sufficient to satisfy the judgment and costs is not realized therefrom, the deficiency may be recovered against the property of such person or persons by the usual process of the court.

41. Whenever any claimant shall fail for any reason to establish a valid lien, he may nevertheless recover in the action a personal judgment against the party or parties to the action for such sums as may appear to be due to him and which he might recover in an action in contract against such party or parties.

42. Any lien-holder, who has not proved his claim at the trial, may, on application to the judge who tried the action and on such terms as to costs and otherwise as may be just, be let in to prove his claim at any time before the amount realized in the action has been distributed; and, where such claim is proved and allowed, the judge shall amend the judgment so as to include such claim therein.

43. Where more than one action is brought to realize liens in respect of the same property, a judge may, on the application of any party to any one of such actions, or on the application of any other person interested, consolidate such actions into one action, and may give the conduct of the consolidated action to any plaintiff in his discretion.

44. The judge, on the application of any lien-holder entitled to the benefit of the action, may make an order giving such lien-holder the carriage of the proceedings, and such lien-holder shall thereafter for all purposes be deemed to be the plaintiff in the action.

45. In actions where the total amount of the claims of the plaintiff and all other persons claiming liens is one hundred dollars or less, the judgment at the trial shall be final, binding and without appeal, except that, upon application within fourteen days after judgment is pronounced, the judge who tried the action may grant a new trial.

46. In actions, where the total amount of the claims of the plaintiff and all other persons claiming liens exceeds one hundred dollars, any person affected by the judgment may appeal therefrom to the Court of Appeal, whose judgment shall be final and binding, and no appeal shall be therefrom. The procedure on such appeal shall be the same as in ordinary cases of appeal from the County Court.

47. The costs of the action awarded by the judge trying the action shall not exceed in the aggregate an amount equal to twenty-five per cent. of the amount of the judgment, besides actual disbursements, and shall be in addition to the amount of the judgment, and shall be apportioned and borne as the judge may direct.

48. When the costs are awarded against the plaintiff or other persons claiming liens, such costs shall not exceed in the aggregate an amount equal to twenty-five per cent. of the claim of the plaintiff and other claimants, besides actual disbursements, and shall be apportioned and borne as the judge may direct.

49. Counsel fees shall not be deemed disbursements under the next two preceding sections.

50. If the least expensive course is not taken by a party under this Act, the costs allowed to him shall in no case exceed what would have been incurred if the least expensive course had been taken.

51. The costs of and incidental to all applications and orders made under this Act, and not otherwise provided for, shall be in the discretion of the judge to whom the application, or by whom the order, is made.

52. Where a lien is discharged or vacated under section 24 of this Act, or when in an action judgment is given in favor of or against a claim for a lien, the judge may allow a reasonable amount for costs of drawing and registering the lien or for vacating the registration thereof.

53. No fees shall be payable on any cheques or proceedings to pay money into court or obtain money out of court in respect of a claim of lien, but sufficient postage stamps to prepay a return registered letter shall be enclosed with every requisition for cheques.

54. In any action brought in the County Court of the Judicial Division of Winnipeg, a judge of the said court may refer the action to the referee in chambers of the Court of King's Bench, who thereupon shall have the same powers and jurisdiction to hear and dispose of the action and all matters and

questions therein involved as a judge would have under this Act, and his judgment shall be subject to the same right of appeal, but the action shall continue to be an action in the County Court, and the proceedings shall be initiated and taken therein, and in all other respects such proceedings shall be the same as if the action had not been so referred.

55. In any case not satisfactorily covered by the procedure provided for by this Act or by the ordinary procedure of the County Court, the practice and procedure of the Court of King's Bench may be adopted and applied.

56. The forms in the schedule hereto, or forms similar or to the like effect, may be adopted in all proceedings under this Act.

2. Section 13 of said chapter 110 of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba, 1902, is hereby amended by striking out from the first paragraph thereof all the words after the word "to" in the fourth line of said section, and by substituting therefor the words "a judge."

3. Sub-section (a) of said section 13 is hereby amended by striking out the words "court, judge or local" in the first line thereof.

4. Section 17 of said chapter 110 is hereby amended by the striking out the words "the court, judge or local judge who has power to try an action under this Act" in the fifth and sixth lines thereof, and by substituting therefor the words "a judge."

5. Sub-section (a) of section 24 of said chapter 110, as amended by section 3 of chapter 28 of 7 and 8 Edward vii, is hereby further amended by striking out the words "the court, judge or local judge or judge of the County Court" in the first line thereof and by substituting therefor the words, "a judge."

6. Sub-section (b) of said section 24, as amended by said section 3 of said chapter 28, is hereby further amended by striking out the words "court or such judge or local judge or judge of the County Court" in the first line thereof, and by substituting therefor the word "judge."

7. Section 26 of said chapter 110, as amended by said section 3 of said chapter 28, is hereby further amended by striking out all the words before the word "may" in the second line thereof, and by substituting therefor the words "a judge."

8. Section 2 of said chapter 110 is hereby amended by adding thereto the following paragraph:—

(g) The expression "judge" means a judge of the County Court of the judicial division in which the property affected by a lien is situated.

9. Any actions to enforce liens, pending in the Court of King's Bench when this Act comes into force, as it has been proceeded with as if this Act had not been passed.

10. Form 5 of the schedule of the said Act is hereby repealed.

11. Section 21 of the said Act is hereby amended by striking out all the words after the word "thereof" in the fourth line thereof.

A DIGEST OF THE MANITOBA FACTORIES ACT

An Act for the Protection of Persons Employed in Factories

The provincial Legislature of Manitoba has kept a constant watch on the growth of manufacturing in the Province and has been careful to enact, from time to time, such laws as shall adequately protect the worker. Foremost among these is the Factories Act which is exceedingly comprehensive in its scope and covers practically all possible eventualities arising out of employment in factories and workshops.

In its general provisions it deals with sanitation, hours of labor, the employment of women and young persons, protection of the person from accident, the prevention of fire and the general well-being of all wage earners.

In its form it follows generally the modern legislation of more settled countries, such modifications as are in the nature of a relaxation of the stringency found elsewhere being designed to meet conditions, to ignore which would be to inflict hardship as much on the worker as on the employer.

Under the Act the appointment of inspectors to see that it is efficiently worked is made a prominent feature and the Act is notable in that it contains a clause by which breaches of the law may be reported privately to the inspectors without the name of the informant being subsequently disclosed to his disadvantage. No doubt as there is further industrial development in the West amendment will be necessary, as it has been from time to time in the past, but as regards present conditions it meets with the approval of all whom it affects.

The Act is somewhat lengthy and a summary of its most important features is appended as being of more general use to the community than the full text of the measure.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING FEMALE EMPLOYEES.

It shall not be lawful for a young girl or woman to be employed for more than nine hours in one day, nor more than fifty-four hours in any one week, unless a different apportionment of hours of labor per day has been made for the sole purpose of giving a shorter day's work on Saturday.

In every factory the employer shall allow every young girl and woman therein employed not less than one hour at noon of each day for meals, but such hour shall not be counted as part of the time herein limited with respect to the employment of young girls and women.

If the inspector so indicates in writing, the employer shall not allow any young girl or woman to take meals in any room wherein any manufacturing process is then being carried on. And if the inspector so directs in writing, the employer shall, at his own expense, provide a suitable room or place in the factory, or in connection therewith, for the purpose of a dining and eating room for the persons employed in the factory.

OVERTIME EXEMPTIONS.

No woman or young girl shall be employed before the hours of seven o'clock in the morning nor after the hour of ten o'clock in the evening; and

The hours of labor for women and young girls shall not be more than twelve and a half in any one day, nor more than seventy-two in any one week; and

Such exemptions shall not comprise more than thirty-six days, in the whole, in any twelve months; and in reckoning such period of thirty-six days every day on which any young girl or woman has been employed overtime shall be taken into account; and

During the continuance of such exemption, there shall, in addition to the hour for the noonday meal provided for by the eleventh section of this Act, be allowed to every woman and young girl so employed in the factory on any day to an hour later than seven of the clock in the afternoon, not less than forty-five minutes for another or evening meal, between five and eight of the clock in the afternoon.

A young girl shall not be allowed to clean any part of the machine in a factory while the same is in motion by the aid of steam, water or other mechanical power.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN FORBIDDEN.

No child or children shall be employed in any factory.

A factory in which the provisions of this section are not complied with by the employer shall be deemed to be kept unlawfully so that the health of any child therein employed is likely to be permanently injured, and such employer shall, because thereof, be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of the provisions of this Act.

The expression "child" means a male person under the age of fourteen years and a female person under the age of fifteen years.

The expression "young girl" means a girl of the age of sixteen years or upwards and under the age of eighteen years.

The expression "woman" means a woman of eighteen years of age or upwards.

NOTIFY THE INSPECTOR.

It is the duty of the Factory Inspector to post various notices in the factories, including:

A notice of the name and address of the inspector, with a notice warning employees or others who may become aware of any contravention of this Act to communicate direct with the Inspector in confidence, and the inspector receiving such information shall not divulge the name of the informant.



FREE PRESS BUILDING.
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DOMINION LABOR LAWS

ALIEN LABOR ACT

AN ACT RESPECTING THE IMPORTATION AND EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS

1. This act may be cited as the "Alien Labor Act."

2. It shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership or corporation, in any manner to prepay the transportation or immigration of any alien or foreigner in Canada, under contract or agreement, parole or special, express or implied, made previous to the importation or immigration of such alien or foreigner, to perform labor or service of any kind in Canada.

3. For every violation of any of the provisions of the last preceding section, the person, partnership, company or corporation violating it by knowingly assisting, encouraging or soliciting the immigration or importation of any alien or foreigner in Canada to perform labor or service of any kind under a contract or agreement, expressed or implied, parole or special, with such alien or foreigner becoming a resident in or a citizen of Canada, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and not less than fifty dollars.

4. The sum so forfeited may, with the written consent of any judge of the court in which the action is intended to be brought, be sued for and recovered as a debt by any person who first brings his action therefor in any court or competent jurisdiction in which debts of like amount are now recovered.

5. Such sum may also, with the written consent, be obtained *ex parte*, of the Attorney General of the province in which the prosecution is had, or of a judge of a superior or county court, be recovered upon summary conviction before any judge of a county court, being a justice of the peace or any judge of the sessions of the peace, recorder, police magistrate, or stipendiary magistrate, or any functionary, tribunal or person invested by the proper legislative authority with power to do alone such acts as are usually required to be done by two or more justices of the peace, and, when recovered, shall be paid to the Minister of Finance.

6. Separate proceedings may be instituted for each alien or foreigner who is a party to such contract or agreement.

7. All contracts or agreements, expressed or implied, parole or special, made by and between any person, company, partnership or corporation and any alien or foreigner, to perform labor or service, or having reference to the performance of labor, or service by any person in Canada, previous to the immigration or importation into Canada of the person whose labor or service is contracted for, shall be void and of no effect.

8. The master of any vessel who knowingly brings into Canada on such vessel and lands or permits to be landed, from any foreign port or place, any alien, laborer, mechanic or artisan who, previous to embarkment on such vessel, had entered into contract or agreement, parole or special, express or implied, to perform labor or service in Canada, shall be deemed guilty of an indictable offense and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars for each alien, laborer, mechanic or artisan so brought or landed, and may also be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months.

9. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as,—

(a). To prevent any citizen or subject of any foreign country, temporarily residing in Canada either in private or official capacity, from engaging, under contract or otherwise, persons not residents or citizens of Canada, to act as private secretaries, servants or domestics for such foreigner temporarily residing in Canada.

(b). To prevent any person, partnership, company or corporation from engaging under contract or agreement, skilled workmen in foreign countries to perform labor in Canada in or upon any new industry not at present established in Canada; provided that skilled labor for that purpose cannot be otherwise obtained.

(c). Applying to professional actors, artists, lecturers or singers, or to persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants; or,

(d). Prohibiting any person from assisting any member of his family, or any relative, to migrate from any foreign country to Canada for the purpose of settlement in Canada.

10. The Attorney General of Canada, in case he shall be satisfied that an immigrant has been allowed to land in Canada contrary to the prohibition of this Act, may cause such immigrant, within the period of one year after landing or entry, to be taken into custody and returned to the country whence he came, at the expense of the owner of the importing vessel, or, if he entered from an adjoining country, at the expense of the person, partnership, company or corporation assisting, encouraging or soliciting the importation or immigration of such immigrant under contract contrary to the provisions of this Act.

11. The Minister of Finance may pay to any informer who furnishes original information that the law has been violated such a share not exceeding fifty per centum of the penalties recovered as he deems reasonable and just, where it appears that the recovery was had in consequence of the information thus furnished.

12. It shall be deemed a violation of this act for any person, partnership, company or corporation to assist or encourage the importation or immigration of any person who resides in, or is a citizen of any foreign country to which this Act applies, by promise of employment through advertisements printed or published in such foreign country.

2. Any person coming to this country in consequence of such an advertisement shall be treated as coming under a contract as contemplated by this Act, and the penalties of this Act imposed shall be applicable in such case: Provided that this section shall not apply to skilled labor not obtainable in Canada, as hereinbefore specified.

13. This Act shall apply only to the importation or immigration of such persons as reside in or are citizens of such foreign countries as have enacted and retained in force, or as enact or retain in force laws or ordinances applying to Canada of a character similar to this Act.

14. Evidence of any such law or ordinance of a foreign country may be given by the prohibition of a copy thereof purporting to be,—

(a) Printed by the government printer or at the government printing office of such foreign country, or contained in a volume of laws or ordinances of such country purporting to be so printed; or.

(b) Certified to be true by some officer of state or such foreign country who also certifies that he is the custodian of the original of such laws or ordinance, in which case no proof shall be required of the handwriting or official position of the person so certifying.

15. Nothing in this Act shall affect the exercise of the powers of the Government of Canada or of any province in connection with the promotion or immigration.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

AN ACT TO AID IN THE PREVENTION AND SETTLEMENT OF STRIKERS AND LOCK-OUTS IN MINES AND INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH PUBLIC UTILITIES.

(Assented to 22nd March, 1907.)

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

1. This Act may be cited as The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

PRELIMINARY.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Minister" means the Minister of Labour;

(b) "department" means the Department of Labour;

(c) "employer" means any person, company or corporation employing ten or more persons and owning or operating any mining property, agency of transportation or communication, or public service utility, including, except as hereinafter provided, railways, whether operated by steam, electricity or other motive power, steamships, telegraph and telephone lines, gas, electric light, water and power works;

(d) "employee" means any person employed by an employer to do any skilled or unskilled manual or clerical work for hire or reward in any industry to which this Act applies;

(e) "dispute" or "industrial dispute" means any dispute or difference between an employer and one or more of his employees, as to matters or things affecting or relating to work done or to be done by him or them, or as to the privileges, rights and duties of employers or employees (not involving any such violation thereof as constitutes an indictable offence); and, without limiting the general nature of the above definition, includes all matters relating to—

- (1) the wages allowance or other remuneration of employees, or the price paid or to be paid in respect of employment;
- (2) the hours of employment, sex, age, qualification or status of employees, and the mode, terms and conditions of employment;
- (3) the employment of children or any person or persons or class of persons, or the dismissal of or refusal to employ any particular person or persons or class of persons;
- (4) claims on the part of an employer or any employee as to whether and, if so, under what circumstances, preference of employment should or should not be given to one class over another of persons being or not being members of labor or other organizations, British subjects or aliens;
- (5) materials supplied and alleged to be bad, unfit or unsuitable, or damage alleged to have been done to work;
- (6) any established custom or usage, either generally or in the particular district affected;
- (7) the interpretation of an agreement or a clause thereof;

(f) "lockout" (without limiting the nature of its meaning) means a closing of a place of employment, or a suspension of work, or a refusal by an employer to continue to employ any number of his employees in consequence of a dispute, done with a view to compelling his employees, or to aid another employer in compelling his employees, to accept terms of employment;

(g) "strike" or "to go on strike" (without limiting the nature of its meaning) means the cessation of work by a body of employees acting in combination, or a concerted refusal or a refusal under a common understanding of any number of employees to continue to work for an employer, in consequence of a dispute, done as a means of compelling their employer, or to aid other employees in compelling their employer, to accept terms of employment;

(h) "board" means a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established under the provisions of this Act;

(i) "application" means an application for the appointment of a Board under the provisions of this Act;

(j) "Registrar" means the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under this Act;

(k) "prescribed" means prescribed by this Act, or by any rules or regulations made thereunder;

(l) "trade union" or "union" means any organization of employees formed for the purpose of regulating relations between employers and employees.

Administration.

3. The Minister of Labour shall have the general administration of this Act.

4. The Governor in Council shall appoint a Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, who shall have the powers to perform the duties prescribed.

5. The office of Registrar may be held either separately or in conjunction with any other office in the public service, and in the latter case the Registrar may, if the Governor in Council thinks fit, be appointed, not by name, but by reference to such other office, whereupon the person who for the time being holds such office, or performs its duties, shall by virtue thereof be the Registrar.

BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION.

Constitution of Boards.

6. Wherever any dispute exists between an employer and any of his employees, and the parties thereto are unable to adjust it, either of the parties to the dispute may make application to the Minister for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to which Board the dispute may be referred under the provisions of this Act: Provided, however, that, in the case of a dispute between a conciliation and investigation, under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and railway company and its employees, such dispute may be referred, for the purpose of conciliation and investigation, under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act.

7. Whenever, under this Act, an application is made in due form for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, and such application does not relate to a dispute which is the subject of a reference under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act, the Minister, whose decision for such purpose shall be final, shall, within fifteen days from the date at which the application is received, establish such Board under his hand and seal of office, if satisfied that the provisions of this Act apply.

8. Every Board shall consist of three members who shall be appointed by the Minister.

9. Of the three members of the Board one shall be appointed on the recommendation of the employer and one on the recommendation of the employees (the parties to the dispute), and the third on the recommendation of the members so chosen.

10. For the purposes of appointment of the members of the Board, the following provisions shall apply:—

1. Each party to the dispute may, at the time of making application or within five days after being requested so to do by the Minister, recommend the name of one person who is willing and ready to act as a member of the Board, and the Minister shall appoint such person a member of the Board.

2. If either of the parties fails or neglects to duly make any recommendation within the said period, or such extension thereof as the Minister, on cause shown, grants, the Minister shall, as soon thereafter as possible, appoint a fit person to be a member of the Board; and such member shall be deemed to be appointed on the recommendation of the said party.

3. The members chosen on the recommendation of the parties may, within five days after their appointment, recommend the name of one person who is willing and ready to act as a third member of the Board, and the Minister shall appoint such person a member of the Board.

4. If the members chosen on the recommendation of the parties fail or neglect to duly make any recommendation within the said period, or such extension thereof as the Minister, on cause shown, grants, the Minister shall, as soon thereafter as possible, appoint a fit person to be a third member of the Board, and such member shall be deemed to be appointed on the recommendation of the two other members of the Board.

5. The third member shall be the Chairman of the Board.

6. As soon as possible after the full Board has been appointed by the Minister, the Registrar shall notify the parties of the names of the members of the Board and the chairman thereof, and such notification shall be final and conclusive for all purposes.

7. Every member of a Board shall hold office from the time of his appointment until the report of the Board is signed and transmitted to the Minister.

11. No person shall act as a member of a Board who has any direct pecuniary interest in the issue of a dispute referred to such Board.

12. Every vacancy in the membership of a Board shall be supplied in the same manner as in the case of the original appointment of every person appointed.

13. Before entering upon the exercise of the functions of their office the members of a Board, including the chairman, shall make oath or affirmation before a justice of the peace that they will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of their office, and also that, except in the discharge of their duties, they will not disclose to any person any of the evidence or other matter brought before the Board.

14. The department may provide the Board with a secretary, stenographer, or such other clerical assistance as to the Minister appears necessary for the efficient carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

Procedure for Reference of Disputes to Boards.

15. For the purpose of determining the manner in which, and the persons by whom, an application for the appointment of a Board is to be made, the following provisions shall apply:—

1. The application shall be made in writing in the prescribed form, and shall be in substance a request to the Minister to appoint a Board to which the existing dispute may be referred under the provisions of this Act.

2. The application shall be accompanied by—

(a) A statement setting forth—

(1) the parties to the dispute;

(2) the nature and cause of the dispute, including any claims or demands made by either party upon the other, to which exception is taken;

(3) an approximate estimate of the number of persons affected or likely to be affected by the dispute;

(4) the efforts made by the parties themselves to adjust the dispute;

and—

(b) A statutory declaration setting forth that, failing an adjustment of the dispute or a reference thereof by the Minister to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Act, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarant, a lockout or strike, as the case may be, will be declared, and that the necessary authority to declare such lockout or strike has been obtained.

3. The application may mention the name of a person who is willing and ready and desires to act as a member of the Board representing the party or parties making the application.

16. The application and the declaration accompanying it—

(1) if made by an employer, an incorporated company or corporation, shall be signed by some one of its duly authorized managers or other principal executive officers;

(2) if made by an employer other than an incorporated company or corporation, shall be signed by the employer himself in case he is an individual, or a majority of the partners or members in case of a partnership firm or association;

(3) if made by employees members of a trade union, shall be signed by two of its officers duly authorized by a majority vote of the members of the union, or by a vote taken by ballot of the members of the union present at a meeting called on not less than three days' notice for the purpose of discussing the question;

(4) if made by employees some or all of whom are not members of a trade union, shall be signed by two of their number duly authorized by a majority vote taken by ballot of the employees present at a meeting called on not less than three days' notice for the purpose of discussing the question.

17. Every application for the appointment of a Board shall be transmitted by post by registered letter addressed to the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, Department of Labour, Ottawa, and the date of the receipt of such registered letter at the department shall be regarded as the date of the receipt of such application.

18. In every case where an application is made for the appointment of a Board the party making application shall, at the time of transmitting it to the Registrar, also transmit by registered letter to the other party to the dispute, or by personal delivery, a copy of the application and of the accompanying statement and declaration.

19. Upon receipt by either party to a dispute of a copy of the application for the appointment of a Board such party shall, without delay, prepare a statement in reply to the application and transmit it by registered letter, or by personal delivery, to the Registrar and to the party making the application.

20. Copies of applications or statements in reply thereto, to be transmitted to the other party under any of the preceding sections where the other party is—

(1) An employer, an incorporated company or corporation, shall be sent to the manager or other principal executive officer of the company or corporation;

(2) an employer other than an incorporated company or corporation, shall be sent to the employer himself or to the employer in the name of the business or firm as commonly known;

(3) composed of employees, members of a trade union, shall be sent to the president and secretary of such union;

(4) composed of employees some or all of whom are not members of a trade union,—

(a) Where some of the employees are members of a trade union, shall be sent to the president and secretary of the union as representing the employees belonging to the union; also

(b) Where some of the employees are not members of a trade union and there are no persons authorized to represent such employees, shall be sent to ten of their number;

(c) Where, under paragraph (4) of section 16, two persons have been authorized to make an application, shall be sent to such two persons.

21. Any dispute may be referred to a Board by application in that behalf made in due form by any party thereto; provided that no dispute shall be the subject of reference to a Board under this Act in any case in which the employees affected by the dispute are fewer than ten.

22. Upon the appointment of the Board the Registrar shall forward to the chairman a copy of the application for the appointment of such Board, and of its accompanying statement and declaration, and of the statement in reply, and the Board shall forthwith proceed to deal with the matters referred to in these documents.

23. In every case where a dispute is duly referred to a Board it shall be the duty of the Board to endeavor to bring about a settlement of the dispute, and to this end the Board shall, in such manner as it thinks fit, expeditiously and carefully inquire into the dispute and all matters affecting the merits thereof and the right settlement thereof. In the course of such inquiry the Board may make all such suggestions and do all such things as it deems right and proper for inducing the parties to come to a fair and amicable settlement of the dispute, and may adjourn the proceedings for any period the Board thinks reasonable to allow the parties to agree upon terms of settlement.

24. If a settlement of the dispute is arrived at by the parties during the course of its reference to the Board, a memorandum of the settlement shall be drawn up by the Board and signed by the parties, and shall, if the parties so agree, be binding as if made a recommendation by the Board under section 62 of this Act, and a copy thereof with a report upon the proceedings shall be forwarded to the Minister.

25. If a settlement of the dispute is not arrived at during the course of its reference to the Board, the Board shall make a full report thereon to the Minister, which report shall set forth the various proceedings and steps taken by the Board for the purpose of fully and carefully ascertaining all the facts and circumstances, and shall also set forth such facts and circumstances, and its findings therefrom, including the cause of the dispute and the Board's recommendation for the settlement of the dispute according to the merits and substantial justice of the case.

26. The Board's recommendations shall deal with each item of the dispute and shall state in plain terms, and availing as far as possible all technicalities, what in the Board's opinion ought or ought not to be done by the respective parties concerned. Wherever it appears to the Board expedient so to do, its recommendation shall also state the period during which the proposed settlement should continue in force, and the date from which it should commence.

27. The Board's report and recommendation shall be made to the Minister in writing, and shall be signed by such of the members as concur therein, and shall be transmitted by the chairman by registered letter to the Registrar as soon as practicable after the reference of the dispute to the Board; and in the same manner a minority report may be made by any dissenting member of the Board.

28. Upon receipt of the Board's report the Minister shall forthwith cause the report to be filed in the office of the Registrar and a copy thereof to be sent free of charge to the parties to the dispute, and to the representative of any newspaper published in Canada who applies therefor, and the Minister may distribute copies of the report, and of any minority report, in such manner as to him seems most desirable as a means of securing a compliance with the Board's recommendation. The Registrar shall, upon application, supply certified copies for a prescribed fee, to persons other than those mentioned in this section.

29. For the information of Parliament and the public, the report and recommendation of the Board, and any minority report, shall, without delay, be published in the Labour Gazette, and be included in the annual report of the Department of Labour to the Governor General.

30. For the purpose of its inquiry the Board shall have all the powers of summoning before it, and enforcing the attendance of witnesses, of administering oaths, and of requiring witnesses to give evidence on oath or on solemn affirmation (if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters) and to produce such books, papers or other documents or things as the Board deems requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which it is inquiring, as is vested in any court of record in civil cases.

31. Any member of the Board may administer an oath, and the Board may accept, admit and call for such evidence as in equity and good conscience it thinks fit, whether strictly legal evidence or not.

32. The summons shall be in the prescribed form, and may require any person to produce before the Board any books, papers or other documents or things in his possession or under his control in any way relating to the proceedings.

33. All books, papers and other documents or things produced before the Board, whether voluntarily or in pursuance to summons, may be inspected by the Board, and also by such parties as the Board allows but the information obtained therefrom shall not, except in so far as the Board deems it expedient, be made public, and such parts of the books, papers or other documents as in the opinion of the Board do not relate to the matter at issue may be sealed up.

34. Any party to the proceedings shall be competent and may be compelled to give evidence as a witness.

35. Every person who is summoned and duly attends as a witness shall be entitled to an allowance for expenses according to the scale for the time being in force with respect to witnesses in civil suits in the superior courts in the province where the inquiry is being conducted.

36. Where a reference has been made to the Board of a dispute between a railway company and its employees, any witness summoned by the Board in connection with the dispute shall be entitled to free transportation over any railway en route when proceeding to the place of meeting of the Board and thereafter returning to his home, and the Board shall furnish to such witness a proper certificate evidencing his right to such free transportation.

36. If any person who has been duly served with such summons and to whom at the same time payment or tender has been made of his reasonable travelling expenses according to the aforesaid scale, fails to duly attend or to duly produce any book, paper or other document or thing as required by his summons, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, unless he shows that there was good and sufficient cause for such failure.

37. If, in any proceedings before the Board, any person wilfully insults any member of the Board or wilfully interrupts the proceedings, or without good cause refuses to give evidence, or is guilty in any other manner of any wilful contempt in the face of the Board, any officer of the Board or any constable may take the person offending into custody and remove him from the precincts of the Board, to be detained in custody until the rising of the Board, and the person so offending shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

38. The Board, or any member thereof, and, on being authorized in writing by the Board, any other person, may without any other warrant than this Act, at any time, enter any building, mine, mine workings, ship, vessel, factory, workshop, place or premises of any kind, wherein, or in respect of which, any industry is carried on or any work is being or has been done or commenced, or any matter or thing is taking place or has taken place, which has been made the subject of a reference to the Board, and inspect and view any work, material, machinery, appliance or article therein, and interrogate any persons in or upon any such building, mine, mine workings, ship, vessel, factory, workshop, place or premises as aforesaid, in respect of or in relation to any matter or thing hereinbefore mentioned, and any person who hinders or obstructs the Board or any such person authorized as aforesaid, in the exercise of any power conferred by this section, shall be guilty of an offence and be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

39. Any party to a reference may be represented before the Board by three or less than three persons designated for the purpose, or by counsel or solicitor where allowed as hereinafter provided.

40. Every party appearing by a representative shall be bound by the acts of such representative.

41. No counsel or solicitor shall be entitled to appear or be heard before the Board, except with the consent of the parties to the dispute, and notwithstanding such consent the Board may decline to allow counsel or solicitors to appear.

42. Persons other than British subjects shall not be allowed to act as members of a Board.

43. If, without good cause shown, any party to proceedings before the Board fails to attend or to be represented, the Board may proceed as if he had duly attended or had been represented.

44. The sittings of the Board shall be held at such time and place as are from time to time fixed by the chairman, after consultation with the other members of the Board, and the parties shall be notified by the chairman as to the time and place at which sittings are to be held: Provided that, so far as practicable, the Board shall sit in the locality within which the subject-matter of the proceeding before it arose.

45. The proceedings of the Board shall be conducted in public; provided that at any such proceedings before it, the Board, on its own motion, or on the application of any of the parties, may direct that the proceedings shall be conducted in private and that all persons other than the parties, their representatives, the officers of the Board, and the witness under examination shall withdraw.

46. The decision of a majority of the members present at a sitting of the Board shall be the decision of the board, and the findings and recommendations of the majority of its members shall be those of the Board.

47. The presence of the chairman and at least one other member of the Board shall be necessary to constitute a sitting of the Board.

48. In case of the absence of any one member from a meeting of the Board the other two members shall not proceed, unless it is shown that the third member has been notified of this meeting in ample time to admit of his attendance.

49. If any member of a Board dies, or becomes incapacitated, or refuses or neglects to act, his successor shall be appointed in the manner provided with respect to the original member of the Board.

50. The Board may at any time dismiss any matter referred to it which it thinks frivolous or trivial.

51. The Board may, with the consent of the Minister, employ competent experts or assessors to examine the books or official reports of either party, and to advise it upon any technical or other material to the investigation, but shall not disclose such reports or the results of such inspection or examination under this section without the consent of both the parties to the dispute.

REMUNERATION AND EXPENSES OF BOARD.

51. The members of a Board while engaged in the adjustment of a dispute shall be remunerated for their services as follows:—

(a) to members other than the chairman—

(i) an allowance of five dollars a day for a time not exceeding three days during which the members may be actually engaged in selecting a third member of the Board;

(ii) an allowance of fifteen dollars for each whole day's sittings of the Board;

(iii) an allowance of seven dollars for each half day's sittings of the Board;

(b) the chairman shall be allowed twenty dollars a day for each whole day's sittings of the Board, and ten dollars a day for each half-day's sittings;

(c) no allowance shall be made to any member of the Board on account of any sitting of the Board which does not exceed half a day, unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the Minister that such meeting of the Board was necessary to the performance of its duties as speedily as possible, and that the causes which prevented a half-day's sitting of the Board were beyond its control.

52. No member of the Board shall accept in addition to his salary as a member of the Board any perquisite or gratuity of any kind, from any corporation, association, partnership or individual in any way interested in any matter or thing before or about to be brought before the Board in accordance with the provisions of this Act. The accepting of such perquisite or gratuity by any member of the Board shall be an offence and shall render such member liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

53. Each member of the Board will be entitled to his actual necessary travelling expenses for each day that he is engaged in travelling from or to his place of residence for the purpose of attending or after having attended a meeting of the Board.

54. All expenses of the Board, including expenses for transportation incurred by the members thereof and by persons under its order in making investigations under this Act, salaries of employees and agents, and fees and mileage to witness shall be allowed and paid upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor, approved by the chairman of the Board, which vouchers shall be forwarded by the chairman to the Minister. The chairman shall also forward to the Minister a certified and detailed statement of the sittings of the Board, and the members present at such sittings.

DUTIES OF THE REGISTRAR.

55. It shall be the duty of the Registrar:—

(a) to receive and register, and, subject to the provisions of this Act, to deal with all applications by employers or employees for a reference to any dispute to a Board, and to at once bring to the Minister's attention every such application;

(b) to conduct such correspondence with the parties and members of Boards as may be necessary to constitute any Board as speedily as possible in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(c) to receive and file all reports and recommendations of Boards, and conduct such correspondence and do such things as may assist in rendering effective the recommendations of the Boards, in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(d) to keep a register in which shall be entered the particulars of all applications, references, reports and recommendations relating to the appointment of a Board, and its proceedings; and to safely keep all applications, statements, reports, recommendations and other documents relating to proceedings before the Board, and, when so required, transmit all or any of such to the Minister;

(e) to supply to any parties, on request, information as to this Act, or any regulations or proceedings thereunder, and also to furnish parties to a dispute and members of the Board with necessary blank forms, forms of summons or other papers or documents required in connection with the effective carrying out of the provisions of this Act;

(f) generally, to do all such things and take all such proceedings as may be required in the performance of his duties prescribed under this Act or any regulations thereunder.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS PRIOR TO AND PENDING A REFERENCE TO A BOARD ILLEGAL.

56. It shall be unlawful for any employer to declare or cause a lockout, or for any employee to go on strike, on account of any dispute prior to or during a reference of such dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of this Act, or prior to or during a reference under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act: Provided that nothing in this Act shall prohibit the suspension or discontinuance of any industry or of the working of any persons therein for any cause not constituting a lockout or strike: Provided also that, except where the parties have entered into an agreement under section 62 of this Act, nothing in this Act shall be held to restrain any employer from declaring a lockout, or any employee from going on strike in respect of any dispute which has been duly referred to a Board and which has been dealt with under section 24 or 25 of this Act, or in respect of any dispute which has been the subject of a reference under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act.

57. Employers and employees shall give at least thirty days' notice of an intended change affecting conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours; and in every case where a dispute has been referred to a Board, until the dispute has been finally dealt with by the Board, neither of the parties nor the employees affected shall alter the conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours, or on account of the dispute do or be concerned in doing, directly or indirectly, anything in the nature of a lockout or strike, or a suspension or discontinuance of employment or work, but the relationship of employer and employee shall continue uninterrupted by the dispute, or anything arising out of the dispute; but if, in the opinion of the Board, either party uses this or any other provision of this Act for the purpose of unjustly maintaining a given condition of affairs through delay, and the Board so reports to the Minister, such party shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to the same penalties as are imposed for a violation of the next preceding section.

58. Any employer declaring or causing a lockout contrary to the provisions of this Act shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars for each day or part of a day that such lockout exists.

59. Any employee who goes on strike contrary to the provisions of this Act shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, for each day or part of a day that such employee is on strike.

60. Any person who incites, encourages or aids in any manner any employer to declare or continue a lockout, or any employee to go or continue on strike contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one thousand dollars.

61. The procedure for enforcing penalties imposed or authorized to be imposed by this Act shall be that prescribed by Part XV. of The Criminal Code relating to summary convictions.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

62. Either party to a dispute which may be referred under this Act to a Board may agree in writing, at any time before or after the Board has made its report and recommendation, to be bound by the recommendation of the Board in the same manner as parties are bound upon an award made pursuant to a reference to arbitration on the order of a court of record; every agreement so to be bound made by one party shall be forwarded to the Registrar who shall communicate it to the other party, and if the other party agrees in like manner to be bound by the recommendation of the Board, then the recommendation shall be made a rule of the said court on the application of either party and shall be enforceable in like manner.

63. In the event of a dispute arising in any industry or trade other than such as may be included under the provisions of this Act, and such dispute threatens to result in a lockout or strike, or has actually resulted in a lockout or strike, either of the parties may agree in writing to allow such dispute to be referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to be constituted under the provisions of this Act.

2. Every agreement to allow such reference shall be forwarded to the Registrar, who shall communicate it to the other party, and if such other party agrees in like manner to allow the dispute to be referred to a Board, the dispute may be so referred as if the industry or trade and the parties were included within the provisions of this Act.

3. From the time that the parties have been notified in writing by the Registrar that in consequence of their mutual agreement to refer the dispute to a Board under the provisions of this Act, the Minister has decided to refer such dispute, the lockout or strike, if in existence, shall forthwith cease, and the provisions of this Act shall bind the parties.

MISCELLANEOUS.

64. No court of the Dominion of Canada, or of any province or territory thereof, shall have power or jurisdiction to recognize or enforce, or to receive in evidence any report of a Board, or any testimony or proceedings before a Board, as against any person or for any purpose, except in the case of the prosecution of such person for perjury.

65. No proceeding under this Act shall be deemed invalid by reason of any defect of form or any technical irregularity.

66. The Minister shall determine the allowance or amounts to be paid to all persons other than the members of a Board, employed by the Government or any Board, including the Registrar, secretaries, clerks, experts, stenographers or other persons performing any services under the provisions of this Act.

67. In case of prosecutions under this Act, whether a conviction is or is not obtained, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court before which any such prosecution takes place to briefly report the particulars of such prosecution to the Registrar within thirty days after it has been determined, and such clerk shall be entitled to a prescribed fee in payment of his services.

68. The Governor in Council may make regulations as to the time within which anything hereby authorized shall be done, and also as to any other matter or thing which appears to him necessary or advisable to the effectual working of the several provisions of this Act. All such regulations shall go into force on the day of the publication thereof in The Canada Gazette, and they shall be laid before Parliament within fifteen days after such publication, or, if Parliament is not then in session, within fifteen days after the opening of the next session thereof.

69. All charges and expenses incurred by the Government in connection with the administration of this Act shall be defrayed out of such appropriations as are made by Parliament for that purpose.

70. An annual report with respect to the matters transacted by him under this Act shall be made by the Minister to the Governor General, and shall be laid before Parliament within the first fifteen days of each session thereof.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

(Assented to 4th May, 1910.)

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

1. Section 13 of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, is amended by adding after the word "peace" in the third line thereof the words "or other person authorized to administer an oath or affirmation."

2. Subparagraph (b) of paragraph 2 of section 15 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"(b) A statutory declaration setting forth that, failing an adjustment of the dispute or a reference thereof by the Minister to a Board, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarant a lockout or strike will be declared, and (except where the application is made by an employer in consequence of an intended change in wages or hours proposed by the said employer) that the necessary authority to declare such lockout or strike has been obtained; or, where a dispute directly affects employees in more than one province and such employees are members of a trade union having a general committee authorized to carry on negotiations in disputes between employers and employees and so recognized by the employer, a statutory declaration by the chairman or president and by the secretary of such committee setting forth that, failing an adjustment of the dispute or a reference thereof by the Minister to a Board, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarants a strike will be declared, that the dispute has been the subject of negotiations between the committee and the employer, that all efforts to obtain a satisfactory settlement have failed, and that there is no reasonable hope of securing a settlement by further negotiations."

3. Paragraph (3) of section 16 of the said Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following, "or, where a dispute directly affects employees in more than one province and such employees are members of a trade union having a general committee authorized to carry on negotiations in disputes between employers and employees, and so recognized by the employer, may be signed by the chairman or president and by the secretary of the said committee."

4. Section 51 of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"51. The members of a Board shall be remunerated for their services as follows:—

"(a) to members other than the chairman, an allowance of five dollars a day for a time not exceeding three days during which the members may be actually engaged in selecting a third member of the Board;

"(b) to each member of the Board, including the chairman an allowance at the rate of twenty dollars for each day's sitting of the Board and for each day necessarily engaged in travelling from or to his place of residence to attend or after attending a meeting of the Board."

5. Section 57 of the said Act is amended as follows: by striking out of the third and fourth lines thereof the words "and in every case where a dispute has been referred to a Board" and substituting therefor the words "and in the event of such intended change resulting in a dispute;" by substituting the word "a" for the word "the" before the word "Board" in the fifth line thereof; and by striking out the words "nor the employees" in the sixth line thereof.

AN ACT RESPECTING CONCILIATION AND LABOUR. SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as the Conciliation and Labour Act.

INTERPRETATION.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) 'Minister' means the member of His Majesty's Council for Canada to whom, for the time being, the Governor in Council may assign the carrying out of the provisions of this Act;

(b) 'railway' means any railway whether operated by steam, electricity or other motive power, and whether under the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada or of the legislature of any province;

(c) 'railway employer' means any company or government owning or operating wholly or to a lesser extent any railway operated by steam, electricity or other motive power, and whether under the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada or of the legislature of any province;

(d) 'railway employees' means persons engaged to perform any work, or service in respect of any railway whether operated by steam, electricity or other motive power, and whether under the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada or of the legislature of any province;

(e) 'difference' means any dispute, disagreement or dissension which in the opinion of the Minister may have caused or may cause a lockout or strike on a railway or which has interfered or may interfere with the proper and efficient transportation of mails, passengers or freight, or the safety of persons employed upon any car or train;

(f) 'committee' means the committee of conciliation, mediation and investigation established under the provisions of this Act;

(g) 'board' means any board of arbitrators established under the provisions of this Act;

(h) 'conciliation board' means any body constituted for the purpose of settling disputes between employers other than any railway employer and workmen by conciliation or arbitration, or any association or body authorized by an agreement in writing made between employers other than railway employers and workmen to deal with such disputes;

(i) 'conciliator' means any person or persons appointed by the Minister to mediate between an employer of labour and his workmen;

(j) 'lieutenant governor in council' means the Lieutenant Governor in Council of the province of Quebec, of Nova Scotia, of New Brunswick, or of Prince Edward Island. 63-64 V., c. 24, ss. 2, 3 and 4; 3 E. VII., c. 55, ss 2 and 7.

TRADE DISPUTES.

3. Any conciliation board may apply to the Minister for registration.

2. The application must be accompanied by copies of the constitution, by-laws and regulations of the conciliation board, with such other information as the Minister may reasonably require. 63-64 V., c. 24, s. 3.

4. The Minister shall keep a register of conciliation boards, and enter therein with respect to each registered conciliation board, its name and principal office, and such other particulars as he thinks expedient; and any registered conciliation board shall be entitled to have its name removed from the register on sending to the Minister a written application to that effect.

2. Every registered conciliation board shall furnish such returns, reports of its proceedings, and other documents as the Minister may reasonably require. 63-64 V., c. 24, s. 3.

5. The Minister may, on being satisfied that a registered conciliation board has ceased to exist or to act, remove its name from the register. 63-64 V., c. 24, s. 3.

6. Where a dispute exists or is apprehended between an employer or any class of employers and workmen, or between different classes of workmen, the Minister may, if he thinks fit, exercise all or any of the following powers, namely:—

(a) Inquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute;

(b) Take such steps as to him seem expedient, for the purpose of enabling the parties to the dispute to meet together, by themselves or their representatives, under the presidency of a chairman mutually agreed upon or nominated by him, or by some other persons or body, with a view to the amicable settlement of the dispute;

(c) On the application of employers or workmen interested, and after taking into consideration the existence and adequacy of means available for conciliation in the district or trade and the circumstances of the case, appoint a conciliator; and,

(d) On the application of both parties to the dispute, appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators.

2. The conciliator shall inquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute, by communication with the parties, and otherwise shall endeavor to bring about a settlement of the dispute, and shall report the proceedings to the Minister.

3. If a settlement of the dispute is effected either by conciliation or by arbitration, a memorandum of the terms thereof shall be drawn up and signed by the parties or their representatives, and a copy thereof shall be delivered to and kept by the Minister. 63-64 V., c. 24, s. 4.

7. It shall be the duty of the conciliator to promote conditions favorable to a settlement, by endeavoring to allay distrust, to remove causes of friction, to promote good feeling, to restore confidence, and to encourage the parties to come together and themselves effect a settlement, and also to promote agreements between employers and employees with a view to the submission of disputes to conciliation or arbitration before resorting to strikes or lockouts. 63-64 V., c. 24, s. 5.

8. The conciliator or conciliation board may, when deemed advisable, invite others to assist them in the work of conciliation. 63-64 V., c. 24, s. 6.

9. If, before a settlement is effected, and while the dispute is under the consideration of a conciliator or conciliation board, such conciliator or conciliation board is of opinion that some misunderstanding or disagreement appears to exist between the parties as to the causes or circumstances of the dispute, and, with a view to the removal of such misunderstanding or disagreement, desires an enquiry under oath into such causes and circumstances, and, in writing signed by such conciliator or the members of the conciliation board, as the case may be, communicates to the Minister such desire for inquiry, and if the parties to the dispute or their representatives in writing consent thereto, then, on his recommendation, the Governor in Council may appoint such conciliator or members of the conciliation board, or some other person or persons, a commissioner or commissioners, as the case may be, under the provisions of the Inquiries Act to conduct such inquiry, and, for that purpose, may confer upon him or them the powers which under the said Act may be conferred upon commissioners. 63-64 V., c. 24, s. 7.

10. Proceedings before any conciliation board or arbitrators shall be conducted in accordance with the regulations of such conciliation board, or arbitrators, as the case may be, or as is agreed upon by the parties to the dispute. 63-64 V., c. 24, s. 8.

11. If it appears to the Minister that in any district or trade adequate means do not exist for having disputes submitted to a conciliation board for the district or trade, he may appoint any person or persons to inquire into the conditions of the district or trade, and to confer with the employers and employed, and, if he thinks fit, with any local authority or body, as to the expediency of establishing a conciliation board for such district or trade. 63-64 V., c. 24, s. 9.

STATISTICS.

12. With a view to the dissemination of accurate statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labor, the Minister shall establish and have charge of a department of labor, which shall collect, digest, and publish in suitable form statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labor, shall institute and conduct inquiries into important industrial questions upon which adequate information may not at present be available, and issue at least once in every month a publication to be known as the Labor Gazette, which shall contain information regarding conditions of the labor market and kindred subjects, and shall be distributed or procurable in accordance with terms and conditions in that behalf prescribed by the Minister. 63-64 V., c. 24, s. 10.

RAILWAY DISPUTES.

13. Whenever a difference exists between any railway employer and railway employees, and it appears to the Minister that the parties thereto are unable satisfactorily to adjust the same, and that by reason of such difference remaining unadjusted a railway lockout or strike has been or is likely to be caused, or the regular and safe transportation of mails, passengers or freight has been or may be interrupted, or the safety of any person employed on a railway train or car has been or is likely to be endangered, the Minister may, either on the application of any party to the difference, or on the application of the corporation of any municipality directly affected by the difference, or of his own motion, cause inquiry to be made into the same and the cause thereof, and, for that purpose, may, under his hand and seal of office, establish a committee of conciliation, mediation and investigation to be composed of three persons to be named, one by the railway employer, and one by the railway employees, parties to the difference, and the third by the two so named, or by the parties to the difference in case they can agree.

2. The Minister shall in writing notify each party to name a member of the committee, stating in such notice a time, not being later than five days after the receipt of such notice, within which this is to be done.

3. If either party within such time or any extension thereof that the Minister, on cause shown, may grant, refuses or fails to name a member of the committee, the Minister or the lieutenant governor in council, as the case may be, as hereinafter provided, may appoint one in the place of the party so refusing or in default, and if the members of the committee so chosen fail to elect a third member, the Minister, or the lieutenant governor in council, as the case may be, may make such selection. 3 E. VII., c. 55, s. 3.

14. It shall be the duty of the committee to endeavor by conciliation and mediation to assist in bringing about an amicable settlement of the difference to the satisfaction of both parties, and to report its proceedings to the Minister. 3 E. VII., c. 55, s. 4.

15. In case the conciliation committee is unable to effect an amicable settlement by conciliation or mediation the Minister may refer the difference to arbitration.

2. In such case a board of arbitrators shall be established by the Minister under his hand and seal of office, and shall consist of,—

(a) if acceptable to both parties, the committee; or,

(b) in case of objection by either party to its representative on the committee, or to the chairman of the committee, new representatives in place of the member or members of the committee objected to, appointed in like manner as the original members of the committee, and of such of the committee as against whom no objection has been so made. 3 E. VII., c. 55, s. 5.

16. If any member of such committee or board shall die, refuse, neglect or become incapable to act, a successor shall be appointed in like manner as is hereinbefore provided in respect of the original member of the committee or board, and the appointing authority shall endeavor to appoint only such person as shall not be reasonably objected to by either party.

2. Before such appointment the name of the person proposed to be appointed shall be submitted to both parties to the difference, and there shall be afforded to each of them an opportunity, within such time as the Minister may fix, of making known to the appointing authority whether such proposed appointee is objected to. 3 E. VII., c. 55, s. 6.

17. In the event of the establishment of a committee of conciliation, mediation and investigation, or of a board of arbitrators to deal with any difference between the government of Canada, in respect of the Intercolonial Railway and the Prince Edward Island Railway, and any of its employees, the power to appoint conciliators or arbitrators which otherwise, in accordance with the foregoing provisions, might be exercisable by the Minister, shall be exercisable by the Lieutenant Governor in Council whom the Minister shall for that purpose in each case of conciliation or arbitration in writing name. 3 E. VII., c. 55, s. 7.

18. The third member of the said committee or board shall be the chairman. 3 E. VII., c. 55, s. 8.

19. In case of arbitration pursuant to the provision hereinbefore contained, the findings and recommendations of the majority of the arbitrators shall be those of the board.

2. In case of the absence of any one arbitrator from a meeting of the board, the other two arbitrators shall not proceed unless it is shown that the third arbitrator has been notified of the meeting in ample time to admit of his attendance. 3 E. VII., c. 55, s. 9.

20. Forthwith after the appointment of the board the chairman shall promptly convene the same, and the board shall, in such manner as it thinks advisable make thorough, careful and expeditious inquiry into all the facts and circumstances connected with the difference, and the cause thereof, and shall consider what would be reasonable and proper to be done by both or either of the parties with a view to put an end to the difference, and to prevent its recurrence, and shall, with all reasonable speed, make to the Minister a written report setting forth the various proceedings and steps taken by the board for the purpose of fully and correctly ascertaining all the facts and circumstances, and also setting forth said facts and circumstances, and its findings thereon, including the cause of the difference, and the board's recommendations, with a view to its removal, and the prevention of its recurrence. 3 E. VII., c. 55, s. 10.

21. The Minister shall forthwith cause the report to be filed in the office of the department of labor, and a copy thereof to be sent free of charge to each party to the difference, and to any municipal corporation as aforesaid, and to the representative of any newspaper published in Canada who may apply therefor.

2. Any other person shall be entitled to a copy on payment of the actual cost thereof. 3 E. VII., c. 55, s. 11.

22. For the information of Parliament and the public the report shall without delay be published in the Labor Gazette, and be included in the annual report of the said department to the Governor General. 3 E. VII., c. 55, s. 12.

23. For the purpose of such inquiry, the board shall have all the power of summoning before it any witnesses, and of requiring them to give evidence on oath, or on solemn affirmation, if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters, and produce such documents and things as the board deems requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which it is inquiring, and shall have the same powers to enforce the attendance of witnesses, and to compel them to give evidence as is vested in any court of record in civil cases; but no such witness shall be compelled to answer any question by his answer to which he might render himself liable to a criminal prosecution. 3 E. VII., c. 55, s. 13.

24. On the application of any of the parties, or on its own motion, the board may issue summonses to such persons as the board may think necessary to give evidence in the case.

2. Any witness summoned by the board shall be entitled to free transportation over any railway en route when proceeding to the place of meeting of the board, and thereafter returning to his home, and the board shall furnish to such witness a proper certificate evidencing his right to such free transportation. 3 E. VII., c. 55, s. 14.

25. The summons shall be in such form as the Minister shall prescribe, and may require such person to produce before the board any books, papers, or other documents in his possession or under his control, in any way relating to the proceedings. 3 E. VII., c. 55, s. 15.

26. All books, papers and other documents, produced before the board, whether voluntarily or in pursuance to summons, may be inspected by the board, and also by such of the parties as the board allows; but the information obtained therefrom shall not be made public, and such parts of the books, papers, and documents as, in the opinion of the board, do not relate to the matter at issue, may be sealed up. 3 E. VII., c. 55, s. 16.

27. The department of labor shall,—

- (a) pay to each member of a committee or board his actual travelling expenses, and also to each of them, other than the chairman, ten dollars per day for each day on which he shall attend a meeting of the committee or board, or be engaged in travelling from or to his home, being in Canada, for the purpose of attending or after having attended a meeting of the committee or board;
- (b) pay to the chairman such sum as the Governor in Council deems reasonable; and,
- (c) at its expense, provide the committee or board with a stenographer, secretary and any other clerical assistance that to the Minister may appear necessary for the efficient carrying out of the provisions of this Act. 3 E. VII., c. 55, s. 17.

28. The report of the committee and the report of the board shall be signed by such of the members as concur therein, and may also be signed by a dissenting member. 3 E. VII., c. 55, s. 18.

29. No counsel or solicitor shall be entitled to appear before the board except with the consent of all parties to the difference, and notwithstanding such consent, the board may, if it deems it advisable, decline to allow counsel or solicitor to appear before it.

2. The parties to the difference may appear in person or by agents. 3 E. VII., c. 55, s. 19.

30. No court of the Dominion of Canada or of any province or territory shall have or possess any power or jurisdiction to recognize or enforce or to receive in evidence any report of any board or arbitrators or of any committee of conciliation, or any testimony or proceedings before either such board or committee as against any party or person, or for any purpose whatsoever, except in case of prosecution for perjury. 3 E. VII., c. 55, s. 20.

31. Where the difference, which is being inquired into, affects a class of employees, it shall not be necessary for them all to take part in the inquiry, but the class may be represented by a limited number chosen by a majority or by agents other than counsel or solicitors. 3 E. VII., c. 55, s. 21.

32. If, in any proceedings before the board, any person wilfully insults any member of the board, or wilfully interrupts the proceedings, or without good cause refuses to give evidence, or is guilty in any other manner of any unlawful contempt in the face of the board, it shall be lawful for any member of the board or constable to take the person offending into custody and remove him from the precincts of the board, and retain him in custody until the rising of the board. 3 E. VII., c. 55, s. 22.

33. It shall be in the discretion of the board to conduct its proceedings in public or in private. 3 E. VII., c. 55, s. 23.

REGULATIONS.

34. The Minister may from time to time make, alter and amend regulations, as to the time within which any thing hereby authorized shall be done, and also as to any other matter or thing which appears to him necessary or advisable for the effectual working of the several provisions of this Act. 3 E. VII., c. 55, s. 24.

REPORT.

35. An annual report with respect to the matters transacted by the Minister under this Act shall be made by him to the Governor General, and shall be laid before Parliament within the first fifteen days of each session thereof. 63-64 V., c. 24, s. 12.

EXPENSES.

36. The expenses incurred in the carrying out of this Act shall be defrayed out of the money provided for the purpose by Parliament. 63-64 V., c. 24, s. 11.

WAGES LIABILITY ACT

AN ACT RESPECTING THE LIABILITY OF HIS MAJESTY AND PUBLIC COMPANIES FOR LABOR USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Wages Liability Act."

2. If any contractor with His Majesty, or any subcontractor of any public work let under contract by His Majesty, makes default in the payment of the wages of any foreman, workman or laborer, employed on such work, or in the payment of any sum due by him for the labor of any such foreman, workman or laborer, or of any team employed on such work, and if a claim thereof is filed in the office of the Minister entering into such contract on behalf of His Majesty, not later than two months after the same becomes due, and satisfactory proof thereof is furnished, His Majesty may pay such claim to the extent of the amount of all moneys or securities in the hands of His Majesty for securing the performance of the contract at the times of the filing of the said claim.

3. His Majesty may demand in writing that each contractor or sub-contractor shall, not later than the tenth day of each month, or at any other time within ten days after receiving such demand, file in the office of the said Minister a list showing the names, rate of wages, amounts paid and amounts due and unpaid for wages or labor done by every foreman, workman, laborer and team employed by him during the previous month, or up to the time of such service of such demand, and attested upon the oath or statutory declaration of such contractor or sub-contractor, or his authorized agent.

4. Every contractor or sub-contractor who, having received such demand, makes default in forwarding such list in accordance with the provisions of the last preceding section, shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and not less than ten dollars, for every day during which such default continues.

DETERMINING THE AMOUNT OF PENALTY.

2. The amount of such penalty, within the said limits, shall be determined by the Minister under whom the work is being executed, and may be deducted out of the moneys in the hands of His Majesty, deposited by or owing to such contractor, and shall become vested in His Majesty.

5. Whenever any subsidy, advance, loan or bonus money is authorized by Parliament to be granted to any Company or person toward the construction of any railway or other work, it shall, in the absence of special provision by Parliament to the contrary, be a condition of such grant that His Majesty may retain so much of the moneys as the Government in Council thinks proper, to secure the payment of claims for wages of persons employed on such railway or work, either by such company or person or by any contractor or sub-contractor or for sums due or to become due for labor of persons or teams so employed.

CLAIMS UNPAID FOR THIRTY DAYS.

2. If any such claim for wages, or for any such sum remains unpaid for thirty days after notice thereof has been served upon the Minister of Railways and Canals, or such other minister as is charged with the supervision of such railway or work, the Governor in Council may, on being satisfied that such claim is due and unpaid, direct that it be paid, together with all proper costs and charges in connection therewith, out of any moneys so retained.

6. Every company hereafter incorporated by, or receiving a renewal or extension of its charter from the Parliament of Canada for the construction of railways, canals, telegraph lines and other works, shall, by virtue of accepting such incorporation, renewal or extension of a charter, become and be liable for the payment of wages, for a period not exceeding three months, of every foreman, workman, laborer or team employed in the construction of any work in Canada done by or for the said company, whether directly under the company or through the intervention of any contractor or sub-contractor; Provided that nothing in this section shall be construed in any way to prejudice or affect the right of any such foreman, workman or laborer against any contractor or sub-contractor with whom he has contracted.

7. In case any such foreman, workman or laborer is not paid his wages for himself or his team by any contractor or sub-contractor by whom he has been employed, a notice stating the name of the claimant and the amount of wages claimed, the rate of such wages, the nature and amount of work done, the time when, the place where, and the name of the contractor or sub-contractor, superintendent or foreman for whom such work was done, shall be served upon the company (suit) not later than after two months such wages are earned; and such notice shall be followed up by the commencement of a suit in court of competent jurisdiction for the collection of such wages, within the thirty days after the service of such notice; otherwise the liability mentioned in the last preceding section shall cease.

8. The notice mentioned in the last preceding section, and any summons, notice, order or other process required to be served upon the company for the prosecution of such claim, may be served upon the president, vice-president, secretary, managing director, superintendent, or engineer or any recognized officer representing the company, or by leaving it with any adult person at the office or residence of any of them.

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HON. DOUGLAS CAMERON.

Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba.



Having been so closely identified with industrial enterprises during the greater portion of his life, and intimately associated with many different classes of wage earners, it is eminently fitting that the Hon. Douglas C. Cameron should have been appointed to the position of Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Manitoba in 1911.

Mr. Cameron is a native of Ontario, having been born in Prescott county on June 5, 1854. He obtained his education in the public schools and at the high school at Vaankleek Hill, Ont., and began his career as a farmer lad in 1871. He continued as a tiller of the soil until 1880, when he made his first trip to the West. In 1883 he branched out as a lumberman under the firm name of Cameron & Company. Later it became Cameron & Kennedy, and in 1892 the business was incorporated as the Ontario & Western Lumber Company, which subsequently was merged into the Rat Portage Lumber Company, Limited, of which Mr. Cameron has been the general manager for the past twenty-two years and president since 1894.

Mr. Cameron is also president of the Maple Leaf Flour Mills; a director of the Northern Crown Bank, and of the Manitoba Bridge and Iron Company. He is also Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the 79th Highlanders, taking a keen interest in military affairs.

T. R. DEACON.

Mayor of the City of Winnipeg.



President and Manager the Manitoba Bridge and Iron Works, Limited.

A notable example of the wisdom shown by the voters in the choice of city officials was in the selection of Mr. T. R. Deacon for the position of Mayor of the City of Winnipeg—an office he has filled with credit to himself and to the municipality during the past year.

Having long been a resident of Winnipeg and the West, and having gained a wide acquaintance in all business and industrial circles as president and manager of the Manitoba Bridge and Iron Works, Limited, it was eminently fitting that a man of Mr. Deacon's calibre and known ability should thus be honored.

By profession a civil and mechanical engineer, and a graduate of the Toronto School of Science, Mr. Deacon possesses all of the technical and practical knowledge required to manage such an extensive industrial enterprise as the Manitoba Bridge and Iron Works, Limited, while his friendly sympathy with the wage

earnings enables him to fill the position of chief executive of the city with rare judgment and discrimination.

HON. JOSEPH BERNIER, M.A., M.L.A.

Provincial Secretary.



Throughout the length and breadth of Manitoba it would be difficult to find another individual who stands so prominently in the public eye as the Hon. Joseph Bernier, who is the Conservative member of the Provincial Legislative Assembly and who also holds the distinguished position of Provincial Secretary. In private life he is a member of the legal firm of Bernier, Blackwood & Bernier, with offices at Suite 401 Somerset Block.

Mr. Bernier was first chosen to represent the constituency of St. Boniface at the general election in 1901. Two years later he was re-elected by a handsome majority and the same thing occurred again in 1907 and in 1910—rather conclusive proof of the confidence reposed in him by those whom he has the honor to represent. That Mr. Bernier is preeminently the right man in the right place is evidenced by the masterly manner in which he has performed his official duties and by the deep, personal interest he has taken in legislative affairs. Especially has he shown a most friendly attitude toward the cause of labor in his support of the excellent labor laws which have been enacted by the provincial government.

Mr. Bernier is a native of Quebec, having been born in that province in August, 1874, and is a son of the late Senator A. Bernier, who for years was a prominent character in the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa. Mr. Joseph Bernier was a student at St. Boniface College and later received the degree of Master of Arts from Manitoba University. In 1897 he was called to the bar of Manitoba and here he has since built up a large general practice, being quite as versatile in the interpretation of the laws as in the making of the same. Withal, he is indeed a splendid example of the type of talented men who have done so much to advance the cause of the Canadian West.

HON. GEORGE R. COLDWELL, B.A., K.C.

Minister of Education and Municipal Commissioner.

Of those early day pioneers who have attained eminence in public as well as private life, and who have never faltered in their efforts to promote the welfare and improve conditions generally of all mankind, there is none who has made a more commendable record for himself than the Hon. George R. Coldwell, B.A., K.C., who is a resident of the thriving city of Brandon.

In private life Mr. Coldwell is one of the active members of the law firm of Coldwell, Coleman & Bruce, with offices at No. 1104 Rosser avenue, Brandon, but officially Mr. Coldwell ranks as one of the foremost men of affairs in the present provincial government, having been honored by appointment to the responsible positions of Minister of Education and Municipal Commissioner for Manitoba.

Mr. Coldwell was born in Clarke township, Durham County, Ontario, on July 4, 1858 and received his education in the public schools of Kinburn, Ont.; at the Clinton grammar school; Trinity College school, Port Hope and Trinity College, Toronto, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1882 and 1883, after being called to the bar of Manitoba, Mr. Coldwell engaged in the practice of law in Winnipeg, but shortly afterwards he moved to Brandon where he has since resided and where he and his associates have built up a general practice of large proportions.

Mr. Coldwell's advent into public life came when he was chosen as a member of the city council of Brandon, a position he held for twenty years and in which he rendered a most valuable service in the up-building of that city. Having long been closely identified with the Conservative party and one of its valiant workers, it was a well merited recognition of Mr. Coldwell's worth and ability when he was nominated for Brandon South and elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1907, im-

mediately following his appointment as Minister of Education. In 1910 he was returned by a handsome majority, and it is a foregone conclusion that history will repeat itself when the next provincial election rolls round.

Mr. Coldwell is an honored member of the Manitoba, Carleton and Brandon clubs and a born leader in professional circles as well as in affairs of state.

HON. DR. WALTER H. MONTAGUE, P.C.
Minister of Public Works.

Among the distinguished members now holding responsible positions under the Roblin government, there is none who has made a more commendable record in public life than the Hon. Dr. Walter H. Montague, P.C., Minister of Public Works, of the Province of Manitoba.

Dr. Montague is a native of Middlesex County, Ontario, having been born in Adelaide township on November 21, 1858. From the public and high schools he went to Woodstock College. Later he graduated with honors from Toronto University. In 1882 he was graduated from Victoria University, and the same year received a degree from the Royal College of Physicians, at Edinburgh, Scotland. For many years he was active in the practice of medicine, but since coming to Winnipeg in 1905 he has devoted most of his time in private life to financial affairs.

Dr. Montague first came into prominence in Canadian politics as a member of the House of Commons, representing the constituency of Haldimand for many years, and for fourteen years was vice-president of the Conservative Association of Ontario. At different times in later years he held the positions of Minister of Agriculture and Secretary of State for Canada.

As a member of the provincial parliament Dr. Montague is the Conservative member for Kildonan and St. Andrews. In all his official life he has repeatedly demonstrated that his sympathies are with the rank and file of the workers.

DONALD A. ROSS, M.L.A.

In provincial as well as in municipal affairs, there are few individuals in Winnipeg who have attained more prominence in public life than Mr. Donald A. Ross, the sitting member for Springfield in the Manitoba Legislative Assembly and who has accepted the nomination for St. Clements. Mr. Ross is classed as an Independent Liberal, and made his first race for the Legislature in 1903, though unsuccessful at that time. In 1907 he was more fortunate, however, and was elected for Springfield by a very satisfactory majority. The same thing happened at the

last election in 1910, and everything points to his being returned for a third time.

The part that Mr. Ross has taken in municipal affairs, too, shows something of his high standing in the community. For eight years he served as a member of the Board of Aldermen; for twenty-three years he was a member of the Public School Board and for thirteen years was on the Parks Board, so that his wide acquaintance with public affairs marks him as one who is exceptionally well qualified to hold a seat in the Provincial Parliament.

Mr. Ross is a native of Ontario, having been born at Nairn, Middlesex County, on April 10, 1857. While still a young man he came to Winnipeg where he has since resided for more than thirty-five years.

FRED. J. G. McARTHUR, B.A., LL.B.

City Controller.

Prominent among the list of municipal officers of Winnipeg who are more than making good in an official capacity is Fred. J. G. McArthur, City Controller, who was elected to a position on the Board of Control in 1913. Mr. McArthur, by the way, is a son of the late Archibald A. McArthur, who for four years held the same position in the city government.

Fred. J. G. McArthur was born at Lobo, Middlesex County, Ontario, on March 25, 1874, and was educated in the public schools and at Manitoba University, where he received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws. In 1899 he was called to the bar of Manitoba and began his practice at Carman in 1900. He was councillor for that town in 1904 and in 1905 moved to Winnipeg where he has since made his home. His present law offices are at 512-514 McIntyre Block, where he pursues an active general practice.

DANIEL McLEAN.

Member of Board of Control of City of Winnipeg.

In view of the multiplicity of duties incumbent on the members of the Winnipeg Board of Control it is highly important that men of known worth and reliability are selected, and in this connection it must be admitted that the voters of Winnipeg have exercised commendable judgment.

One of the most able members of the present board is Mr. Daniel McLean, who was elected controller in 1913. In private life Mr. McLean is a member of the well known real estate firm of McLean & Grisdale, Limited, which for the past ten years

has been recognized as one of the leading financial and realty concerns of the city. From his long residence here and his familiarity with every need of the community, Mr. McLean has been enabled to bring to his official position an experience of great value, and he has repeatedly demonstrated his peculiar fitness for membership on this board. He has always manifested a most kindly interest in the cause of labor and has ever been inclined to do his utmost to improve conditions for all classes of wage earners.

W. H. E. EVANSON.

Comptroller City of Winnipeg.

The office of City Comptroller is one of the most responsible positions of Winnipeg's municipal government, and the capable manner in which Mr. William Henry Ellis Evanson has filled this office since May 1907, is conclusive evidence that he is the right man in the right place.

Mr. Evanson is a native of Ontario, having been born at Prescott in 1866. After a brief training in the public schools of Prescott, Mr. Evanson started out in life as a clerk in the employ of the St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway. By close application he worked his way up the ladder and in a few years accepted a position with the Canadian Pacific Railway, which company he served faithfully for a period of seventeen years as district auditor. This quarter of a century spent in various capacities well fitted him for the duties in connection with his present position, and during his regime as comptroller the affairs of his office have been handled in a masterly, intelligent manner.

JOHN H. LEEMING, M.D.

Bacteriologist to the City of Winnipeg.

Dr. John H. Leeming, as city bacteriologist, has been in charge of this important department since March, 1905, and the excellent work that has been accomplished in this connection has been productive of the best of results. Modern science has long since demonstrated that one of the best systems for safeguarding the health of a community is by a bacteriological examination of the milk and water supplies. By this means the source of many diseases has been quickly traced and the cause quickly removed.

Dr. Leeming, who was born in South India in 1871, was educated in England and at Edinburgh, and since 1895 has been a resident of Winnipeg. Since 1900 he has devoted the major portion of his time to bacteriological investigations, and on all matters pertaining to this subject is regarded as an authority. He is also a Dominion milk analyst, and in all professional circles is looked upon as one of the leaders in scientific investigations.

WALTER F. TALLMAN.

Street Commissioner.



Undoubtedly much credit for keeping Winnipeg streets in such a superb condition is due to the careful supervision of Mr. Walter F. Tallman, who was appointed Street Commissioner about seven years ago, and whose carefully devised system has been productive of excellent results. Some idea of the scope of the work involved in Mr. Tallman's department may be obtained when it is stated that there are 417 miles of paved and graded streets within the corporate limits, and of this 115 miles have been boulevarded. An average force of 450 men is assigned to Mr. Tallman's department, and the thoughtful considerate attention these employees receive from him marks him as a friend of labor.

Mr. Tallman is a native of Lincoln county, Ontario, having been born on Christmas day, 1856. He was educated in the public schools of Beamsville, Ont., and there engaged in the manufacturing business in 1882, continuing in the same until his removal to Winnipeg in 1902.

ALDERMAN ARTHUR L. BOND.

To be a member of the city council of Winnipeg should be esteemed as a rare distinction, and to be continued in that position by re-election is a tribute of personal worth. This has been the experience of Alderman Arthur L. Bond, who is now serving his second consecutive term as a member of the city council as alderman for Ward 1.

In private life Mr. Bond is a member of the firm of Herry & Bond, real estate and financial agents, with offices at Suite

4 National Trust Building. Mr. Bond is a native of Ontario, and was born on April 4, 1870. He was educated in the public schools of his native province and began his career as a railroad man in the employ of the C. N. R. at Dauphin, Man., in 1896. For some years he was engaged in business at Dauphin and in 1902 came to Winnipeg where he has since achieved a splendid record as a successful realty dealer and investor.

DONALD MACPHERSON.
Chief of Police.



One of the most important branches of government of every modern municipality is none other than the police department, and in this respect Winnipeg has long been noted as being the possessor of one of the best equipped police organizations in the entire Dominion. Of course it has taken years of patient work to bring the police department to its present state of efficiency, and one of the most potent factors in this connection has been Donald Macpherson, who holds the responsible position of Chief of Police.

It was about eleven years ago that Mr. Macpherson first entered the police service in Winnipeg as a patrolman. In recognition of his faithful service there came promotions from time to time, and his final advancement to the office of chief was an honor most worthily bestowed.

Of Scotch birth, Mr. Macpherson has long been a resident of Western Canada, and his general training in earlier life was such as to well qualify him for the respons-

ible duties which have since fallen to his lot.

JOHN E. BUCHANAN.
Chief Winnipeg Fire Brigade.



Among those in public life in Winnipeg who have endeared themselves in the hearts of the people of all classes, there is none occupying a more enviable position than Mr. John E. Buchanan, who for the past fifteen years has held the position of Chief at the head of the Winnipeg Fire Brigade.

That the Winnipeg fire department is so well equipped and ably managed is due in large measure to the careful attention Mr. Buchanan has paid to every detail in connection with its organization and equipment, it ranking today as one of the very best and most efficient in the Dominion. In all his career in connection with his long years of service he has had many escapes from death, and has met with serious injury at times, but never has he shirked a task or swerved from the strict path of duty.

Mr. Buchanan was born in Montreal on June 18, 1862. He was educated in the schools of that city, and started out in life as a druggist in 1878. Four years later he came West to Winnipeg and thirty years ago became a member of the fire department, earning promotion from time to time until reaching his present responsible position. He is chairman of the Firemen's Benevolent Association; president of the Western Canada Fire Chiefs' Association and an honored member of the A. F. & A. M., A. O. U. W., and the C.O.F.

REV. CHARLES WILLIAM GORDON,
B.A., D.D., LL.B.

To achieve world wide fame as an author and as a minister of the Gospel is a distinction seldom attained by the average man of letters, hence Winnipeg people are justly proud that here is the home of Rev. Charles William Gordon, B.A., D.D., LL.B.

who, since 1894 has been the pastor of St. Stephen's Presbyterian church, and who is best known in literary circles as Ralph Connor.

While many of the world's best known preachers have been authors as well, few there are who have gained such signal honors as this national celebrity who fairly took the world by storm when his first novel, "Black Rock," made its appearance in 1897. This was followed by the "Sky Pilot," which was equally well received by the literary critics, but for a long time the identity of this new author was unknown and only few of his intimate friends were aware that Ralph Connor and Dr. Gordon were one and the same. Since then Dr. Gordon has published a number of other books which have met with like favor, such as "The Man from Glengarry," "Glengarry School Days," "The Prospector," "Beyond the Marshes," "The Pilot at Swan Creek," "The Doctor," "The Angel and the Star," "The Foreigner," "Life of James Robertson," "The Dawn by Galilee," "The Recall of Love," "Ould Michael" and "Corporal Cameron."

Dr. Gordon was born in Glengarry County, Ontario. As a boy he attended the public schools of Athol and Harrington, and later was a student at St. Mary's High school. In 1883 he was graduated with honors from the Toronto University, after which he took up theological work at Knox College, and this was followed by post-graduate study at New College, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Returning to Canada, the young minister in company with his brother and three men from Toronto University made a bicycle tour of the European continent. In 1890 he was called by Dr. Robertson, the Presbyterian Superintendent of the West, to service in the Rocky mountains. He responded and began work in Banff and in mining camps of Anthracite and Canmore. This occupied his attention until 1893, when he took up his permanent home in Winnipeg, where he has since devoted himself to the church and to his literary labors. Ralph Connor knew intimately and personally all those portions of Canada to which he has made reference in his writings. He knew in the real life the type of character he has pictured with his pen, and because of this intimate knowledge it was possible for him to portray their doings so vividly and so invariably true to life.

Although Dr. Gordon has experienced much pleasure in the preparation and publication of his books, he has never lost sight of the fact that his first allegiance is to the church.

Though Dr. Gordon has achieved fame as an author, it is fair to say that to this department of work he has given only the fag ends of his time, his holidays and his night hours. His church has been first with him. He is a preacher and minister before he is author.

He is called upon to give largely of his time to the church as a whole. He spent a year in Great Britain representing Western Missions, and in 1913 he was sent as a delegate to the Pan Presbyterian Council, which met in Aberdeen, Scotland. Dr. Gordon has served upon a number of the great committees of the church, and at present is the Convener of the very important and growing department of Social Service and Evangelism. This work, with his ministry to his own congregation of St. Stephen's, of which he has been the only minister, and from which he refuses to be detached by the most tempting appeals, fills the largest place in Dr. Gordon's mind and heart.

ALEXANDER RAE DAVIDSON.

Of Davidson & McRae, Suite 6 Canadian Northern Building.



Any reference to the staunch men of affairs, financiers and captains of industry who have taken an active part in the colonization and development of the Canadian West, would be far from complete if it did not make mention of Mr. Alexander Rae Davidson—a man who has risen from the ranks of the workers to a position of na-

tional importance in the big undertakings which have been the making of this great and only West.

Mr. Davidson was born in Glencoe, Ontario, on July 10, 1855, the son of Scotch-Irish parents who had come to Canada some years before. He acquired a common school education in the public schools of Glencoe, and at the age of nineteen started out in the world to make a living by his own exertions. Just to show that he was not looking for any soft snap, and that he possessed a pair of willing hands, it may be stated that he began work on railway construction in Wisconsin. This he followed in various capacities for several years, and gradually bettering his condition he embarked in the banking business with his brother, Colonel Andrew D. Davidson, now president of the firm of Davidson & McRae, and who occupies quite as important a position in the financial and industrial world of Eastern Canada as his brother does here in the West. For twenty years Mr. Alexander Rae Davidson devoted the major portion of his time to his ever increasing banking interests, and in 1906 he took up his permanent home in Winnipeg.

Having such perfect confidence and faith in the West, Mr. Davidson has not hesitated to make many investments on his own account, and the scores of enterprises with which he is identified tell something of the broad scale on which he does business. The following indicate some of his more important connections: He is vice-president and managing director of Davidson & McRae, general real estate dealers; vice-president and managing director of the Canadian Loan and Securities Company; vice-president and treasurer Saskatchewan Valley and Manitoba Land Company; vice-president and director Portland Canal Lumber Company; director Canadian Western Lumber Company; director Columbia River Lumber Company; director Anacortes Lumber and Box Company, director Queen Charlotte Whaling Company; director Dunsmuir Collieries, Limited; director Great Lakes Dredging Company; treasurer and director Winnipeg Insurance and Vessel Agency, Limited; director Toronto Insurance and Vessel Agency, of Toronto; director Vancouver Insurance and Vessel Agency; secretary-treasurer Carrot River Valley Land Company; president and director of six national and five state banks in the United States.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Greatest Transportation Company in the World.

In the period of twenty-eight years that has elapsed since the Canadian Pacific Railway operated its first transcontinental

train between Montreal and Vancouver, many changes have been wrought and such phenomenal advancement has been made by this mighty system that today it is acknowledged by the entire world to be the greatest transportation company in existence. Its trains span a continent, its ships carry the company's flag over two oceans, and it has provided the Dominion of Canada with a chain of hotels unsurpassed throughout the world for magnificence of design and for excellence of service.

But aside from the subject of transportation proper, this progressive company is doing for Canada a work that in most other countries is undertaken by the government. Within the past decade it has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in promoting immigration into Manitoba and the other prairie provinces. It was the medium responsible for the establishing of the cattle industry in Alberta in the early days, as its low rates and facilities offered alone made such an enterprise possible. In like manner the flour milling industry owes much to the encouragement offered by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and many other forms of manufacturing may trace their growth and development to its fostering hand.

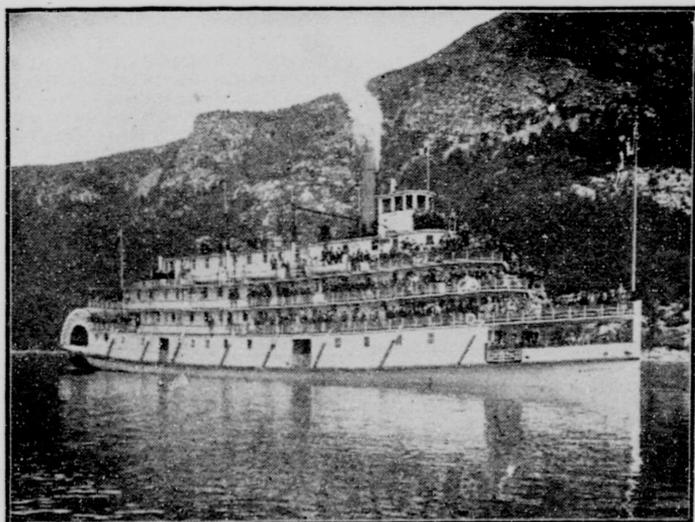
In the extension of its mileage the C. P. R. has shown unlimited faith in this wonderful region. Back in 1886 the mileage controlled by the company was 4,315 miles. In 1913 its mileage, including the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste Marie and the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railways, was in the neighborhood of 17,000 miles. At no time in the past six or eight years has the company had less than four hundred miles of new lines under construction, and in most of the years since 1905 it has been nearer eight hundred. All of this has meant the opening up of new country to settlers, the building of new towns and cities and the general development of industrial enterprises of varied character.

Although owning many millions of acres of land itself, the railway company has preferred to dispose of these to individuals at moderate prices rather than to corporations, and naturally this policy has been a most potent factor in influencing immigration. In one section of Alberta the company has successfully undertaken the irrigation of 3,000,000 acres, and the enormous returns that these lands have already produced gives one something of an idea as to the possibilities of the future.

In the operation of its steamship fleets the company has been quite as successful as with the railway system. In 1883 it began operations with three comparatively small vessels on the Great Lakes, and now its fleet is numbered in the eighties, the boats being operated not only on the Great Lakes, but on the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans and the interior lakes of British



MR. GRANT HALL,
Gen. Mgr. Western Lines, C.P.R.,
Winnipeg.



STEAMER NASOOKIN,
C. P. R. Kootenay Lake Service.

Columbia. More than thirteen thousand men are required as crews and shore staffs of these vessels to handle the vast amount of freight and the many passengers that are carried, while the amount of coal consumed daily by this fleet is in excess of 3,000 tons.

Today the C.P.R. in all of its ramifications gives employment to an average of more than 80,000 men and women. In this huge number there is practically no single form of employment which does not find a place. The staff comprises the most highly skilled men it is possible to draw together from the world over as well as unskilled labor, and it is notable that with such a staff there should be so little grumbling ever heard as to conditions of work. The life of the railway man is not an easy one, and since man is naturally prone to find fault with his lot, it is clear that there must be an absence of any ground for real complaint where such smoothness of working is found to be so permanent a feature.

Just as the C. P. R. has opened up this vast Western country making employment on a large scale possible, so has it set the high standard of wages which still prevails in the West to an even greater degree than in the East, where its influence is less strongly felt owing to greater competition and more avenues for employment before it began construction work. Where it has had the voice in creating conditions, the C. P. R. influence has been entirely for the good of the wage earner.

DAVIDSON & McRAE.

Canadian Northern Railway Land Department—Suite 6 Canadian Northern Building.

It is in this wholesale settling of the West that the firm of Davidson & McRae, in the capacity of general agents for the Canadian Northern Railway's land department, has accomplished and is still continuing a work of the utmost importance to the entire Dominion. To this progressive and substantial firm the Canadian Northern Railway has entrusted the sale of its railroad lands along the line throughout Western Canada, and the management of its Industrial Department as well. Besides the selling of lands, Davidson & McRae also have full control over the six hundred townsites that have been located along the route traversed by the C. N. R. and the firm is a most important factor as well in assisting settlers to make locations on homesteads throughout the region traversed by this transcontinental line.

Despite the fact that hundreds, yes thousands of new settlers have obtained homes through the assistance and advice given by Davidson & McRae, the firm still has upwards of a million acres of choice railroad lands at its disposal.

In addition to the possibilities from the cultivation of the soil, the country possesses a wealth of natural resources, the development of which has scarcely been undertaken as yet. There are precious minerals, coal, oil, natural gas, immense forests of timber, etc., included in the list awaiting capital and the hand of labor to develop.

The many flourishing towns and townsites that have been founded have a call for the activities of the workers in other lines of industry, so that any man who has a desire to better his condition and to lay the foundation for something better than the average lot of the wage earner should turn his eyes in the direction of this last Great West, which is not only a land of Promise, but one of Reality.

The individual members of this partnership which was established eight years ago are Colonel Andrew D. Davidson, Toronto, president; Mr. Alexander Rae Davidson, vice-president and general manager, Winnipeg, and Alexander D. McRae, secretary-treasurer, Vancouver. All of these gentlemen have been actively identified with real estate, industrial and financial operations in the West for a long period of years, and the scores of different enterprises with which they are associated tells the story of their success in many different fields of endeavor.

The Winnipeg office of the firm is at Suite 6 Canadian Northern Building, and other offices are maintained at Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver.

WHAT YOU WILL BE TOLD ABOUT WHEN ENQUIRING OF MESSRS. DAVIDSON & McRAE, REGARDING WESTERN CANADA.

For the further information of our readers, we will briefly describe a portion of the country being settled along the lines of the Canadian Railway through the efforts of Messrs. Davidson & McRae.

Going West from Winnipeg on the main line, the first important point reached is Portage la Prairie, a substantial town of 7,000 surrounded by an excellent grain growing country.

Next is Dauphin, 5,000 good substantial representative Canadian citizens reside here. It is a divisional and junctional point; a good railway town, tributary to one of the finest dairying and market gardening districts in the province of Manitoba.

Kamsack is located just 100 miles West. It is a divisional point, and situated on the Assiniboine river. Has a population of 1,300. The Kamsack district can be thoroughly recommended to those looking for a location for a home.

A few miles West of Kamsack is situated the town of Canora, which has become substantial from the fruits of the

rich lands surrounding it. Heavy yields of oats and wheat are registered annually, and always of the finest quality. Has a number of manufacturing and distributing concerns, and also three lines of railway. Excellent homesteads are to be had North of Canora.

Humboldt, central divisional point between Winnipeg and Edmonton, is located 122 miles West of Canora. Has a population of 3,000. This is an important trade centre for central Saskatchewan, and a good railway town. There are about 3,000 free homesteads available for filing on.

North Battleford, divisional and junctional point, situated on the North banks of the North Saskatchewan river, today has 7,000 people, and all progressive citizens, working with the one idea to make a better North Battleford, with a heavily populated tributary territory producing wealth to a happy and contented people.

Lloydminster on the boundary between Saskatchewan and Alberta, is the next important point reached. Has a population of 1,300. Prominent amongst the successful farmers and of those who come with the original settlers, are Mr. J. C. Hill and Sons. Their chief occupation for the past few years, has been raising World's Prize Oats.

Thirty miles West from the Provincial boundary, is located the first main line divisional point in Alberta, namely, Vermilion, with a population of 1,250. The tributary country is very fertile, and in addition to its value as a cereal growing district, is an excellent stock district. This is a good district for the home seeker.

At the junction of the main line and the line South through the rich coal area of Alberta, is located the thriving town of Vegreville, with a population of 1,600. Surrounded by a rich agricultural and cattle country.

Three hours travelling Westward from Vegreville, and Edmonton the capital of Alberta, is reached. This city, now with a population of over 72,000 souls, was first provided with a direct line East, by the Canadian Northern Railway, in 1905. At that time there were about 7,000 people living at the old Hudson Bay post, but since the advent of this progressive railway, Edmonton has made rapid progress.

The Canadian Northern Railway is constructing lines in all directions through the richest portions of this last great Northwest. Now is the opportune time to locate your homestead. In a few short years or even months, you will be brought in close touch with the markets of the world, and the land you receive as a free gift, will have become very valuable.

WINNIPEG ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Electric Railway Chambers.

In the upbuilding and expansion of the city proper a most potent factor has been the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company—the progressive and powerful corporation which has given the city a street car system that is unexcelled by any other municipality on the American continent, and which also provides the community with gas and electricity for illuminating and power purposes.

The development of the street railway system has eliminated all necessity for anything savoring of a tenement house district, for the wage earners and the people of moderate means have been able to acquire homes in districts some distance removed from the business center.

Back in 1892 this company began operations with a "bobtail" horse car line which was operated on about one and one-half miles of track along Main street. Today the company has approximately 92 miles of single track in Winnipeg and St. Boniface and on its suburban lines some 54 miles, giving a grand total of approximately 146 miles. Its rolling stock includes 351 first class, roomy passenger cars, together with a corresponding accompaniment of flat cars, sweepers, etc., including a 5,000 gallon pneumatic street sprinkler, and in the various departments of its service gives regular employment to a little army of about 2,200 men. That shows something of the growth of this great company during the twenty-two years of its existence.

In 1898 the Winnipeg Electric Street Railway acquired the Manitoba Electric and Gas Light Company, which had been in operation since 1880, and in 1900 it also came into control of the Northwest Electric Company, which had been incorporated in 1889. In 1902 the Winnipeg General Power Company was incorporated, and in 1904 the Winnipeg Electric Street Railway Company and the Winnipeg General Power Company were amalgamated under the present title of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company.

Modern methods have always predominated in the conduct and management of the company's affairs, and to this may be attributed a large measure of its splendid success. It manufactures its own cars, and the convenience and safety of these adds not a little to the general comfort of its thousands upon thousands of patrons.

Every precaution is taken by the company to avoid accidents, and to that end approved fenders and efficient brakes comprise a component part of the equipment of every car put into service. Stringent rules and regulations have been put into force in the operation of the system, and in fact it would seem as though nothing

had been overlooked in the safeguarding of the travelling public.

In bringing the system up to its present high standard, the company has been given very material assistance by the staff of intelligent employees. The men have been treated fairly and liberally at all times, and that they appreciate this consideration is manifest in their courteous treatment of the public and in the personal interest they manifest in giving the very best service.

One of the most important of the suburban lines is the Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg Railway Company, which is an independent company so far as the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company is concerned, although the latter has the general management and operation of the former. This line operates between Selkirk and Winnipeg. It has about twenty-five pieces of rolling stock, and the passenger cars maintain a schedule of forty-five miles per hour. Last year over seventy-six excursions were run over this line, and this number will doubtless be materially increased in 1914, as the trip is a most delightful one.

Last year, too, the company completed its magnificent new ten-story office building, the Electric Railway Chambers, at the corner of Notre Dame avenue and Albert street. This represents the maximum of perfection in modern building construction, being of steel skeleton construction, fireproofed with hollow tile fireproofing.

The Winnipeg Electric Railway Company occupies the ground floor with its public offices, while the second floor is given over to the executive departments. The basement is given over to the superintendent with lounging rooms for conductors and motormen while off duty. All of the upper floors are utilized by commercial firms. At night the Electric Railway Chambers does not belie its name, as the exterior is brilliantly illuminated with some six thousand electric lights.

Upon Mr. Wilford Phillips, the manager of the company, devolves the active management of the company's affairs. Mr. Phillips came to Winnipeg to accept this responsible position in August, 1900, bringing with him a thorough experience in similar lines. In 1890 he was associated with the Metropolitan Street Railway of North Toronto, and in 1892 became superintendent of the North Toronto Waterworks and Electric Light Company. The next year he was engineer for the Niagara Falls Park and River Railway, becoming manager in 1896 and resigning this position to take charge of the present company.

JOSEPH A. SENECAI.

Architect and Engineer—43 Masson Street, St. Boniface.

Any reference to the talented business and professional men who have been such prominent factors in the upbuilding and development of Winnipeg, St. Boniface and other sections of Manitoba and the other prairie provinces, would be far from complete if it did not contain the name of Mr. Joseph A. Senecal, the pioneer engineer and architect, whose many splendid works will stand as monuments to his memory long after he has been called to the Great Beyond.

Mr. Senecal was born in St. Marc, Verchere county, Quebec, on November 14, 1841, and it was there he received his education in the public schools. As he descended from a family of carpenters, it was but natural for him to take up this occupation when he started out in life, and as he manifested a deep interest in architecture it was quite the logical sequence for him to take up the work as a profession, and this he has followed almost constantly from the time that he was twenty-three years of age. Although now seventy-three, Mr. Senecal is still vigorous and active and quite as able to undertake big architectural problems as in the years gone by.

Mr. Senecal first came to Winnipeg in 1877, and his first venture was in farming at a point some thirty miles west of here. While residing there, at Baie St. Paul, he was elected school trustee, then secretary and soon afterwards was made Judge of the Peace for Marquette East. Later Mr. Senecal moved to St. Francois Xavier where he kept a general store for eleven years, and here he was chosen as Judge of the Peace for the whole province, a position he held until his removal to St. Boniface in 1891. Here he has devoted his attention almost exclusively to architectural work, but has also found time to assist in public affairs, serving as councillor for the city of St. Boniface in 1896 and as mayor in 1901. This latter office he afterwards declined because of ill health.

Mr. Senecal has done more of the church and institutional work than any other architect in all of Western Canada, and little wonder he should be held in such high regard. He is a man of most pleasing personality, learned in every branch of architecture and a most loyal friend of the workers in all the walks of life.

SENECAL & PAPINEAU.

Architects and Engineers. 43 Mason Street, St. Boniface.

In 1913 Mr. Senecal formed a partnership with Mr. Augustine J. Papineau, who is likewise proficient in engineering and

architectural work, and this addition to the firm has relieved Mr. Senecal of a goodly portion of the detail work, building supervision, etc. Mr. Papineau has been engaged in work of this description for the past five years, and his connection with such a veteran in the business as Mr. Senecal is sufficient evidence of his ability and qualifications for handling undertakings of magnitude.

ROSS & MACDONALD.

Architects—505-506 Tribune Building.

Among the leading architectural firms which have taken an active part in Winnipeg's development is Ross & Macdonald, whose principal office is at Montreal, but who have maintained an office in Winnipeg, the better to look after the Western contracts, for the past three years. The firm was formerly located at 928 Union Bank Building, but within the past year has taken new quarters in the Tribune Building, occupying commodious quarters at Suite 505-506.

The manager of the local office is Mr. Herbert B. Rugh, an experienced architect of years of experience, and one who has made a host of friends in all classes during his residence in Winnipeg.

Among the more important works with which the firm has been identified in recent years may be mentioned the Grand Trunk Pacific hotels at Winnipeg, Edmonton and Regina; the King George Isolation Hospital and the Collegiate Institute at Weyburn, Sask., together with several smaller schools. It has a number of important contracts under way for the present year, and the outlook is most encouraging for a continuance of the prosperous conditions for a good long period to come.

GEORGE H. ARCHIBALD & COMPANY, LIMITED.

Engineers and Contractors.
824-828 Union Bank Building.

In the upbuilding of many of the towns and cities of Canada during the past decade one of the most potent factors has been George H. Archibald & Company, Limited, engineers and general contractors with head offices at 824 to 828 Union Bank Building, and warehouse and yards on McPhillips street, near Notre Dame avenue.

The important position which this company occupies when viewed from the standpoint of the wage earner, is manifest, when it is stated that during the building season it frequently gives employment to a force of from six hundred to seven hundred men. In all its relations with

these employees there has generally been the utmost harmony.

The firm dates its formation from 1906. Five years later it was incorporated with a capital of \$150,000.00, and its steady progress through the eight years of its existence has been marked by a steady expansion of its undertakings.

While undertaking anything that may be mentioned in the line of construction work, the George H. Archibald & Company, Limited, pays special attention to mills, grain elevators, factories, warehouses, business blocks and heavy concrete construction.

At the head of the company is Mr. George H. Archibald, president and general manager, and associated with him are Mr. William H. Archibald, secretary-treasurer and Mr. John W. Aldridge, constructional engineer.

W. J. DAVIDSON.

General Contractor and Engineer.
515 Builders' Exchange.

One of the leading building contractors of Winnipeg is Mr. W. J. Davidson, whose offices are at Suite 515 Builders' Exchange. While undertaking practically everything in the line of building construction, Mr. Davidson specializes in reinforced concrete and heavy masonry and some of the most noted work of late years is to be placed to his credit. Such, for example as the Children's Hospital, Ashdown Retail Stores, Guelph Apartments and other large structures. Mr. Davidson gives his personal attention to the management of his large business, while the superintending of construction devolves upon his able lieutenant, Mr. Charles Blake, who is one of the best known superintendents in the West. Mr. Davidson employs an average force of 200 workmen during the building season, and his fair and generous treatment of these workers has won for him the esteem of all classes of wage earners.

THE JOHN GALT ENGINEERING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Consulting, Civil and Constructing Engineers. Suite 314 Kennedy Building, 317 Portage Avenue.

Prominent among the engineering firms that have done so much to develop industrial enterprises of the West and thus open new channels for the activities of all classes of wage earners, is the John Galt Engineering Company, Limited, with offices at Suite 314 Kennedy Building, 317 Portage avenue. The name of the present company is a monument to the memory of the late John Galt, who founded the business which bears his name some thir-

ty-one years ago. As the West has grown, so has the scope of this firm's operations, and today it not only maintains offices in Winnipeg, but in Calgary and Vancouver as well. While acting as a specialist in all kinds of municipal engineering work, it also undertakes all manner of large construction projects in the way of water works, sewerage systems, electric power and lighting plants, steam and water power plants, concrete construction, etc., and has every facility as its command for the successful completion of any contract, regardless of its magnitude.

The active members of the firm are John Haddin, who is in charge of the Winnipeg office, and Edmund L. Miles, who performs a like service at Calgary. Both are men of wide experience in engineering operations, having been long associated with Mr. Galt prior to his demise.

**CARTER-HALLS-ALDINGER COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

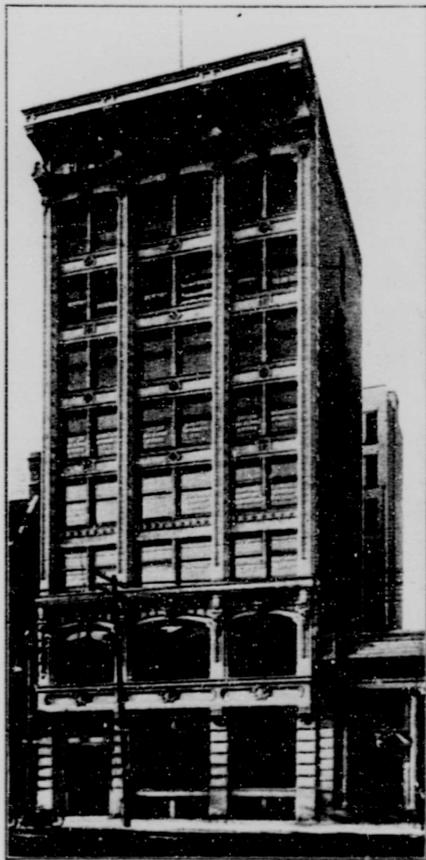
General Contractors—1010 Union Bank Building.

One of the leaders in the contracting world of Western Canada is the Carter-Halls-Aldinger Company, Limited, whose general offices are at suite 1010 Union Bank Building. It was in the spring of 1907 that the firm made its entry into local building circles, and during the intervening seven years it has been a prominent figure in many of the big building enterprises which have been launched, and in the successful completion of other kinds of work coming under the head of general contracting.

Among the more notable of its recent undertakings in Winnipeg may be mentioned such imposing structures as the Winnipeg Electric Company's new office building; the Confederation Life Building; the Sterling Bank Building and the new home of the Free Press. At a slightly earlier date came the McArthur Building and the Trust and Loan Building, but all are of the same massive type of construction and involving the solution of many intricate engineering problems. At present the company has under construction in Winnipeg such notable work as the Quebec Bank, Olympia Hotel, Government Armouries and the second unit of the Grain Exchange. At Moose Jaw it is building a large viaduct for the C.P.R. It has likewise figured as one of the leading firms of contractors in the construction of a goodly portion of the C. P. R. Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway's Western extensions, and in many other big works which the average contracting firm would hesitate to attempt because of a lack of necessary equipment and the requisite capital to meet the enor-

mous daily expense attendant upon operations conducted on such a large scale.

In its various works throughout the West, from the head of the Great Lakes to the Pacific coast, the firm frequently has in its employ as many as fifteen hundred men and the fair and just treatment accorded these workers is a matter of common knowledge.



GREAT WEST PERMANENT LOAN COMPANY'S BUILDING.

Erected by Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., Ltd.

The membership of the firm is the same as the day it was incorporated, comprising Mr. W. H. Carter, president and general manager; Mr. A. H. Aldinger, vice-president and Mr. Frank E. Halls, secretary-treasurer. These gentlemen have not only had years of practical experience which amply qualifies them for the management of such an important business enterprise, but the corps of capable assistants in their

employ includes many specialists who have gained distinction in engineering work. Mr. Carter, it may be mentioned, is also president of the Builders' Exchange.



ELECTRIC RAILWAY CHAMBERS.

Erected by Carter-Halls Aldinger Co., Ltd.

SMITH & KIRKPATRICK.

Builders and Contractors—625 Broadway.
Planing Mill, Erin Street and Livinia
Avenue.

One of the older and better known of the building and contracting concerns of Winnipeg is Smith & Kirkpatrick, whose office is at Suite C Martello Block, 625 Broadway, and factory and yards at Erin and Livinia streets. This partnership, which was formed in 1903, comprises Messrs. Peter Smith and G. H. Kirkpatrick. Both have had an extended experience in building and contracting as well as in mill work, and the capable manner in which they carry contracts to completion has won for them a large patronage in Winnipeg and vicinity. In addition to undertaking contracts for the erection of residences and business blocks, the firm has every facility at its manufacturing plant for the turning out of exterior and interior wood work and finishing materials sash, doors, blinds, store and office fit-

tings, wood specialties, etc., and in the several departments of the business has in its employ a large force of competent workmen. The fair and generous treatment accorded these workers is well understood by the wage earners in general, and naturally the latter have not been slow in extending their support to Messrs. Smith and Kirkpatrick.

**NORTHERN CONSTRUCTION COM-
PANY, LIMITED.**

606-611 Union Bank Building.

One of the acknowledged leaders in railroad construction work in Canada is the Northern Construction Company, Limited, whose offices are at Suite 606-611 Union Bank Building, and which has been such a dominant factor in the building of the Canadian Northern Railway.

During the sixteen years that this company has been in active operation in the West, it has built hundreds upon hundreds of miles of road for the Canadian Northern and today is still pushing the work forward on a greater scale and in a more efficient manner than ever before. One of the secrets of its success in the problem of handling of contracts of such magnitude has been in the friendly relations which it has ever sought to maintain with its employees.

In addition to the railway construction proper, the company is also extensively engaged in lumbering operations in Western Ontario, getting out vast quantities of dimension stuff and timbers of all kinds that are largely used in the railway construction work. During the busy season the company frequently has from twelve thousand to fifteen thousand men on its payroll.

The officers of the Northern Construction Company, Limited, are Mr. A. R. Mann, president; Mr. A. C. McKenzie, vice-president and Mr. C. V. Cummings, secretary-treasurer.

**THE NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

307-308 Boyd Block, Portage Avenue.

As an employer of skilled and unskilled labor where every effort is put forth to maintain harmonious relations between employer and employee, there is not another Winnipeg firm occupying a more enviable position than the National Construction Company, Limited, with offices at 307-308 Boyd Block. During the three years the company has been in existence it has not been subjected to any vexatious delays because of labor troubles, as the management has at all times sought to deal generously and fairly with the men.



LAW COURTS.
Erected by National Construction Co., Ltd.

The National Construction Company, Limited, devotes its attention to general contracting, but specializes in steel and reinforced concrete building construction—principally undertaking the erection of large office buildings, manufacturing plants, etc. For this work it has ample capital and abundant equipment, and that



BOYD BUILDING.
Erected by National Construction Co., Ltd.



LINDSAY BUILDING.
Erected by National Construction Co., Ltd.

it conducts operations on a large scale is evidenced by the fact that during the busy season as many as five hundred employees are to be found on its payroll.

Some of the more recent structures of note the company has erected are the Lindsay Block, the Boyd Block, Winnipeg Garage, Law Courts building and the Government power House, all in Winnipeg.

and the Hammond and Douglas buildings in Moose Jaw. At the present time it has several big contracts under way, and the outlook for a banner year is most encouraging.

The officers of this progressive firm are C. H. Simpson, president; Michael Kelly, vice-president and James M. Kelly, secretary-treasurer. All are long time residents of Winnipeg, and have had extended experience in all branches of building construction.

**THE J. McDIARMID COMPANY,
LIMITED**

705 Canada Building.

Among the local general contracting firms a recognized leader is the J. McDiarmid Company, Limited, whose headquarters are at 705 Canada Building, and factory and yards at 1135 Winnipeg avenue. For the past thirteen years this firm has been one of the big employers of labor throughout the Canadian West, and the large number of contracts it has successfully completed is sufficient evidence of the capable manner in which the firm's affairs are administered. During the busy season the firm has frequently had as many as nine hundred men in its employ on work in the Western provinces, and its reputation for the fair and just treatment of these employees extends from coast to coast. Climatic conditions are such that building operations can not be conducted continuously through the winter months, but the firm endeavors to keep as many at work as possible at all times, a practice which indicates the satisfactory conditions under which they labor and the wages that are paid.

The officers of this substantial and reliable contracting firm are James McDiarmid, president; Thomas Borgford, vice-president and manager of the Vancouver branch; Peter Muir, general manager; Peter McDiarmid, manager of the Calgary branch; Edward Cass, secretary-treasurer, and John McDiarmid, general superintendent of the work under way throughout the Western country.

ARTHUR J. GIBSON.

Home Builder. 56 King Street.

The wonderful strides which have been made in building operations in Winnipeg in recent years have been due in large measure to the well directed efforts of the numerous contractors and builders, and of these there is none more worthy of special mention than Mr. Arthur J. Gibson, whose headquarters are at 56 King street. Mr. Gibson is now devoting much of his attention to the building of homes. Inasmuch

as so many of the wage earners of Winnipeg have become imbued with the desire to acquire their own homes, Mr. Gibson is one of the progressive builders who has deemed it the height of wisdom to assist them in this effort.

S. BRYNJOLFSSON & COMPANY.

General Contractors.

506 Builders' Exchange.

One of the local contracting firms that has attained a most enviable reputation for the fair and square treatment of all workers, is S. Brynjolfsson & Company, with offices at Suite 506 Builders' Exchange. This company, comprises Messrs. Sveinn, Sigfus, Ingie and Binni Brynjolfsson, Mr. Svein Brynjolfsson being the senior member and active manager of the business. He is also the Royal Danish consul for Winnipeg, and in all official or business circles is highly esteemed as a man of splendid qualifications.

During the season the firm frequently has as many as 350 employees on its payroll, and in the handling of big work has every facility for the completion of contracts within the specified time. It makes a specialty of reinforced concrete construction, and among the more noted structures erected in recent years may be mentioned the Warwick Apartments; Principal Sparling school at Sherburne and Garfield streets; Centennial school and the West Kildonan school, the latter having been completed last year. The firm also has to its credit numerous warehouses and apartment blocks, and the several important buildings it now has under way shows the ever increasing confidence the general public possesses in the reliability and responsibility of this progressive organization.

A. J. BONNETT & BROTHER.

General Contractors. 510 Confederation Life Building.

In all the vast building operations which have characterized the development and expansion of Winnipeg within the past few years, one of the important contributing factors has been the large number of contractors and builders, for without their valuable services such progress would have been an impossibility.

The presence of these firms, too, has meant much to the wage earners, as the combined building trades of the city represents a good sized army of workmen. One of the better known of these concerns is A. J. Bonnett & Brother, contractors and builders, with offices at Suite 510 Confederation Life Building. This partnership, which comprises Messrs. Arthur

J. and George Bonnett, was formed in 1908, and the active part they have taken in building operations attests to a wide acquaintance in the community and a reputation for turning out a superior order of work, no matter whether it be the erection of a modest cottage or a costly business block. During the season the firm employs an average force of 75 competent workmen, and contracts of all kinds are undertaken. The firm has already a considerable amount of work under way and 1914 gives promise of being one of the most prosperous in its history.

PROGRESS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED.

General Contractors, 88 Provencher Avenue, St. Boniface.

The growing tendency on the part of wage earners to acquire their own homes is happily fostered by such substantial concerns as the Progress Construction Company, Limited, which does not belie its name, but which ranks as one of the truly progressive and up-to-date corporations of the West.

This company, which was organized in 1907, and incorporated in 1913 has its headquarters at 88 Provencher avenue, St. Boniface, and in recent years has proven a prime factor in the upbuilding of St. Boniface and Winnipeg. Having a capital of \$250,000, the company possesses the requisite means and equipment to undertake contracts of any proportion and to carry the same to a successful completion. During the busy season it gives employment to a force of as many as 125 workmen, and the fair and square treatment of these workers is sufficient to merit the loyal support and co-operation of all classes of wage earners.

The officers of the Progress Construction Company, Limited are Mr. Prosper Gevaert, president and Mr. Francois Denis, vice-president and general manager. Both are gentlemen of the highest standing in all building and financial circles, and their years of long experience in these lines well qualifies them to serve their clients in a most acceptable manner.

FRID-LEWIS COMPANY, LIMITED.

General Contractors 901 Somerset Block.

The head office of this company is at 901 Somerset block, Winnipeg. Branch offices are maintained in the Willoughby Block, Saskatoon and the Westman Chambers, Regina.

Among some of the larger contracts carried on by the company during the past three years are the McMillan department store, Saskatoon; Drinkle ten-story building, Saskatoon; the Anthes Foundry Co.,

factory; Columbus Hall Association building and the A. Macdonald warehouse, Winnipeg.

The capital stock of the company is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, (\$150,000.00) with One Hundred Thousand Dollars, (\$100,000.00) fully paid up.

The officers of the company are J. W. Frid, president; H. P. Frid, vice-president and R.D. Torrance, secretary-treasurer.

LYALL-MITCHELL COMPANY, LIMITED.
General Contractors.

2 Standard Trusts Building.

Although it is only a little more than six years ago that the Lyall-Mitchell Company, Limited entered the local field as a general contractor, it has made such rapid strides and completed so many excellent works, that it today occupies a place of honor, well up among the leading contractors of the Dominion. The firm maintains offices at Suite 2 Standard Trusts Building, 346 Main street, Mr. Peter Lyall, Jr., being president and secretary.

Here in Winnipeg some of the most notable examples of the firm's work include the New Union Station, the Bank of Commerce building, and the home of the Farmers' Advocate. But their endeavors have been by no means confined to this city alone, as in Edmonton they but recently completed the Northern Investment building, and in Regina the Bank of Commerce building—both fine specimens of modern construction. For the present year the firm has a goodly amount of new work under way, and the prospects are that it will be one of the most prosperous in its history. It has under way at present a hotel for G. T. P. at Regina and other work at Qu'Appelle, and during the busy season employs about 800 men.

CIVEL & COMPANY.

Carpenters and Builders—311 McGee St.

Among the carpenters and builders who have taken a prominent part in the upbuilding of Winnipeg there are few better known for their many excellent works than Civel & Company, of 311 McGee street.

This company, of which Mr. James T. Civel is the active head and manager, has been a prominent factor in the building circles of Winnipeg for the past six years, and particularly has it excelled in the line of job carpentering. A specialty is made of the designing of store and office fixtures to order, and the company's facilities for getting out high-grade work of this description are unsurpassed. Mr. Civel employs ten to twenty competent mechanics in his shop.

TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED.

803 Union Bank Building.

Within the past decade numerous different types of concrete construction have made their appearance, but by far the best introduced is designated as the Kahn System of Reinforced Concrete as installed by the Trussed Concrete Steel Company, of Canada, Limited—a firm of reinforced concrete engineers which has an international reputation.

To secure the best results it has been found desirable to make use of a certain amount of steel in order to bond the concrete in a substantial manner, and it is in the use of the reinforcing material that the Kahn System particularly excels. The head office of the above company is at Walkerville, Ontario.

The local office at Suite 803 Union Bank Building, is in charge of Mr. O. E. Harmon and A. St. C. Ryley, as engineers and branch managers. They are not only thoroughly posted on engineering subjects in general, but have made a special study of concrete construction, and the splendid results that have been obtained locally under their direction and assistance speak volumes for the future possibilities of this type of construction.

RAT PORTAGE LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED.

Marion Street, Norwood.

A pioneer concern that has figured prominently in the industrial development and upbuilding of Winnipeg and the West during the past thirty years is the Rat Portage Lumber Company, Limited, whose head offices, principal factory and yards are on Marion street, Norwood. From a modest beginning in those early days, this progressive company has steadily broadened its sphere of operations until it today stands at the head of the list of lumber manufacturers of Western Canada.

The Rat Portage Lumber Company, Limited, is really the outgrowth of a business started by its president and general manager, the Hon. D. C. Cameron, in 1883, under the firm name of Cameron & Company. Later the name was changed to Cameron & Kennedy, which was succeeded by the Ontario & Western Lumber Company, and finally in 1892 the present corporation was formed. The original beginning at Kenora was in the shape of an ordinary saw mill which gave employment to a force of about thirty-five workmen. Today the company operates mills at Kenora, Harrison, Vancouver and Winnipeg, and there are approximately 2,000 people on the payroll.

Associated with Mr. Cameron in the management of the company's affairs are Mr. Wilson Bell, secretary-treasurer; Mr. G. O. Aulsebrook, manager Winnipeg branch; Donald Robertson, manager Norwood mill, and D. L. Cameron, sales manager.

HUGHES, OWENS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Cor. Bannatyne Ave. and Princess St.

Phenomenal, indeed, has been the progress made by the Winnipeg branch of the Hughes, Owens Company, Limited, since its establishment four years ago, and no small part of this splendid expansion has been due to the well directed efforts of the resident manager, Mr. B. P. Pellenz. This well known concern is engaged as a manufacturer and jobber of blueprint paper and linen, negative and black print paper, surveying and engineering instruments, drawing materials and artists supplies of practically every description. The head office is at 237 Notre Dame W., Montreal.

When Mr. Pellenz came to open the Winnipeg branch, it was on a comparatively small scale. His staff of assistants comprised one man and a girl, and rather limited quarters were occupied in offices at 312 Ross avenue. Today the firm is established on the ground floor at the corner of Bannatyne avenue and Princess street, and has available for use more than 5800 square feet of floor space for the show room, workrooms and office, and the number of employees has been increased to nine men and two girls.

D. D. WOOD & SONS, LIMITED.

Dealers in All Kinds of Builder's Supplies and Fuel. Ross Avenue and Arlington Street.

Of the numerous enterprises and concerns that are to be looked upon as important factors in the upbuilding and development of Winnipeg, there is none more worthy of special mention than D. D. Wood & Sons, Limited, dealers in builders' supplies and fuel, with office and yard at the corner of Ross avenue and Arlington street.

This progressive company is one of the largest and most reliable of dealers, and the commodities handled include such supplies of utility as sand, gravel, crushed stone, rubble stone, lime, cement, hardwall and wood fibre plaster, fire brick, fire clay, sand lime brick, plaster Paris, sewer pipe, drain tile, hard and soft coal, wood, etc. These products are sold at both wholesale and retail, and in serving the wants of the

general public the firm gives employment to a force of from forty to fifty men.

Mr. D. D. Wood is the active president and manager of the business, and associated with him as partners are his sons, V. A. Wood, vice-president; D. J. H. Wood, treasurer; M. C. Wood, secretary.

While the present company under the above name was only incorporated early the present year, Mr. D. D. Wood has been established in business in Winnipeg since 1882 and ranks as one of the pioneers in building circles. Born in England on April 17, 1859, Mr. Wood came to America with his parents when he was ten years of age and his first Canadian home was at Brantford. In 1882 he came to Winnipeg where he first engaged in contracting. Then he turned his attention to railroad work, but later resumed building and contracting and among some of the contracts of note which Mr. Wood carried to successful completion were the Court House, Bank of Commerce, Bank of Hamilton, Somerset, Isbister, North-Central, Gladstone school buildings; Davis and Stovel Blocks, street railway car barns and numerous substantial residences.

THE BIRD'S HILL SANDSTONE BRICK COMPANY, LIMITED.

Ross Avenue and Arlington Street.

An acknowledged factor in the building circles of Winnipeg and the surrounding country, and one which occupies an enviable position in the estimation of wage earners in general, is the Bird's Hill Sandstone Brick Company, Limited, whose office and works are conveniently located at the corner of Ross avenue and Arlington street. While this company has only been identified with the brick manufacturing industry for a little more than two and one-half years, the superior quality of its output has won for it a most generous patronage from all quarters, and a ready market is found for its entire product.

The plant was originally installed at an initial cost of about \$100,000, and to still further facilitate the manufacturing of the very best brick that human ingenuity can devise, the company is now expending some \$18,000 additional for new and improved machinery.

The annual capacity of the plant is estimated at fifteen million bricks, and the works have been so constructed that the manufacturing operations can be carried on the year 'round, and an average force of thirty-five men is steadily employed in the making of these high-grade brick that are so desirable for every form of building construction. These are made in red, white and buff, and the artistic combinations that can be effected by the architect are to be observed in such handsome

structures as the Fort Garry Hotel, Farmers' Advocate Building, Davidson's Garage, the Britannia School and a large number of modern apartment blocks erected during the past year.

The officers of this going concern comprise such well known residents of Winnipeg as Mr. William P. Alsip, president; Mr. E. F. Hutchings, vice-president and Mr. Daniel D. Wood, secretary-treasurer and managing director.

All are men who are widely known in the business and financial circles of the Canadian West and recognized as leaders among the captains of industry of Winnipeg and vicinity.

THE DOMINION GYPSUM COMPANY, LIMITED.

510-511 Electric Railway Chambers.

It is the careful consideration of the rights of the worker that has had so much to do with the splendid success attained by the Dominion Gypsum Company, Limited, since it first began operations in this city a little more than four years ago. The company's mills, which have a capacity of about 200 tons per day, are located on St. James street, and a force of sixty-five competent workmen is regularly employed in the handling of this large output.

The company's manufactures comprise a general line of gypsum products, but a specialty is made of the "Peerless" brands of Cement Wall Plaster, which are accepted by architects and contractors in general as standard articles of superior quality, and well adapted for interior or exterior work. Not only does the firm find a ready sale for its output in Winnipeg, but throughout all sections of the West, and the leading dealers in every progressive community have no hesitancy in recommending these goods to their customers.

The officers of the company comprise such well known business men as Mr. William Armstrong, president; Mr. T. A. Cuddy, vice-president; Mr. E. L. Buchanan, secretary-treasurer and Mr. G. B. Hyde, superintendent.

THE MANITOBA GYPSUM COMPANY, LIMITED.

504 Trust & Loan Building.

When it comes to the subject of ideal conditions for the wage earner, and the existence of cordial, harmonious relations between the employer and employee, there is no better illustration than in the case of the Manitoba Gypsum Company, Limited, whose headquarters are at 504 Trust & Loan Building.

This firmly established enterprise came into existence in 1904, and during the ten years it has been in active operation has built up a reputation for manufacturing gypsum products of a high standard of excellence.

The plant is kept in active operation at all seasons of the year, and an average force of about 130 men is regularly employed in the several departments.

The output of the Manitoba Gypsum Company, Limited, includes such well known lines as the "Empire" brands of cement plaster, finish plaster, plaster board, woodfibre plaster and plaster tile; "Towel" brand of plaster of Paris; "Gold Dust" finish plaster and Gypsum, the prepared hard wall plaster.

The officers of the Manitoba Gypsum Company, Limited, are Mr. William Martin, president and Mr. D. E. Roberts, general manager. Both of these gentlemen are widely known in contracting circles throughout Western Canada and are abundantly qualified to manage this growing enterprise in a successful as well as profitable manner.

THE CUSSON LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED.

Provencher Avenue, Between C. N. R. Main Line and Seine Bridge, St. Boniface.

Among the numerous industrial enterprises to which we would call the attention of the wage earners is the Cusson Lumber Company, Limited, whose office, factory and yard are located on Provencher avenue, between the C. N. R. main line and the Seine river bridge, St. Boniface.

This enterprising company which has been in active operation for ten years, is a dealer in lumber, shingles, lath, cordwood, builders' hardware, glass, builders' supplies, sand, gravel, etc., and a manufacturer of sash, doors, interior finish and all manner of shop work. Its gravel pit is at Bird's Hill and sand pit at St. Anne, and in the various departments the company is prepared to fill all orders promptly and satisfactorily. The company gives employment to an average of 150 workmen.

The officers of the company comprise such representative business men of St. Boniface as Mr. J. A. Cusson, president and manager; Mr. C. Cusson, vice-president and assistant manager and Mr. S. J. Dussault, secretary.

RAINY RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED.

417-419 Union Bank Building.

Conspicuous among the better known of Winnipeg's lumber concerns is the Rainy River Lumber Company, Limited, whose

mills and manufacturing plants are at Rainy River and Fort Francis, and whose Winnipeg offices are at 417-419 Union Bank Building, in charge of Mr. Howard E. Deneen, Western Sales Manager.

At its big lumber mills the company has every facility for the output of a great variety of lumber for building or manufacturing purposes, and some idea of the large scale on which the company operates may be gleaned from the statement that a force of about 2,500 is employed at the two mills and in the bush during the greater part of the busy season. The timber products that are here worked into shape are then disposed of at wholesale, shipments in car lots being made to the firm's many customers which are to be found in all the leading communities of the West.

The company has always made it a point to treat its employees in a fair and liberal manner and any difficulties which may arise are settled with due consideration for the rights of the workers.

CANADIAN LUMBER YARDS, LIMITED.

602 Notre Dame Investment Building.

Prominent among the local firms paying attention to the retail end of the lumber trade is the Canadian Lumber Yards, Limited, whose offices are at 602 Notre Dame Investment Building, and whose yards are at the corner of McPhillips street and Bannatyne avenue, and at Godfrey avenue, corner of Lindsay street. Although the company has only been a factor in the Winnipeg field for three years, it has come to fill a most important niche in building circles, and its list of patrons, especially from the ranks of the wage earners, has steadily increased with each succeeding building season. This has been due in large measure to the well directed efforts of Mr. M. G. Buckley, the general manager of the company. Mr. Buckley is not only a man who is well versed in every detail of the lumber business, but is ever ready to lend every possible assistance to the cause of labor.

G. W. MURRAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Proprietors Royal Planing Mill.
Bertha Street, Foot of Market Street, East.

In calling attention to the progress of manufacturing in the West, we would note the success attained by the G. W. Murray Company, Limited, during the past twenty-five years, in building up a large business which has changed from the ordinary mill work, up to the highest grades of cabinet and interior wood work.

It is flattering to know that the finest work can be made in our factories here.

reflecting not only the skill of the artisan, but the efficiency of designers and the management throughout.

Of late years they have taken up and have been entrusted with large contracts in store fittings, and would specially note the work upon the Hudson Bay Company's store at Calgary; the T. Eaton Company's establishment at Winnipeg; the Cairns store at Saskatoon and many others.

GEORGE E. SIEBERT.

Building Materials and Supplies. 208 Donald Block, 322 Donald Street.

In the more recent upbuilding of Winnipeg one of the contributing factors has been George E. Siebert, dealer in building materials and supplies, with offices at 208 Donald Block. Although Mr. Siebert only made his beginning here three years ago, he has succeeded in building up a large and growing trade among builders and contractors in general.

The lines handled by Mr. Siebert embrace architectural terra cotta, ornamental iron and bronze designs, cut stone, marble, face brick, prismatic sidewalk lights, skylights, bush veneer doors, sanitary flooring, utility wall board, roofing materials, wall tile, fireplace tile, McCray refrigerators and complete plants for artificial refrigeration.

**NATIONAL SUPPLY COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

1011 Winnipeg Avenue.

During the ten years that the National Supply Company, Limited, has been in existence in Winnipeg it has built up a reputation for the considerate treatment of its employees that is unsurpassed by any similar enterprise within the city's corporate limit.

The company is an extensive dealer in rough and dressed lumber for building or manufacturing purposes, sash, doors, mouldings, lime, sand, stone, gravel, hard wall plaster, Portland cement, etc., and some idea of the magnitude of its operations may be gained from the statement that its yards at the corner of McPhillips street and Notre Dame avenue occupy a ground area of approximately four and one-half acres.

During the active building season the company frequently gives employment to seventy-five men, while an average of thirty teams is kept busy making the deliveries of materials about town.

The active manager of the business is Mr. F. H. Welfley, who is a man of broad experience in the handling of building supplies, and whose careful attention to details has won for him the profound respect of all with whom he comes in contact. Particularly does this apply to the

wage earner, as Mr. Welfley never overlooks an opportunity to encourage the worker by a hearty word of commendation.

THE HACKNEY TILE & SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED.

80-82 Lombard Street.

With the wonderful growth which Winnipeg has attained in recent years, the way has been opened for many new industries and enterprises, and of these there is none enjoying a more prosperous career than the Hackney Tile & Supply Company, Limited, which made its establishment here three years ago.

This enterprising concern is a wholesale dealer and contractor of tile, marble, terrazzo and slate. It also handles ornamental iron and bronze work, fancy brick, fire proofing and hollow tile, terra cotta and is the local representative for the National Automatic Heat Control system. During the busy season the firm gives employment to 150 workmen.

D. M. Hackney is managing director; William Watkins is superintendent, and T. Polhemius another active member of the firm. A. Riddell is sales manager.

DOMINION LUMBER & FUEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Redwood Avenue and McKenzie Street.

So far as the fair and square treatment of its employees is concerned, there is not another retail concern in Winnipeg which occupies a more enviable position in the minds of the wage earners than the Dominion Lumber & Fuel Company, Limited, whose office and yard are at 667 Redwood avenue, corner of McKenzie street, and which also maintains a branch at Transcona, on Pandora avenue.

It was only nine years ago that the company began operations in this city, but its progress has been marked by a steady expansion, and today its patronage comes from every nook and corner of the city. The firm carries in stock a fine assortment of lumber, lath, shingles, sash, doors, mouldings and other building materials, together with wood for fuel, and has every facility to serve the public in an eminently satisfactory manner. From twenty-five to thirty men are employed in the Winnipeg yard and office, while a force of from 10 to 12 are to be found at Transcona. The latter branch was established about four years ago and is under the capable management of E. J. Whitney.

The active spirits behind this enterprise are William Scott, president; D. J. McDonald, vice-president; M. McInnis, secretary and manager; E. J. Whitney, treasurer.

HAMMOND & RODWAY.

Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating.
120 Charlotte St., Near William Ave.

In the execution of high grade plumbing and heating work one of the leading factors in Winnipeg building circles is the firm of Hammond & Rodway, whose headquarters are at 120 Charlotte street.

This partnership was established in 1899 by Alfred J. Hammond and Frank Rodway, and the splendid progress they have since made is the best evidence of the success of their undertaking. They employ a considerable staff of workmen throughout the year with additional help in the building season, and the cordial relations existing between Messrs. Hammond and Rodway and these workers well merits the support and co-operation of all classes of wage earners. In addition to taking contracts for everything in the line of plumbing, heating and ventilating, the firm also specializes in the installation of automatic temperature regulating devices, vacuum heating systems and ventilating systems.

The firm has done much work for the provincial government, having provided the plumbing, heating and ventilating systems for the Horticultural and Biological building; Chemistry and Physics building; Engineering building; Dairy and Science building; Stock Judging pavilion, all at St. Vital. Also for the Old Folks Home at Portage la Prairie and the Normal School at Winnipeg.

J. W. MORLEY & SONS.

Painters and Decorating Contractors
311 Tribune Building.

One of the best known firms of painting and decorating contractors in all of Winnipeg is J. W. Morley & Sons, whose offices are at 311 Tribune Building, and well equipped shops at 624 Sherbrooke street. This enterprising firm made its initial entry into Winnipeg building circles in 1896 and the partners in the business are Mr. James W. Morley and his two sons, Messrs. Leonard B. and Frederick J. Morley. Mr. J. W. Morley now holds an important office in the International Association of Master Painters and is an active member of the Builders' Exchange of Winnipeg and the National Association of Builders' Exchanges.

During the busy season the firm frequently has as many as forty competent workmen in its employ.

Among some of the larger contracts which the firm has handled in recent years may be mentioned the following: Laura Secord Public School, De Barry Apartments, Brussels Apartments, Anvers Apartments, as well as a number of large residences.

**TAYLOR PAINTING & DECORATING
COMPANY, LIMITED.
233 Garry Street.**

Closely identified with the building operations of this city are the numerous firms of painters and decorators. A leader in this respect, and one that is worthy the careful consideration and support of every wage earner, is the Taylor Painting & Decorating Company, Limited, whose headquarters are at 233 Garry street. Mr. W. J. Taylor, the active head of this enterprising concern, made his beginning in Winnipeg in 1903, and during the years which have since intervened has seen his venture grow into a permanent business of large proportions. Mr. Taylor employs a force of about one hundred skilled workmen, and his fair and generous treatment of these workers is something to merit the patronage of all friends of labor.

While doing a large per cent of the more important work in Winnipeg, Mr. Taylor also undertakes contracts throughout the prairie provinces, and among the more prominent buildings for which he has been awarded the painting and decorating contracts are the following: C. P. R. Hotel at Calgary, Manitoba Agricultural College, G. T. P. Transcontinental Car Shops at Transcona; Union Trust Building; Boyd Building, Lindsay Building, Manitoba Law Courts.

An important adjunct of the business, too, is the new stained glass factory at 633 Wall street, which is now in active operation under Mr. Taylor's ownership and management.

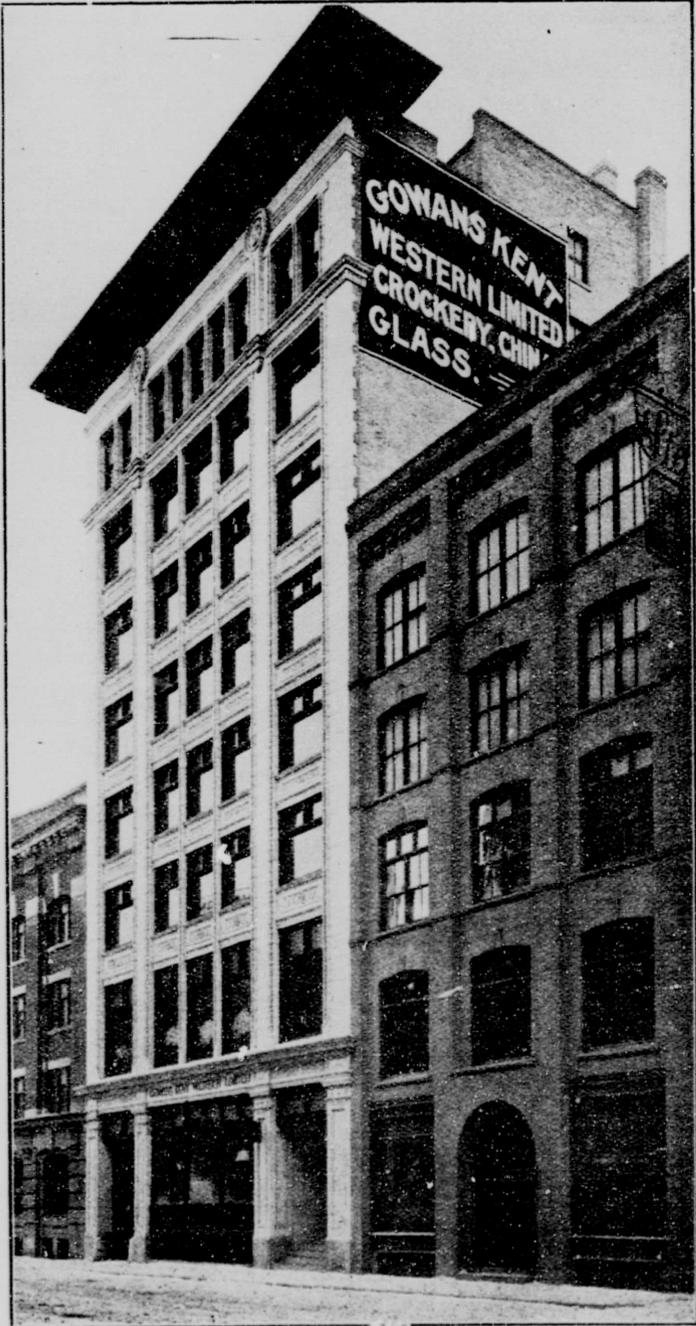
**THE McCORMICK GLASS COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

633 Wall Street.

Of the many Winnipeg firms which have gained an enviable reputation for the absolutely fair and square treatment of employees, there is none more deserving of special mention in this connection than the McCormick Glass Company, Limited, established thirteen years ago, with office and factory at 633 Wall street.

The company gives regular employment to a force of fifteen competent glass workers, and the many artistic orders that are turned out reflect no small amount of credit on the firm and the men in its employ. Among the specialties turned out are included practically everything in art glass, such as stained, beveled, sand-cut, chipped and leaded plate glass and mirrors.

The president and general manager, Mr. Alexander McCormick, is a man of wide experience in all matters pertaining to the production of art glass.



GOWANS KENT WESTERN LIMITED.

WALLACE SANDSTONE QUARRIES, LIMITED.**1001 Electric Railway Chambers.**

There is still an unceasing demand for building stone of every description, and the output of this material from the Canadian quarries shows a steady increase from year to year.

Among the companies engaged in this industry on a scale of considerable magnitude is the Wallace Sandstone Quarries, Limited, whose offices are at 1001 Electric Railway Chambers. This well organized concern has been in active operation for several years, and also maintains offices at Montreal in the Transportation Building. It has sandstone quarries and works at Wallace, Nova Scotia; limestone quarries and works at Ganon, Man., two miles from Tyndall, Manitoba, and altogether gives employment to a force of approximately 200 men.

The company engages in the quarrying and manufacturing of dimension blocks, rubble stone, lime, sawed, planed and cut stone, and these products are shipped to all sections of the country. Mr. Albert U. Cote, the manager in charge of the Winnipeg office, is a gentleman of the highest standing in all building and contracting circles.

BONNAR, TRUEMAN & HOLLANDS.

Barristers and Solicitors, 503-504 Electric Railway Chambers.

Coincident with the general growth and development of Winnipeg has been the progress made by many of the leading law firms, and in this connection there is none more worthy of special mention than Bonnar, Trueman & Hollands, 503-504 Electric Railway Chambers.

This partnership, which was formed in April, 1911, embraces such talented members of the legal profession as Robert A. Bonnar, K.C., Walter M. Trueman, LL.B., and Ward Hollands.

All of these capable members of the profession are known for their friendly feeling toward the cause of labor, and their large clientele includes many of the workers of this section of the province.

WILLIAM J. TUPPER, K.C.

200 Union Bank Building.

Prominent among the distinguished barristers and solicitors who comprise the membership of the bar of Winnipeg is Mr. William J. Tupper, K.C., who has come into the political limelight quite recently by virtue of his nomination by the Conservatives to represent the constituencies

of Morden and Rhineland in the Manitoba Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Tupper was born in Halifax, N.S., on June 29, 1862, the third son of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., and received his education at Upper Canada College, Toronto, and at Harvard University. He was called to the bar of Nova Scotia in 1885 and the following year came West to Manitoba, being admitted to practice the same year. From 1886 to 1899, Mr. Tupper was a member of the firm of Macdonald, Tupper & Phippen. From 1899 to 1906 the partnership was designated as Tupper, Phippen & Tupper, and was then changed to Tupper, Galt, Tupper & McTavish. In 1912 it became known as Tupper, Tupper, McTavish & Company—the firm name as it exists today.

Mr. Tupper is on the Council of the Manitoba Bar Association. He is the vice-president of the Arctic Ice Company, Limited; a member of the Winnipeg Advisory Board of the Canada Trust Company; a director of Havergal College and a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is likewise prominent in clubdom, being president of the Adanac club, a director of the Winnipeg Hunt club, and a member of the Manitoba and St. Charles Country clubs.

MORAN, ANDERSON & GUY.

Barristers, Solicitors, Etc. 402-403-404 Electric Railway Chambers.

Of the many firmly established law firms in Winnipeg that are especially to be commended to the earnest consideration of the wage earners, there is none more deserving of special mention in this number of the Western Canada Labor Review than Moran, Anderson & Guy, whose offices are at Suites 402-403-404 Electric Railway Chambers, corner of Notre Dame avenue and Albert street.

This partnership comprises such able members of the bar as Messrs. Edward Anderson, K.C., LL.B., William J. Moran, B.A., LL.B., Robert D. Guy, M.A., and Ernest Frith.

The firm is solicitor for the Winnipeg Electric Street Railway Company and other large corporations, and its facilities for handling all legal matters is unsurpassed.

McKERCHAR, MORRISEY & MASTERMAN.

Barristers and Solicitors—413-416 Union Bank Building.

One of the older and better known of the legal firms of Winnipeg is McKerchar, Morrisey & Masterman, whose offices are at Suite 413-416 Union Bank Building, and

which figures prominently in legal matters generally throughout this section.

The individual members of the firm are Mr. Daniel W. McKerchar, Mr. William S. Morrissey and Mr. L. A. Masterman. Mr. McKerchar, the senior member of the partnership, is a native of Glengarry county, Ontario, and began the active practice of his profession here in Winnipeg some eighteen years ago. In 1911 Mr. Morrissey entered the firm and within the past year Mr. Masterman has been taken into the partnership in order to better facilitate the constantly growing business.

Mr. McKerchar has for the past ten years been a member of the Council of the Manitoba Bar Association and one of the examiners in Law in the University of Manitoba.

Their large clientele embraces the names of many wage earners and the uniform courtesy and attention shown the workers attests the kindly feeling the firm has always had for the cause of labor. Mr. McKerchar is one of the active workers in behalf of the Winnipeg Y. M. C. A., of which organization he was chosen president last year.

F. MARTIN HETHERINGTON.

Barrister and Solicitor. 418 Sterling Bank Building.

Among the more recent to enter the legal field of Winnipeg is Mr. F. Martin Hetherington, whose offices are at 418 Sterling Bank Building. Mr. Hetherington was called to the bar of Manitoba in November 1913 and for some time prior to that studied law in the office of Donovan & Doyle, commencing his course of law as student in the firm of Campbell, Pitblado & Co., where he remained for a period of two and one-half years. The capable manner in which Mr. Hetherington has gone about the preparation and trial of cases has won for him the hearty approval of many older members of the profession, and it goes without saying that he has entered upon a career in which he is surely destined to make his mark.

ELLIOTT, MACNEIL & DEACON.

Barristers and Solicitors. 311-316 McIntyre Block.

Among the better known of the law firms which not only serve the business houses and corporations, but many wage earners as well, is Elliott, Macneil & Deacon, barristers and solicitors, with offices at 311 to 316 McIntyre Block.

The individual members of this firm are Messrs. George A. Elliott, B.A., K.C., Malcolm G. Macneil, B.A., Benjamin L. Deacon, LL.B., Roy W. Wydeman and W. L.

McLaws. Mr. Elliott ranks as one of the veteran lawyers of the West, having been called to the Manitoba bar in 1886 and continuously engaged in practice in Winnipeg ever since. Mr. Macneil has been practicing here since 1900. Mr. Deacon entered the local field in 1889; Mr. Wydeman in 1912 and Mr. McLaws in 1888.

BAKER & YOUNG.

Barristers, Solicitors, Etc., 903 Union Bank Building.

A leading law firm of the city, and one that is especially worthy the earnest consideration and attention of the wage earners because of the kindly interest the members have always manifested in the cause of labor, is Baker & Young, with offices at Suite 903 Union Bank Building.

This partnership comprises Mr. George W. Baker and Mr. Henry Young, two able barristers and solicitors whose well directed efforts have won them a high standing in all legal circles of the West.

MYERS & HASTINGS.

Barristers, Solicitors, Etc., 1008-1009 Electric Railway Chambers.

Among the more recent additions to the list of Winnipeg barristers is Myers & Hastings, whose offices are at Suite 1008-1009 Electric Railway Chambers, corner of Notre Dame avenue and Albert street. The individual members of this partnership which was formed on January 1, last, comprises Mr. R. M. Myers and Mr. V. J. Hastings, two capable young lawyers who had acquired considerable experience with other firms before launching out in business on their own account.

Mr. Myers was formerly associated with Munson, Allan, Laird & Davis for two years and with Campbell, Pitblado & Co. for five years, and Mr. Hastings also put in considerable time in the office of Campbell, Pitblado & Co.

ESTLY A. CONDE.

Barrister and Solicitor—202 McArthur Building.

One of the better known of the local members of the legal profession is Mr. Estly A. Conde, whose offices are at Suite 202 McArthur Building. Mr. Conde is a native of Ontario, a medalist graduate at Manitoba University, and was called to the bar of Manitoba in 1906. Since opening his office in Winnipeg Mr. Conde has succeeded in building up a large general practice in all the courts and is regularly retained as solicitor by a goodly number of

the representative business houses and corporations of the community. His clientele also embraces numerous individuals, and his friendly feeling for the cause of labor has won for him the support and co-operation of many wage earners.

JOHN W. WILTON, LL.B.

704-709 Electric Railway Chambers.

Among the candidates who have announced their intention of making the race in the forthcoming election for the Manitoba Legislative Assembly, there is none more worthy the loyal support of the voters than John W. Wilton, LL.B., who has the Liberal nomination for the constituency of Assiniboia. In private life Mr. Wilton is a member of the firm of Wilton, McMurray, De Lorme, Davidson & Wheeldon, barristers and solicitors, with offices at 704-709 Electric Railway Chambers.

Mr. Wilton was born at High Bluff, Manitoba, on January 27, 1879. As a boy he attended the public schools at Morden, and later received his degree of Bachelor of Laws from Manitoba University. Here in his native province he began life as a school teacher in 1896, continuing in this work until 1901. In 1902 Mr. Wilton came to Winnipeg and in 1905 was called to the bar of Manitoba. Immediately thereafter he took up the practice of his chosen profession which he has since followed very successfully in Winnipeg.

While this is the first time that Mr. Wilton has aspired to public office, he has for some time been an active worker in the cause of the Liberal party, and his known and proven ability as a lawyer well qualifies him for a seat in the Provincial Parliament.

HANSFORD AND DAVIS.

Barristers and Solicitors, 802 Union Trust Building.

During the past decade the rapid growth and expansion of Winnipeg and the Canadian West has attracted to this community many talented members of the legal profession, and of this number there is none more deserving of the special consideration and attention of the wage earner than Mr. J. E. Hansford, LL.B., whose offices are at 802 Union Trust Building. Mr. Hansford has been an active practitioner in Winnipeg for seven years, and in this period has succeeded by his well directed efforts in building up an excellent general practice. He is highly esteemed in all business and professional circles, and a staunch friend of the cause of labor.

J. A. BEAUPRE.

Barrister, Solicitor, Etc., 308 McIntyre Block.

To the wage earner who is threatened with legal difficulties we know of no better advice than to recommend a consultation with Mr. J. A. Beaupre, barrister and solicitor, with offices at Suite 308 McIntyre Block. Mr. Beaupre, who has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Winnipeg for a number of years, ranks as one of the best posted legal lights of this section, and the splendid success he has attained marks him as a leader among the local members of the bench and bar. Mr. Beaupre was called to the bar of Manitoba in 1909, and since then has devoted his attention to a general practice of constantly increasing proportions.

GRAHAM, HANNESSON & McTAVISH.

Barristers and Solicitors. 908 Confederation Life Building.

For the period of years covering their practice, the gentlemen comprising the firm of Graham, Hannesson & McTavish may be classed with those possessing a ripe knowledge of the law in all its branches. They are among the well known men of the profession and occupy a prominent position among the fraternity.

The individual members of the partnership are Messrs. Hannes M. Hannesson, R. Blackwood Graham and H. Roy McTavish. They are well qualified by years of study and training to pursue a general practice, appearing in all the courts as barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc. They have a well equipped suite of offices at 908 Confederation Life Building, an adequate force of clerks and a good office business as counsellors in civil cases.

E. L. TAYLOR, K.C., M.P.P. FOR GIMLI.

Great West Permanent Building.

Included in the ranks of the individuals who comprise the membership of the Provincial Parliament of Manitoba are many capable, brilliant men of affairs, for the voters, as a rule, have shown rare discretion in the selection of those who are best qualified to represent their constituencies. In the making of the laws for the government of the province, it is eminently fitting that a goodly per cent of these members should be actively identified with the legal profession, for an interpreter of the statutes is indeed well qualified to have a hand in their making.

The present member for Gimli, Mr. E. L. Taylor, K.C., who was chosen at the election held in 1913, has ably demonstrated

his ability to hold a seat in the legislature and has represented his constituency in a manner to elicit the warmest praise from the members of his own party as well as from his opponents. Mr. Taylor is an ardent Conservative, and a veritable tower of strength in the deliberations of that side of the house.

Mr. Taylor is a native of the county of Leeds, Ontario, and came west with his parents to Crystal City, Manitoba, in 1881. He was principal of the Crystal City school for three years and finally about twenty years ago came to Winnipeg to take up the study of law, first with Atkins, Culver & McCleneghan, and later with Macdonald, Tupper, Phippen & Tupper. Since being called to the bar, Mr. Taylor has built up a large, general practice and is now the senior member of Taylor, MacAlpine & Ross, with offices at Suite 500 Great West Permanent Building.

THOMAS L. HARTLEY.

Barrister and Solicitor—305 Notre Dame Investment Building, 167 Notre Dame Avenue.

Active among the energetic lawyers of this city is Mr. Thomas L. Hartley, barrister and solicitor, with offices at Suite 305 Notre Dame Investment Building, 167 Notre Dame Avenue.

Mr. Hartley made his establishment in Winnipeg some years ago and has acquired a large general practice, being retained by many of the larger commercial houses and corporations. Mr. Hartley specializes in commercial and company law, but at the same time his clientele embraces many individuals who seek his advice and counsel and of these a goodly per cent. come from the ranks of the wage earners. He has ever been a most loyal friend of the cause of labor, and certainly merits the co-operation and support of the toilers.

CHARLES E. WILLIAMS.

Barrister, Solicitor, Etc., 202-203 Bank of Nova Scotia Building.

One of the better known of Winnipeg's barristers, and one who is of special interest to the wage earner because of his manifestly friendly attitude to the cause of labor, is Mr. Charles E. Williams, whose offices are at 202-203 Bank of Nova Scotia Building. Mr. Williams has been actively engaged in the general practice of his profession here in Winnipeg since June, 1914. He was born in Winnipeg. In his general practice Mr. Williams has built up a large clientele among the business houses, corporations and individuals of the city, and is in every way deserving the support and co-operation of the masses.

ARTHUR W. MORLEY, LL.B.

Barrister and Solicitor—606-607-608 McArthur Building.

Prominent among the capable barristers and solicitors who have attained distinction in the practice of the law in Winnipeg during the past decade is Mr. Arthur W. Morley, LL.B., whose offices are at 606-608 McArthur building.

Mr. Morley was born in Ontario on August 9, 1880 and was educated in the public schools of his native province and at Manitoba University, having come West to Winnipeg in 1900. In 1904 Mr. Morley was called to the bar of Manitoba and here in Winnipeg he has since established himself in a large and growing general practice.

He has taken an active part in military affairs, having been an officer of the 90th Regiment, Winnipeg Rifles, since 1905. Mr. Morley is also a member of the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and is recognized as a leader in professional as well as social circles.

CHARLES H. NEWTON.

Provincial Assignee for the Province of Manitoba. Bank of Hamilton Chambers.

For all of its splendid growth and development, Winnipeg owes a debt of gratitude to those pioneers who came here in the early days—to those men who put their shoulders to the wheel when Winnipeg was little more than a frontier settlement; who had unlimited faith in the future, and who have seen their dreams realized by the evolution of this Western metropolis.

In this connection there is certainly none more worthy of special mention than Mr. Charles H. Newton, who for the past fourteen years has held the position of Provincial Assignee for the Province of Manitoba, and whose offices are in the Bank of Hamilton Chambers, Main Street.

Mr. Newton was born in the city of Quebec, on August 6th, 1851, and educated in the schools of his native city. When a boy of fifteen, he began the battle of life as a clerk in a stock broker's office, and in 1879 came West to Winnipeg, where he has since become identified with numerous prosperous enterprises, aside from his official position. He is a director of The Bank of Hamilton, vice president of The Estevan Coal & Brick Co., president of The Winnipeg & Inland Investment Co., President of the Reid & Whitman Co., and a director in numerous other financial institutions of the West.

Mr. Newton is an honored member of the Carleton, Adanac, St. Charles Country,

and Winnipeg Automobile Clubs, having been formerly president of the former and latter. He is prominent in Masonic circles, and above all, a man and citizen who is held in the highest regard by those in all walks of life.

WILLIS AND COMPANY.

General Bailiffs—18 Banque d'Hochelaga Chambers.

Among the officials of Winnipeg who figure prominently in public life, there are few better known or more highly appreciated than Mr. William Willis, General manager of Willis & Company, General bailiffs, who occupy offices at Suite 18 Banque d'Hochelaga Chambers, 433 Main street.

As a bailiff, acting under orders from the Courts, Mr. Willis' duties are to close the doors of and give protection to property, such as hotels, stores, houses, business blocks, etc., when it becomes necessary to foreclose mortgage and lien notes and distress warrants upon such establishments. In attending to the duties of this character, Mr. Willis has the assistance of several capable deputies, and so far as the general public is concerned they are at all times most careful and considerate of the rights of all concerned. Although Mr. Willis operates in conjunction with orders emanating from the courts, he is not strictly a public official in a legal sense, but his services are highly important from an official standpoint.

WILLIAM GRASSIE, LIMITED.

Tribune Building, Corner Smith St. and Graham Ave.

If there is any one realty firm in Winnipeg that has made a well defined effort to help along the cause of the wage earner, it is certainly the one of which Mr. William Grassie is the active head, which is designated as William Grassie, Limited, and which maintains the finest equipped real estate office in all of Winnipeg, the same being on the ground floor of the new Tribune Building, corner of Smith street and Graham avenue.

For sixteen years Mr. Grassie has been identified with the business and financial affairs of this city, and only a few months ago incorporated his old established business under the above title. Since March 1, last, the offices have been moved from 54 Aikins Block to the above new quarters, the better to accommodate the general expansion of the several departments of the business. Under the new arrangement, Mr. Grassie still retains the controlling interest and occupies the position of managing director.

During all of this period Mr. Grassie has concentrated his attention upon real estate and financial affairs, and the splendid results attained were the natural sequence to the wisdom of his business policy in giving due consideration to the matter of supplying the wants of the workers.

In connection with his general real estate business, Mr. Grassie also makes a general line of financial investments for resident or non-resident investors and pays considerable attention to general insurance. Mr. Grassie is also the managing director of the British-American Investment Company, Limited, and of the C. P. R. Transcona, Limited.

MENZIES & SHANTZ.

Real Estate and Financial Brokers, 804 Trust and Loan Building.

Of the realty firms to which we take pleasure in calling special attention in this number of the Labor Review is Menzies & Shantz, real estate brokers, with offices at 804 Trust and Loan Building, 173 Portage avenue, East. This progressive firm made its establishment some years ago, the individual members of the partnership being John S. Menzies and Milton E. Shantz. Both of these gentlemen are widely and favorably known in all social and financial circles, and the fair and honorable manner in which they have conducted all of their transactions has won for them a reputation that will exist so long as they continue in business.

While handling a general line of real estate, the firm has specialized in residential properties, and in this connection has not only had important dealings with the men of means, but with hundreds of wage earners.

This firm has put on the market such well known suburban tracts as Crescentwood, River Heights and Tuxedo Park. Buyers of these lots have reaped handsome profits and it goes without saying that the same results will be attained by those who make investments in King's Park, a new residential property now being offered the public. This new section adjoins the new Agricultural College grounds in St. Vital district.

ARGUE BROTHERS, LIMITED.

Real Estate, Loans, Rentals and Insurance
706-707-708 Confederation Life Building.

Of particular interest to the wage earners of Winnipeg is the announcement coming from that well known real estate firm, Argue Brothers, Limited, of its new home building proposition. This staunch concern is to act in the capacity of general agent for a strong building company now

being organized with a capitalization of \$500,000, and which will make a specialty of building desirable homes and selling the same on easy terms on the rental purchase plan.

This means that the man of small means or the man dependent on his daily wage will be able to acquire a suitable home by making a small cash payment, with the balance payable in monthly installments like rent.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the offices of Argue Brothers, Limited, 706-707-708 Confederation Life Building, and the firm's salesmen will be glad to give complete information of the workings of the company. If you have not time to make a personal call, ring up Main 818 and a representative will wait on you at your convenience.

LOWERY BROTHERS.

Real Estate, 423-925 Main Street.

In the development of the North end of Winnipeg in recent years one of the most potent factors has been the firm of Lowery Brothers, dealers in real estate, with finely equipped offices at 923-925 Main street. Nine years ago when the members of the firm, Messrs. Robert N. and Hugh A. Lowery started in business it was in a modest little office at 953 Main street.

From time to time they have added to their staff of clerks and assistants and in October, 1912, doubled the office space. Today the firm ranks as one of the most representative realty concerns in all of Winnipeg.

Those who have invested in North end property through the intervention of Lowery Brothers have no complaints to offer as to the real worth of such investments. Business as well as residential property in that section is steadily appreciating, and the direct communication afforded with other parts of the city makes it a desirable place of abode.

THE OAKES-GRAY REALTY, LIMITED.

300-306 Electric Railway Chambers.

Among the substantial and reliable real estate firms in Winnipeg and vicinity, there is none more worthy of special mention than the Oakes-Gray Realty, Limited, whose offices are at 300 to 306 Electric Railway Chambers.

Established eleven years ago with a capitalization of \$500,000, this powerful concern has taken a leading part in the more splendid development of Winnipeg, and is in every way deserving of the prominent place it occupies in financial circles generally throughout the Canadian

West. In connection with its operations a staff of sixteen people is regularly employed.

The officers of the Oakes-Gray, Limited, are Joseph W. Gray, president; Albert H. Oakes, vice-president and manager; Albert Prugh, treasurer and Thomas E. Moffat, secretary. All are gentlemen of the highest standing in social as well as business circles, and are splendid types of the progressive class of individuals who are doing so much to advance the cause of the prairie provinces.

With an abundance of working capital at its command, the company is enabled to handle deals of such magnitude that the ordinary real estate dealer would not dream of attempting. Buying in large quantities, they are able to sell at a closer figure than the average firm, and here is where the small investor comes in for profitable investments.

In connection with its general real estate business, the firm specializes in central city property and Winnipeg suburban acreage. It also features the making of investments for non-resident clients and is the managing agent for United Investors, Limited, a Dominion corporation and for Suburban Estates, Limited, another safe and strong enterprise which offers a splendid opportunity for the investment of funds.

The firm is a member of the Winnipeg Real Estate Exchange, and its connections are such as to be a positive guarantee to its clients of fair, square and honest treatment in every transaction.

T. J. LANGFORD.

Real Estate, 517 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Prominent among the representative citizens of Winnipeg who have taken a lively interest in promoting the welfare of the wage earner, is Thomas J. Langford, the well known real estate dealer, whose offices are at Suite 517 Union Bank Building.

It was along about 1899 that Mr. Langford removed from Ontario to this city, and realizing the opportunities that were presenting themselves for profitable investment, he lost no time in becoming an active factor in the realty world of the great Canadian West. Since then he has experienced a prosperous career, and today it would be difficult to find in all of Winnipeg a man who is better posted as to values and locations than he. Mr. Langford has had sufficient confidence to make many extensive investments on his own account as well as acting in the capacity of agent for other investors, and it goes without saying that men of this calibre are the ones in whom the general public reposes the utmost confidence. His large

clientele not only includes many wealthy capitalists who rely upon his judgment, but also many wage earners, who, through his instrumentality have paved the way to happiness by making the initial start toward securing a home.

MCCUTCHEON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

447 Main Street.

There are few real estate and investment concerns in Western Canada which have a better claim to the consideration of wage earners than McCutcheon Brothers, Limited, whose head office is at Calgary, and whose Winnipeg branch at 447 Main street has been in existence for eight years.

This progressive firm is quite as well known as any similar enterprise in any portion of the Dominion, and the extensive scale on which it operates is indicative of the large number of properties to which it is constantly inviting the attention of investors.

Besides handling a general line of real estate, McCutcheon Brothers, Limited, devote their attention to selling large tracts of farm lands, to locating industrial settlements, establishing townships and acting as investment and financial agents in the management of estates for owners. The broad knowledge which the firm possesses as to locations and values puts it in a position to handle big investments wisely and judiciously.

In addition to the Winnipeg branch, other offices are maintained at Toronto, Ottawa, Victoria, London, Eng., Regina, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, Fernie, Glasgow, Scot., Plymouth, Eng. and Great Falls, Montana.

The officers and members of the firm comprise Messrs. D. S., Gordon D., J. H. and C. M. McCutcheon, and W. D. Spence.

SKULI HANSSON AND COMPANY.

Real Estate and Investment Brokers, Insurance, Loans, and Securities.

47 Aikins Bldg., 221 McDermot Ave.

It was something like thirteen years ago that Mr. Skuli Hansson took the initial step leading to the organization of the company which has since attained such a splendid development, and its progress through all the succeeding years has been typical of the general growth and advancement of the community. While other firms were devoting their energies to inducing industrial enterprises to make their establishment in Winnipeg, Mr. Hansson took up the problem of the small investor and the wage earner and set about the task

of inducing them to secure homes of their own. It was rather slow work in the beginning, but gradually a number of the workers fell into line, because imbued with some of Mr. Hansson's enthusiasm, and in later years a goodly per cent of these early investors have reaped the profits of those first minor investments. The same policy is today being pursued by his company.

Associated with Mr. Hansson in this staunch concern are such well known real estate men as H. B. Skaptason, John Davidson, C. B. Deacon, John Baldwin, C. G. Christie, S. C. Miller, and J. Hodge Forrester. These gentlemen are too well known to the people of Winnipeg to require any extended introduction, but it may be stated that their views coincide with those of Mr. Hansson when it comes to doing anything which will improve the condition of the individual who works for wages.

THE CAMPBELL REALTY COMPANY.

741 to 749 Somerset Block.

An acknowledged leader in the business world of Winnipeg is the Campbell Realty Company, which was established some years ago by Mr. W. E. Campbell, and whose offices are so centrally located at 741 to 749 Somerset Block. While Mr. Campbell has rendered much valuable assistance in bringing Canada into the limelight, he has also figured prominently in promoting the growth of such thriving Western communities as Moose Jaw, Estevan, Young, Camrose, Battleford and Biggar and in the handling of a vast amount of fruit lands in British Columbia.

Throughout his career in the real estate field, Mr. Campbell has never identified himself with any proposition which would not stand the most careful scrutiny and investigation, and before exploiting any new townsite or district he has made it a point to give the same a thorough, personal inspection. This method of procedure has won for the firm such a measure of perfect confidence as could not well have been obtained in any other manner. This is a point which has appealed with peculiar force to the wage earner and the man of limited means. With him the investment of a few hundreds of dollars means far more than thousands to the average capitalist, and an error in judgment might mean the loss of the savings of years.

It is gratifying to note that a large per cent of the clients of the Campbell Realty Company come from the working classes, for these really constitute the backbone of the nation, and the tendency to own Real Estate is becoming more apparent with each succeeding year.

GOODWYN & COMPANY.

Real Estate and Investment Agents, 400
Nanton Building.

A realty concern that has taken a most active part in the upbuilding of Winnipeg and which has likewise been instrumental in providing a way for the worker to own a home, is Goodwyn & Company, a firm which came into existence only five years ago, but which has made a wonderful success of its operations in the real estate field of the West.

The company's offices are at 400 Nanton Building and the individual members of the firm are Messrs. Ernest E. and H. Geoffrey Goodwyn. Both of these gentlemen are widely known in all financial and social circles of Winnipeg and the West, and the capable and highly successful manner in which they have developed their present business speaks volumes for the confidence reposed in them by investors in general.

Goodwyn & Company not only handle large tracts of improved and unimproved farming lands in Manitoba and the other prairie provinces, but also business and residential properties in Winnipeg and other cities. The firm also has special facilities for the negotiation of loans on farm property.

T. D. THOMPSON & COMPANY.

Real Estate and Investments—41-42 Merchants Bank Building.

During the eight years that the firm of T. D. Thompson & Company has been in existence it has made a specialty of catering to the wants of the wage earner and has built up a patronage of large proportions. Mr. T. D. Thompson has long been convinced of the real worth of this selling plan, and during his business career in Winnipeg has formed several syndicates and companies for the purpose of handling real estate by means of the capital provided by a number of small investors.

In the line of real estate, one of the latest properties he has put on the market is the Park Manor Annex, located on North Main Street.

SAMUEL R. ARMSTRONG

Real Estate and Financial Agent.
707 Merchants Bank Building,
377 Main Street.

One who is doing his full share to help the workers acquire honor and who has built up an excellent patronage from the ranks of the wage earners, is Mr. Samuel R. Armstrong, whose offices are at 707 Merchants Bank Building. Although Mr.

Armstrong has only been engaged in the realty business on his own account for three years, he has long been a resident of the West and has had an extended experience in the handling of property. Besides buying and selling everything in the way of residential property and farm lands, Mr. Armstrong also effects loans and writes a line of general insurance.

FRED. C. HAMILTON & COMPANY.

Real Estate Brokers—Suite 1 Bank of Hamilton Chambers—395 Main Street.

In all of Winnipeg there is no realty dealer in which greater dependence can be placed than in Fred. C. Hamilton & Company, whose offices are at Suite 1 Bank of Hamilton Chambers, No. 395 Main street. Mr. Fred. C. Hamilton, the active head of this company, is a native of Ontario, but since 1895 has been a resident of the West. He first took up farming in the Pipestone Valley, but later moved to Winnipeg and engaged in the grain business. After a short time he perceived the broader field offered in the handling of real estate, and to this he has since given his undivided attention. He handles not only city property, but farm lands as well; negotiates loans on improved holdings; looks after the rental of properties; manages estates, and also pays considerable attention to the making of valuations.

Mr. Hamilton is also manager of the Winnipeg Titles and Mortgage Company, Limited.

HILLIARD TAYLOR.

Real Estate, Loans and Stocks—400 Great West Permanent Building.

When one takes cognizance of the remarkably reasonable terms on which real estate may be purchased in Western Canada, it is not to be wondered at that so many of the wage earners are taking advantage of the opportunity to acquire homes, farm lands and garden tracts.

Among the local real estate dealers who are doing a commendable work in interesting small investors in the possibilities of the West, is Hilliard Taylor, whose offices are at 400 Great West Permanent Building, and who has been established in Winnipeg for a number of years.

Mr. Taylor devotes his attention to everything in real estate, besides handling approved stocks and securities, writing fire insurance and negotiating loans on improved city properties. Not only does he deal in city property and farm lands, but also has been specializing in the sale of British Columbia fruit lands, for which there is an ever increasing demand.

CLAUDE BUFFET.

**Real Estate Broker, Loans and Insurance
602 Great West Permanent Loan Bldg.**

A successful realty dealer to whom we invite the attention of wage earners in general is Mr. Claude Buffet, whose offices are at Suite 602 Great West Permanent Loan Building. For eight years Mr. Buffet has been an active factor in the handling of real estate in Winnipeg and St. Boniface and scarcely requires any extended introduction to the general public.

During the greater portion of this time Mr. Buffet has devoted his attention to the needs of the workers in supplying them with home sites on advantageous terms, and the large number of workers now included in his list of clients speaks volumes for the careful consideration paid this class.

In this connection it may be stated that Mr. Buffet is in a position to build homes for wage earners on a very small margin, and it is in this particular channel he is now directing his energies in St. Boniface, Norwood and Elmwood.

JAMES SCOTT.

**Real Estate Agent—193 Portage Avenue
East.**

Thirty-five years ago when Mr. James Scott, the well known real estate man and wealthy property owner came to Winnipeg this was not very much of a town. It only boasted of a population of about 3,500 people. There were no sky-scrapers, and instead of broad, well paved streets, street cars and automobiles, ox-carts wallowed through the rich, black mud on Main street and Portage avenue.

But Mr. Scott was possessed of an abiding faith in the future of this embryonic metropolis and in the resources of Manitoba, so here he remained, joining hands with the little band of early day pioneers and making Winnipeg something more than a mere dot on the map.

Mr. Scott was the first president of the Winnipeg Real Estate Exchange when that body was formed in 1903. He was also chosen last year as one of the executives of the National Association of Real Estate Exchanges when the convention met in this city.

THE CRESCENT LAND COMPANY.

1204 McArthur Building.

The policy which has been adopted by so many progressive real estate firms of selling both city and country property on the easy payment plan has proven a boon to the average wage earner.

This idea has been generally followed by the Crescent Land Company, of 1204 McArthur Building, ever since it began business in this part of the West some thirteen years ago, and its continued success affords ample proof of the genuine merits of the proposition. The organizers and managers of this well known land company are Mr. George E. Horton and Mr. Norman P. Greer, and as both have been residents of the West for a good, long period they are well posted on every branch of the business which they have built up to such a splendid magnitude, and are able to give prospective investors some mighty valuable pointers as to values and the more likely places in which to make investments.

D. A. McDONALD REALTY COMPANY.

501 Northern Crown Bank Building.

Here in Winnipeg much valuable assistance has been rendered the worker by a number of the more progressive real estate firms, and of these there is none which has manifested a more friendly spirit to the working classes at all times and in every possible manner than the D. A. McDonald Realty Company, whose offices are at 501 Northern Crown Bank Building.

It has been ten years since Mr. D. A. McDonald, the active head of this concern, entered the western field in this particular line of business, and from the very beginning he has made it a regular practice to give due consideration to the wage earner in the making of investments. In consequence a large per cent of the people with whom he has dealings come from the ranks of the masses.

While his undertakings in the buying and selling of real estate have been quite general in character, Mr. McDonald has made a specialty of the handling of city properties, and during the past year has aroused considerable interest in the residential district which is known as St. Vital Heights. He is offering these lots on terms quite within reach of the wage earner, and the chance for reaping good profits is practically certain.

THE BRODEUR AGENCY.

Real Estate—11 and 12 Bank D'Hochelaga.

A leading factor in enabling many an investor to obtain a desirable location in this section has been the Brodeur Agency, of which Mr. J. Charles Brodeur is the active head and manager, with offices at Suite 11 and 12 Bank D'Hochelaga. Mr. Brodeur made his establishment in Winnipeg nine years ago, and as he had previously had a long experience in Western

Manitoba and Saskatchewan, this knowledge has stood him in good stead in all of his subsequent dealings.

Among the wage earners, as well as among the capitalists, Mr. Brodeur is held in the highest esteem because of the infinite attention he pays to the wants of the small investor.

MCLEAN & GRIDDALE, LIMITED.

Real Estate, Investment and Financial Agents, 511 McIntyre Block.

Among the many local firms of real estate and financial agents who have been of material assistance in enabling many a wage earner to acquire a home of his own, is McLean & Griddale, Limited, with offices at 511 McIntyre Block. The individual members of this corporation are Mr. D. McLean, president, and Mr. B. C. Griddale, secretary-treasurer. Both are native born Canadians, and from their long residence in the West are so thoroughly well posted on locations and values as to be able to give investors advice that is well worth heeding.

Messrs. McLean and Griddale have been associated as partners ten years, and in addition to making numerous investments or their own account have acted as the agents for others in the buying and selling of farm lands and city properties throughout this region. During these years it naturally follows they have had many transactions with the working classes, and in all of their dealings their actions have been characterized by an earnest desire to give the wage earner every possible advantage and opportunity consistent with good business methods.

IRA STRATTON.

Financial and Real Estate Agent—7 Blue Store Building.

Closely identified with the development of Winnipeg and the surrounding country for the past quarter of a century have been many sterling characters, but of all these there is none more deserving of mention than Mr. Ira Stratton, financial and real estate agent, with offices at No. 7 Blue Store Building, 293 McDermot avenue. In his various business undertakings, in private life as well as in official positions, Mr. Stratton has been an acknowledged power for good in paving the way for the success of the wage earner.

Although maintaining an office in Winnipeg, Mr. Stratton makes his home at Stonewall.

In the line of real estate he specializes more particularly in the handling of small farms and suburban home sites, and the worker who is anxious to secure a bit of real estate that he can call his very own will find it decidedly to his advantage to follow the advice which Mr. Stratton cheerfully imparts to all who make inquiries of him.

IVEY & IVEY.

Real Estate and Investment Agents—1101 McArthur Building.

Prominent among the real estate concerns which have taken a hearty interest in espousing the cause of labor is Ivey & Ivey, a partnership which was formed six years ago, with offices at 1101 McArthur Building. The individual members of this progressive firm are Mr. Arthur R. Ivey and Mr. E. B. Ivey. From their long experience in this western field, these gentlemen are well informed as to locations and values and the opportunities which are daily presenting themselves for profitable investment, and are in a position to give the large or small investor advice and information that is well worth careful consideration.

In the matter of real estate, the firm buys and sells city property and farm lands on its own account as well as in the capacity of agent for others. It also negotiates loans for its clients, looks after the management of estates and places insurance when required.

LIDHOLM-ROED COMPANY.

1004 Union Trust Building.

One of the foremost in aiding workers to acquire homes is the Lidholm-Roed Company, whose offices are at 1004 Union Trust Building. While this enterprising firm has only established for two years, it has won for itself a place among the leaders and is justly entitled to the success it has attained.

The individual partners are Mr. John E. Lidholm and Mr. Chris. Roed, both of whom are held in the highest esteem by all with whom they have come in contact.

The firm engages in the buying and selling of a general line of city and country property.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

254 Portage Avenue, Cor. Garry Street.
Blair Robertson, Manager; A. G. Macdonald, Assistant Manager.

Elmwood Branch, Cor. Stadacona Street
and Newton Avenue, D. B. Scott, Pro.
Manager.

Among the older and more substantial of the Banking Institutions who have rendered such material assistance in the mar-

inception. Reverting to figures again it is interesting to note that the Bank has a paid-up capital of \$6,000,000, and a reserve fund of \$11,000,000. As a matter of fact the reserve Fund is the largest in proportion to the capital of any bank in the Dominion, and this is a point to be considered by depositors in selecting a banking house where security and protection are of prime consideration.

With its head office in Halifax, N.S., and general manager's office in Toronto, the bank has 142 branches throughout



vellous development of this Western Country in recent years is The Bank of Nova Scotia, which dates its existence from the year 1832. Today its total assets have reached the comfortable sum of \$80,000,000, a total which represents nearly a million dollars for each year it has been doing business and stands as a monument to safe banking methods; the only practice the bank has pursued from the day of its

Canada, Newfoundland and the West Indies, beside offices in New York, Chicago, and Boston and Correspondents in the principal cities of Great Britain, France and Germany. Its Western branches are to be found in such thriving communities as Winnipeg (2 branches) Kamsack, Regina, (2 branches) Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Saskatoon (2 branches), Calgary (2 branches), Edmonton and Lethbridge, and

in British Columbia, Mission City, Vancouver (2 branches) and Victoria, and in all of these attention is not only paid to general banking but to Savings Accounts as well.

In Winnipeg the bank occupies its roomy quarters in its own substantial five-storey structure at 254 Portage avenue, and it also occupies its own premises in Elmwood at the corner of Stadacona street and Newton avenue.

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA.

426 Main Street.

The phenomenal progress that Winnipeg has been making in all lines during the past quarter of a century and more is apparent especially in the achievements of the many financial institutions which have made an establishment here. While some contend that a large per cent of the wholesale business now handled by Winnipeg will eventually pass on to the leading cities of Alberta and Saskatchewan, all are agreed that from a financial standpoint, Winnipeg will continue to bear the same relation to the West that Montreal does to the East.

Of the banking houses which have paid special attention to the handling of the commercial and savings accounts for the wage earners, there is probably none having a more representative list of customers from this class than the Home Bank of Canada, whose Winnipeg branch is located at 426 Main street.

With its head office still at Toronto, where the Home Bank of Canada was founded in 1854, this progressive but conservatively managed institution not only covers the Eastern field very effectively, but has likewise come to be an important factor throughout the West. In addition to the Winnipeg branch it has opened other offices in Manitoba at Crystal City, Goodlands, Grandview, Lyleton and Neepawa. In Saskatchewan its branches will be found at Moose Jaw, Sintaluta, Welwyn and Weyburn, and in British Columbia at Fernie.

The Home Bank of Canada has an authorized capital of \$2,000,000 of which \$1,938,208 has been fully paid. Its reserve fund totals \$650,000 and its total assets amount to \$14,735,100.

While doing a general banking business, the Home Bank of Canada also appeals to the workers with considerable force because of its Savings Department, where deposits of \$1 and upwards are received and interest allowed at the highest rates. Every attention possible is paid to the workers, and the courteous treatment accorded all classes has been responsible for the steady upbuilding of this Winnipeg branch.

THE DOMINION BANK.

440 Main Street.

Founded in 1871, the Dominion Bank of Canada is today a vertiable tower of financial strength. It has a paid-up capital of \$5,800,000; a reserve fund of \$6,800,000; its deposits amount to over \$60,000,000 and its total assets are in excess of \$80,000,000. Such banking as this affords ample security to its depositors, and has been the means of increasing its activities in every direction. The head office is at Toronto, but branches have been opened in all the principal communities of the East and the West.

Here in Winnipeg the Dominion Bank of Canada has its principal branch at 440 Main street, with Mr. F. L. Patton as manager and M. G. R. Heron, assistant manager. Mr. Patton, who is a native of Cornwall, Ontario, was born on April 24, 1857, and as a boy began his banking career as a junior clerk in the St. Lawrence Bank of Toronto. In 1882 he came to Winnipeg, and since 1897 has filled the present responsible position.

The other branches referred to above are the North End Branch, 687 Main street, W. S. Darling, manager; Notre Dame Branch, 648 Notre Dame avenue, C. M. Denison, manager; Portage avenue Branch, R. F. Sutton, manager; St. John's Branch, Main street and Redwood avenue, E. J. Townshend, manager, and the Arlington Branch, 879 Portage avenue, M. F. Jemcott acting manager.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

277 Main Street.

A Winnipeg financial institution which has made a wonderful record for itself, and which is not only one of the oldest in the Dominion, but also the first to establish a branch in Winnipeg, is the Merchants Bank of Canada, founded in 1864, and which will this year round out a half century of progress and prosperity.

The head office of the Merchants Bank of Canada is at Montreal, where it has five other branches. In Toronto it has three branches and one each in Ottawa, Quebec, St. Johns and Halifax. Coming West, we find the management has realized the growing needs of banking facilities in this region by establishing twenty-two branches in Manitoba; nineteen in Saskatchewan; fifty-three in Alberta and eleven in British Columbia. It likewise has agents in Great Britain, and the United States.

The last published report of the financial condition of the Merchants Bank of Canada shows it to have a paid-up capital of \$6,747,680. It has a reserve fund and undivided profits amounting to \$6,559,478, while the total assets have reached

the stupendous figures of \$84,116,907. Such amounts go to show something of the great financial strength this bank has acquired in a period of fifty years.

The principal Winnipeg branch is located at 377 Main street. During the past year some extensive improvements have been going on in connection with this banking house, and when this work is completed in June, the addition which has been made to the former building will practically double the space formerly utilized. This enlargement has been rendered necessary because of the steady increase of business and particularly in the savings department was more room essential.

Mr. William J. Finucan is in charge as branch manager of this principal Winnipeg branch, and ranks as one of the most able bankers of the West.

One feature which has been of material benefit in this growth has been the attention paid to the Savings Department, where deposits of \$1 and upwards are received, and on which the highest rate of interest is allowed.

In recent years a second Winnipeg branch has been opened at Bannerman avenue and Main street. It is in charge of Mr. G. A. McEwen as manager.

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

433 Main Street.

One of the better known of Winnipeg's banking houses, and one which is this year celebrating the fortieth anniversary of its existence is the Banque D'Hochelaga, whose head office is in Montreal, but whose branches are to be found in Western as well as in Eastern Canada. The main Winnipeg branch, which was founded in 1892, is located at 433 Main street. Still another is at No. 27 Provencher avenue, St. Boniface, and both play an important part in the financial affairs of the two cities.

The Banque D'Hochelaga has an authorized capital of \$4,000,000, fully paid up; a reserve fund of \$3,625,000 and total assets at the close of business on November 30, last, of over \$31,894,709.

In the cities of Montreal, Sherbrooke and Quebec there are twenty-seven branches of the Banque D'Hochelaga, and besides the branches in this city and at St. Boniface there are still others at Edmonton, St. Albert and St. Paul des Metis, Alberta, and at Prince Albert, Sask., and St. Pierre, Manitoba and Gravelbourg, Sask.

In addition to the commercial accounts of firms and individuals, this sterling bank also operates savings departments at all its branches, and this is a feature which appeals particularly to the wage earner. The careful, courteous attention shown these small depositors is fully appreciated

by the workers and is something that has added very materially to its splendid success in all communities.

The manager of the Winnipeg branch for the past three years has been Mr. E. Belair, a gentleman who has been long identified with the interests of this institution and who rightfully takes rank as one of Winnipeg's most representative and progressive bank managers.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

460 Main Street and 163 Lombard Street.

With total assets exceeding \$180,246,785, the Royal Bank of Canada ranks as the second largest financial institution in the Dominion, and one whose scope of operations is essentially international. The Royal Bank of Canada, incorporated back in 1869, has enjoyed a prosperous existence from the beginning, but the field of its activities was materially broadened two years ago when there was united with it the Traders Bank of Canada. This combination of interests has worked out to the great advantage of both of the original concerns, and today the Royal Bank of Canada has an authorized capital of \$25,000,000, of which amount \$11,560,000 has been fully paid up. Its reserve fund has reached the handsome total of \$13,575,119, while the total resources are quoted above.

The Winnipeg branch at 460 Main street and 163 Lombard street, has been in existence for eight years, and the active manager during the greater portion of this period has been the present incumbent, Mr. D. C. Rea, whose high standing in all financial circles of the West offers conclusive proof of his ability as a banker.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION.

Bank of Hamilton Chambers, 395 Main St.

Any reference to the strong financial institutions of the Dominion would be manifestly incomplete if it did not include some mention of The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, a concern which has been such a powerful factor in the general development and expansion of all this country for about a third of a century.

Founded at Toronto in 1882, The Toronto General Trusts Corporation has established a record of which any financial enterprise might well be proud. Today it has a paid-up capital of \$1,500,000 and a reserve fund of \$1,500,000, and devotes its energies chiefly to the administration and management of estates and to the investment of trust funds in legitimate channels. It also acts as executor, guardian, committee,

receiver, assignee, liquidator or trustee under wills, mortgages, marriage settlements or other trust deeds.

The rapidly growing Western business necessitated the establishing of a branch here thirteen years ago, and Winnipeg was chosen as the most desirable location. About the same time the Ottawa branch was placed in commission, and four years ago a third branch was opened at Saskatoon. This arrangement gives an excellent command of all of Canada, and as the occasion arises other branches will doubtless be provided.

The Winnipeg office, in the Bank of Hamilton Building, 395 Main street, is conducted under the management of Mr. Joan Paton, who has held this responsible position for the past four years, and who for nearly a third of a century has been intimately associated with financial affairs in various parts of the Dominion.

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON.

Financial Agents, Corner Main Street and Portage Avenue.



Among the prominent financial concerns that are worthy of special mention is the firm of Osler, Hammond & Nanton, which dates its beginning from 1884, when Mr. A. M. Nanton, who had been in the employ of Messrs. Osler & Hammond in Toronto for some time, was sent by Mr. E. B. Osler of that firm to open an office in Winnipeg.

The original members of the firm were Mr. E. B. Osler, now Sir Edmund Osler, Mr. H. C. Hammond, and Mr. A. M. Nanton. In 1899 Mr. H. W. Nanton, a brother of Mr. A. M. Nanton, was admitted, and in 1906, Mr. H. F. Osler, a son of Sir Edmund B. Osler. The firm sustained a great loss in 1908 in the death of Mr. Hammond. In 1912 the membership of the firm was still further increased by the admission of Mr. T. L. Peters, Mr. C. M. Taylor and Mr. G. D. Lynch, who have all been with the firm for a number of years.

The firm conducts a general financial business, dealing in stocks and bonds on all the important stock exchanges. They also undertake through the Osler & Nanton Trust Company, of which they are the general managers, the placing of funds for clients, in such sound investments as mortgages on farm and city property. This particular form of investment has been an important part of the firm's business for almost the whole period of its existence. They invest funds in this way for the North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Company, of which company they are the general managers in Canada, for the Law, Union & Rock Insurance Company of London, the Dominion of Canada Investment and Debenture Company of Glasgow, and the Northern and Dominions Mortgage Company of Aberdeen, and others.

In recommending to their clients this form of investment, the firm do so with the experience of more than thirty years, during which time such investments have proved to be absolutely safe.

The firm acts as selling agents for various land companies, such as the Calgary & Edmonton Land Company, the Winnipeg Western Land Corporation, and the Canada Saskatchewan Land Company.

They represent fire insurance companies such as the Western Assurance Company, the Law, Union & Rock Insurance Company, the New York Underwriters Agency of the Hartford Insurance Company of America, and the Queen Insurance Company of America. The firm is also a wholesale coal dealer, shipping hard and soft coal to all points in the West.

Besides being head of the firm of Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Sir Edmund B. Osler is the head of the firm of Osler & Hammond in Toronto. He is connected with a great many prominent Canadian companies being a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway, president of the Dominion Bank, president Canada North-West Land Company, a director of the Confederation Life Association, Consumers' Gas Company, Toronto General Trusts Corporation, a member of the Canadian Advisory Board of the North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Company, and a director of the Calgary & Edmonton Land Company, Limited.

He has always taken a keen interest in public affairs and has been a member of the Dominion House of Commons for West Toronto since 1896. He was also one of the Canadian representatives at the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce in London in 1891.

Mr. A. M. Nanton, the acting head of the firm in Winnipeg, is also connected with a great many enterprises throughout the Dominion, being chairman of the Canadian Committee of the Hudson's Bay Company; a director of the Dominion Bank; vice-president of the Great West Life Assurance Company; a director of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company, Northern

Trust Company, and Manitoba Bridge Works; ex-Governor of the Winnipeg General Hospital and ex-president of the Winnipeg Board of Trade.

WESTERN CANADA ACCIDENT & GUARANTEE INSURANCE COMPANY.

402 Canada Block, 356 Donald Street.

With a view to giving the people of the West various forms of dependable insurance such as heretofore had been furnished by companies with head offices in Eastern Canada, the United States or the Old Country, the Western Canada Accident & Guarantee Insurance Company was organized in Winnipeg with head offices at Suite 402 Canada Block. The company has enjoyed a most prosperous existence and it has been demonstrated that Winnipeg and the West offer a most profitable field.

The company has an authorized capital of \$1,000,000, of which \$380,000 has been fully paid, and in addition maintains the full government deposit required for the security of the policy-holders.

The Western Canada Accident & Guarantee Insurance Company engages in the following classes of insurance: Fidelity guarantee bonds; court bonds; contractors' bonds; personal accident and sickness; employers' liability; automobile liability; teams' liability; elevator liability and industrial insurance.

The officers of the company comprise such leading men of affairs as the following: Edward Brown, president; Edward Cass, vice-president; A. F. W. Severin, manager and secretary; A. E. Mott, A. C. Bulling, R. M. Matheson, Hon. D. C. Cameron, James McDiarmid, Dr. T. M. Milroy, Medical Referee, H. H. Cottingham, J. A. Marion, and H. A. Mullins. The company operates in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and Alberta and during the three years it has been in existence has come to be looked upon as a most important factor in insurance circles.

THE CANADA NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

356 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Here, in this Western Canadian field, there is no fire insurance company which has made a better record for itself than The Canada National Fire Insurance Company.

This company possesses a Dominion Charter and was organized in the year 1911. While the company is of western origin, with its head office in Winnipeg, its operations extend throughout nearly every portion of Canada. It has well equipped branch offices in Toronto, Regina,

Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria. The authorized capital of the company is \$3,000,000, of which amount there has been subscribed \$2,055,400. The amount of capital paid-up at December 31st, 1913, was \$1,057,307.50. The net surplus to shareholders at that date was \$247,746.72. The item of particular interest, however, to the insuring public, is that of surplus to policy holders. This item at December 31st, 1913, was \$1,305,054.22. Statistics show that, in this regard, The Canada National Fire Insurance Company, although only in its third year, occupies a pre-eminent position among Canadian Fire Insurance Companies, standing second on the list.

The record which has been established by this company in the short space of two or three years, not only from the point of view of the progress made, but from the standpoint of a very low Loss Ratio, indicates a very aggressive, yet conservative management.

The directorate of this company is comprised of the following well known capitalists and financiers:

Captain William Robinson, President; Nicholas Bawlf, D. E. Sprague and F. H. Alexander, vice-presidents; W. T. Alexander, managing director; E. F. Hutchings, E. D. Martin, E. L. Taylor, K.C., M.P.P., Dr. E. S. Popham, S. D. Laz'er, Andrew Gray, (Victoria, B.C.), Sir Gilbert Parker, (London, England), Jonathan Rogers, (Vancouver, B.C.) and F. N. Darke, (Regina, Sask).

CANADIAN SYNDICATE INVESTMENTS, LIMITED.

210 Somerset Block.

Those who have made a study of the proposition offered by Canadian Syndicate Investments, Limited, agree that here is a company which has hit upon a plan which is thoroughly practical and which offers a solution to the vexatious rent problem in a very sensible manner.

Briefly stated, the plan is something like this: Upon the investment of one dollar, the investor becomes a member of the syndicate. He then continues to save \$1 or more per week until about ten per cent of the cost of the house and lot has been accumulated. This accumulation is very materially hastened as soon as the nest egg reaches the \$100 mark, for after that he not only receives the six per cent interest which is allowed on his payments from the time of beginning, but also is permitted to participate in the profits of the company up to nine per cent, or a total of fifteen per cent annually.

Up to April 10th the number of wage earners who wisely took advantage of this splendid proposition was 835. This number agreeing to continue saving until the amount received by the company reached

the magnificent sum of \$100,000.00. There is also stock subscribed by the shareholders which amounts to \$78,800.00 and repayments coming in from houses occupied by members valued at \$49,000.00.

The offices of the Canadian Syndicate Investments, Limited, are at Suite 210 Somerset block, and the efficient general manager is Mr. D. M. Macdonald. The latter has been a resident of Winnipeg for 26 years, and since the organization of the company has been instrumental in inducing many wage earners to take advantage of this home building proposition.

COMMERCIAL LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED.

315 Portage Avenue.

Established fifteen years ago, the Commercial Loan and Trust Company, which occupies offices in the Kennedy Building at 315 Portage avenue, takes rank as one of the pioneer financial enterprises of Winnipeg.

In connection with its financial operations it performs all of the functions of a trust company, acting as trustee, administrator, executor, assignee or liquidator. It also has facilities for the management of estates, loans money on improved city property, and buys and sells real estate.

Still another feature and one which appeals to the wage earner, is the savings department in which 4½ per cent interest is allowed on deposits.

The officers include such substantial citizens as Thomas D. Robinson, president; C. W. N. Kennedy, vice-president; W. M. Bannatyne, manager, and R. T. Heron, assistant manager.

THE TRUSTEE COMPANY, OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED.

300 Nanton Building, 203 Portage Avenue.

Included in this general review of the financial institutions of Winnipeg and the West is the Trustee Company of Winnipeg, Limited, one of the reliable and substantial trust companies of the Dominion. This company not only acts as executor or administrator, but as trustee, guardian, assignee, liquidator, etc., and makes a specialty of the management of estates, mortgage loans and a general line of financial investments.

The Trustee Company of Winnipeg, Limited, has an authorized capital of \$1,000,000, of which \$400,000 has been subscribed. During the past year \$130,000 worth of its stock was sold, and the paid-up capital increased by more than \$40,000. The annual report shows the total assets to be \$1,520,785.21, and the six per cent dividend that was declared is an in-

dication of prosperity. The head office is at Suite 300 Nanton Building, and during 1913 a branch was established at Moose Jaw.

The officers and directors comprise such men of prominence as Sir Douglas C. Cameron, president; William H. Cross, vice-president; M. J. A. M. De La Giclais, secretary-treasurer and managing director; W. J. Bulman, Hon. Joseph Bernier, Hugo Carstens, N. T. MacMillan, H. Chevrier and E. J. McMurray, B.A., LL.B.

THE INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES COMPANY, LIMITED.

Somerset Block.

The growing tendency of the wage earner to own a home is becoming more pronounced with each succeeding year, and in no community in all of Western Canada is this better evidenced than right here in Winnipeg. An unquestioned leader in this movement to enable the worker to acquire a bit of property is the International Securities Company, Limited, whose spacious offices occupy practically an entire floor of the Somerset Block on Portage avenue.

The story of the rapid growth and development of this company is unprecedented in the history of Winnipeg.

The International Securities Company, Limited, was organized and began business under the personal direction of Mr. E. S. Horn in July, 1910, and the record of its achievements is one of which its management may well feel proud. With the head offices here in Winnipeg, it has established branches in Calgary, Alta.; Duluth, Minn.; Edmonton, Alta.; Fort William, Ont.; Halifax, N. S.; Hamilton, Ont.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Montreal, Que.; Ottawa, Ont.; Prince Albert, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; St. John, N.B.; Syracuse, N.Y.; Toronto, Ont.; Vancouver, B.C. and Victoria, B.C. An office is also maintained in London, Eng. This gives some idea of the extensive scale on which the company has entered into the handling of a superior line of high-class properties throughout the entire Dominion.

While the interests and investments of this wonderful company are to be found in nearly every nook and corner of the Dominion, its chief center of activity is naturally here in Western Canada. And that this powerful company is one of the highest standing in all financial circles is evidenced by the simple statement that it has been appointed the exclusive sales agent for the Grand Trunk Pacific properties in Melville, Watrous, Biggar, Wainwright, Scott and Tofield.

In this connection it may also be stated that the company is the owner of large holdings of lands in many of the most progressive communities of the West, including Battleview Park, North Battleford.

Sask.; Southview Park, Yorkton, Sask.; Marlborough Place, Medicine Hat, Alta.; Grandview Addition, Lethbridge, Alta.; Ontario Place, Swift Current, Sask.; Grandview Addition, Kamloops, B.C.; Whitney Survey, Cardston, Alta.; Westholme, Brandon, Man.; Westmoreland Place, Elko, B.C.; British Columbia Fruit Lands; Tuxedo Park, Regina, Sask.; Evanston, Weyburn, Sask.; Townsite of Canora, Sask.; Hyde Park, Lacombe, Alta.; Parkview Addition, Macleod, Alta.; Pomona, Winnipeg, Man.; The Highlands, Moose Jaw, Sask.; Highland Park, Moose Jaw, Sask.; King George Park, Winnipeg, Man., and properties at Calgary and Entwistle, Alta., and Grand Forks, B.C.

DOMINION INVESTMENT AND SECURITIES COMPANY, LTD.

When it comes to the making of investments in high class securities, such as first mortgage loans, bonds secured by first mortgages, government, municipal and school bonds, the most advisable course for the average investor to pursue is to entrust the buying to some reputable firm which can be relied upon to give its clients a fair and square deal.

In this connection there is no better concern than the Dominion Investment and Securities Company, Limited, whose temporary offices are at 402 Northern Crown Bank Building, and who will occupy commodious quarters at 200 Quebec Bank Building, about October 1st.

The company transacts a general financial business, and its policy is the investing of its funds in approved, high-class securities, such as first mortgage loans, first mortgage bonds, government, municipal, and school debenture bonds. It also acts for clients in the investing of funds, collecting of rents, etc.

Its officers possess a wide and intimate knowledge of Western conditions and affairs, besides it has the invaluable assistance and counsel of an augmented board of directors; gentlemen prominent in the business and financial affairs of the West.

In order to further enlarge the business and operations of the company, and to place it in a better position to take advantage of the existing opportunities, the capital has been increased from \$700,000 to \$1,000,000.

THE CANADA STANDARD LOAN COMPANY.

428 Main Street.

A Winnipeg financial enterprise that is more than passing interest to the wage earner, and which is entitled to mention in this number of the Western Canada Labor Review is the Canada Standard Loan Com-

pany, founded in 1910 and having offices at 428 Main street.

As might be inferred from the title of the company, the principal scope of its operations consists in the loaning of money on improved real estate, either city or country property, at the lowest current rate of interest.

Mr. H. Hilton, the president of the company, and Mr. J. C. Kyle, the manager, are both gentlemen who have been residents of Winnipeg for a considerable number of years, and their high standing in all business circles is a sufficient guarantee of the commendable manner in which they conduct the affairs of the Canada Standard Loan Company.

J. P. TURNER AND COMPANY.

601 Lindsay Building.

Among the local firms who have made a specialty of acting as agents for some of the best known insurance companies accepting risks in Western Canada, there is none better known to the workers than J. P. Turner and Company, whose offices are at 601 Lindsay Building, 226 Notre Dame avenue. The individual members of this partnership are John P. Turner and Joseph Lennon, the former being general manager and the latter secretary-treasurer. During the four years they have been in business on their own account they have built up a large clientele among business people and wage earners alike, and furnishing as may be desired policies covering life, fire, accident, plate glass or automobile insurance.

Inasmuch as J. P. Turner and Company only represent companies of known financial strength and reliability, the holders of policies issued by the firm can always rest assured that they are paying for insurance that really protects.

ARONOVITCH, RIFSTEIN & LEIPSIC Insurance, Loans and Investments.

101 Bon Accord Block.

Among the Winnipeg concerns which have effected a most happy combination in the handling of general insurance, loans and investments is Aronovitch, Ripstein & Leipsic, whose offices are in commodious quarters at No. 101 Bon Accord Block. The individual members of this partnership which was formed several years ago are Messrs. Abraham H. Aronovitch, Isaac Ripstein and Louis Leipsic, all of whom are widely known in the business and financial circles of the city.

In its insurance department the firm is city agent for the Great West Life Assurance Company and for several strong fire and liability companies as well. It also handles all kinds of financial investments and negotiates loans for its clients on improved realty.

**THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY,
LIMITED, Winnipeg, Man.**

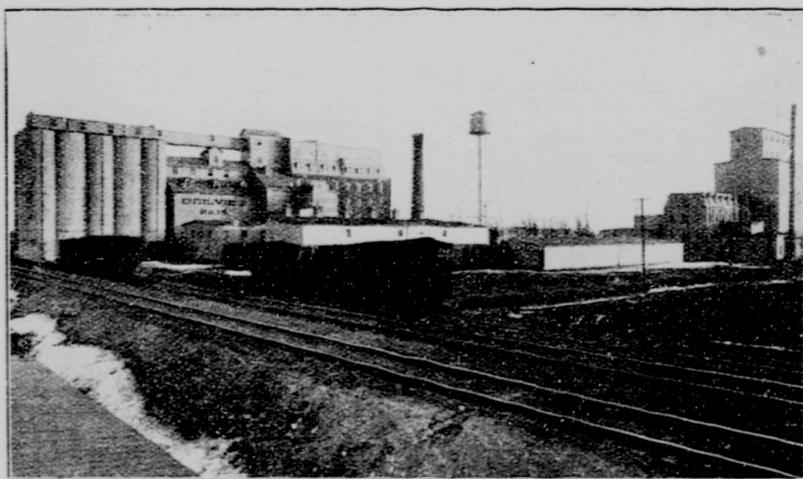
From the earliest days the production of grain in the prairie provinces has constituted the chief backing of the West, and Winnipeg has naturally come into prominence as a leader in the manufacture of flour.

In this connection it is gratifying to note that Winnipeg is the headquarters of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, a

**THE WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Great West Life Building.

If there is any commodity which appeals with no small degree of force to the average working man it is the flour from which is made his staff of life—his daily bread. While there are a goodly number of excellent brands on the market from which to make selections, he certainly



OGILVIE FLOUR MILL.

milling enterprise whose history dates back for something more than a century, and which stands today as the largest concern of the kind in the British Empire.

Its mammoth mills are situated at Montreal, Fort William, Winnipeg and Medicine Hat, and the combined daily capacity runs into thousands of barrels per day.

The company has the distinction of being by Royal Appointment, Millers to His Majesty, the King, and prior to King George's accession to the Throne held the same position in relation to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Not only has the "Royal Household" flour proven eminently satisfactory to the royal families, but among all classes has been received with high favor.

The general offices in this city are located in the Canada Permanent Building, and the manager is Mr. R. R. Dobell. The latter is one of Winnipeg's foremost men of affairs and a staunch friend of the working classes, whose preference for his company's products is manifest in every community.

will make no mistake if he pins his faith to the famous "Purity Brand," as the output of the Western Canada Flour Mills Company, Limited, is designated.

Under its present name this company came into existence seven years ago, being the consolidation of the A. Kelly Milling Company, of Brandon, and the Lake Huron and Manitoba Milling Company, of Goderich, Ontario. Both concerns had been in active operation for a goodly number of years preceding the combination, and the union of the two resulted in improvements and extensions of great magnitude.

The largest of the mills now operated by the company is the one at St. Boniface, which has a capacity of 5,500 barrels of flour per day—an output greater than that of any other single mill in the British Empire. Then there is the 600 barrel mill at Brandon and the 2,500 barrel mill at Goderich, and by a recent amalgamation concluded with the Brackman-Ker Milling Company, Limited, and with the proposed increase of capacity of the Calgary plant

to 1,500 barrels per day, the total daily capacity of the combined mills in wheat flour will amount to approximately 10,000 barrels.

In connection with the St. Boniface plant is a modern grain elevator with a storage capacity of 1,000,000 bushels.

The vice-president and general manager of the company, Mr. S. A. McGaw, is one of Winnipeg's substantial men of affairs and the possessor of a wide circle of intimate friends in every walk of life.

E. L. DREWRY, LIMITED.

Brewers and Malsters. Redwood Factories.

There is no Winnipeg industrial concern occupying a more enviable position in the minds of the wage-workers in general than the firm of E. L. Drewry, Limited, brewers and malsters, and proprietor of the famous Redwood Factories.

From the earliest beginning of the Redwood and Empire breweries, back in 1877, down to the present time, there has always existed a close bond of union between the workers and the management.

For thirty-seven years the Redwood factories have been steadily forging their way to the front, and during all of this period the men directing their affairs have never lost sight of the fact that quality is the prime factor in the output of brewery products.

Some idea as to the output of E. L. Drewry, Limited, may be gained from the statement that there are more than three hundred employees on the payroll at the present time, and it is only a comparatively few months ago that the brewing capacity of the plant was increased to double its former size.

After the beer has passed through the various stages of manufacture, it is placed in glass-lined casks where every drop of it is thoroughly aged before being placed on the market in the barrel or bottle. The silver-lined vessels and apparatus in use in the bottling department still further insure the cleanliness and purity of the various brands of beer and carbonated waters and beverages that are produced by this progressive firm.

Storage depots are maintained at numerous points in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and throughout all this region the wage earner has come to recognize that the Drewry products are manufactured under ideal conditions.

The company also has recently put on the market a superior brand of aerated distilled water, known as "Tripure Water," and which is claimed to be the purest in the world. It is produced by the Tripure system of distillation, which has been adopted by the U. S. Government, and which is used throughout the army and navy departments.

This water is sold by E. L. Drewry, Ltd., at wholesale to druggists and grocers, and may be obtained in five gallon jars and 80 ounce bottles, six to the case.

THE CITY CREAMERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

234 Pritchard Avenue.

Although the City Creamery Company, Limited was only recently established, it has built up a trade of large proportions.

It has made a most enviable reputation for itself in serving the public with milk of standard purity, that has been thoroughly pasteurized and clarified, and which is rich in butter fat and the other essentials of a perfect milk. This milk is obtained from dairy herds that have been carefully inspected, the individual milch cows being free from any trace of disease.

The officers of the organization are Charles McPherson, manager, and H. B. McIntosh, secretary-treasurer. Both are fully experienced in the creamery business and give their personal attention to the management of the enterprise. At present they are issuing twenty-four pint tickets for \$1.00.

P. J. Powers is the superintendent of the plant, and a veteran as regards his dairy experience.

Ever since this progressive concern cut the price of milk a few months ago its output has more than doubled. It is the intention to maintain the present scale of prices right through the summer, and the management is anxious for the public to know it is here to give the farmer and the consumer a fair and square deal. It is also interesting to note this is the first reduction made in milk prices in Winnipeg during the past four years.

COUTURE & MARION

Brick Manufacturers—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Cordwood—End of Plinguet, St. Boniface, Manitoba.

In the majority of building operations, one of the most important factors is an adequate supply of brick, and it is to the manufacture of this staple article that the firm of Couture & Marion, of St. Boniface, devotes the major portion of its attention.

The office and yards of this firm are at the end of Plinguet, and some idea of the large scale on which it operates may be gained from the statement that it employs an average force of 125 men during the brick making season, while the average annual output is in the neighborhood of eight million brick, all of a superior quality and universally accepted as standard by all contractors and builders. This brickyard enjoys the distinction of being

the oldest in the Province of Manitoba, having been founded in 1881 by M. Lamontagne while the present partnership dates from 1904. The individual members of the firm are Mr. Elzear Couture and Mr. J. A. Marion, both of whom having long been residents of St. Boniface, and having had years of practical experience in the manufacture and sale of brick.

THE OTIS-FENSON ELEVATOR COMPANY, LTD.

316 Cumberland Avenue.

Throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion, the Otis elevator is the one for which there is a constant demand. It fills the bill to perfection, and the owner of a building who installs elevators of this type need fear no complaints from his tenants regarding the quality of the service.

The headquarters of the Otis-Fenson Elevator Company, Limited, are in Toronto, and the big factory at Hamilton, but in all the leading cities of Canada are to be found branch offices and supply depots the better to serve the ever increasing demand of the general public. At the head office, factory and branches, the company gives steady employment to a force of some 2,500 men, and the ideal conditions under which these wage earners labor marks this progressive company as one that has the welfare of the worker at heart.

That the workers appreciate this fact is evidenced by the loyalty shown by the crews of fitters who are sent here and there about the country to install elevators.

Here in Winnipeg the firm has long maintained a well equipped branch office at 316 Cumberland street, as well as a corps of competent workmen, and in all the buildings of note that have been erected here in years gone by the Otis holds the premier position.

THE CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED.

89 Princess Street.

Canada has been by no means behind the other nations in paying due attention to the manufacture of rubber products, and the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, Limited, as it exists today represents an amalgamation of seven big manufacturing concerns, including the Canadian Rubber Company, of Montreal, Limited; the Granby Rubber Company, Limited; the Merchants Rubber Company, Limited; the Berlin Rubber Manufacturing Company, Limited; The Maple Leaf Rubber Company, Limited; Dominion Rubber Company, Limited, and the Dominion Tire Company, Limited.

When it is taken into consideration that these companies give employment to a combined force of more than twenty-three hundred workmen, to which should be added the office and warehouse employees to the number of five hundred, one begins to realize something of the extent to which the rubber industry is carried on within the borders of the Dominion.

Good wages and the best of conditions prevail, and naturally the best results have been obtained in the production of a superior line of goods.

The executive offices are at Montreal, with branch distributing depots in all the larger cities. The Winnipeg warehouse at 89 Princess street, has been in existence for many years, and the efficient office manager for the past two years has been Mr. Hugo Wellein, an expert in the rubber business and one who is more than making good in his present responsible position.

GUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER, LIMITED.

Successors to the Winnipeg Rubber Company, Limited.

Maltese Cross Building, McDermot Avenue, Corner King Street.

Canada has steadily held a place among the other progressive countries of the globe in the manufacture of rubber and among the firms in this connection to which we take pleasure in inviting the careful consideration of the wage earner is Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited, with head office and factory at Toronto, Ont.

The Toronto factory is undoubtedly one of the best equipped in the Dominion, and gives steady employment to a force of several hundred workmen. Within the past year it was considerably enlarged to increase the facilities for the manufacture of rubber tires.

A partial list of the products turned out by Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited, includes belting for all purposes, packings, valves, valve sheets, tubing, gaskets, tilting, mats and matting, moulded goods, mackintoshes, rubber clothing, oil clothing, rubber hose, fire hose and fire department supplies of every description and the celebrated "Maltese Cross" and "Lion" brands of fine rubber footwear.

The Winnipeg branch is none other than the Winnipeg Rubber Company, Limited, which was founded over twenty-five years ago and which came into the present amalgamation on January 1, 1913. It occupies spacious quarters in the new Maltese Cross Building at the corner of McDermot avenue and King street, and is in charge of Mr. M. D. Mewhirter, who also has supervision over all of the Central Division of Canada. He is ably assisted by Mr. W. J. Cooper, who holds the position of sales manager, and both have

been remarkably successful in enlarging the scope of business handled through the Winnipeg house.

**G. F. STEPHENS AND COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

Manufacturer of Paints and Varnishes.
172-178 Market Street, East.

A pioneer enterprise of Winnipeg and the West, and one that has steadily kept pace with the general development of the city and province for the past thirty-two years is G. F. Stephens and Company, Limited, manufacturers of paints and varnishes, with headquarters at 172 Market street. That this is a concern of more than

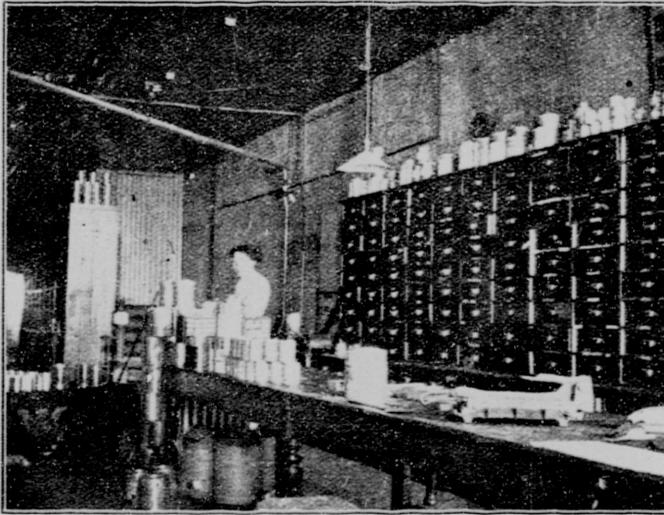
In 1882 he came to Winnipeg and established the present business which has grown to such splendid proportions.

In 1901 the present company was incorporated, and the present officers are Mr. George F. Stephens, president; Mr. F. W. Stevens, vice-president; Mr. M. F. Christie, secretary and managing director; Mr. L. C. Stephens, assistant secretary-treasurer.

**NORTHLAND KNITTING COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

618 Arlington Street.

Among the special industries of Winnipeg that are worthy of more than passing notice is the Northland Knitting Com-



LABEL ROOM—G. F. STEPHENS & CO., LTD.

passing interest to the wage earner may be judged by the fact that the company has more than 100 people in its employ and the fair and generous treatment accorded these workers well merits the combined support and co-operation of all friends of the cause of labor.

The company's lines of manufacture include high-grade paints, stains and varnishes for a great variety of purposes, and these are disposed of to the trade throughout the vast region extending from the Great Lakes to the Pacific coast.

Mr. G. F. Stephens, the founder of the business, began life in the wholesale hardware business at Montreal in 1871.

pany, whose finely equipped manufacturing plant is at 618 Arlington street.

This company was originally formed five years ago. Its specialty is the manufacture of knit goods, such as sweaters for men, women and children; knitted coats; mittens, gloves, and a great variety of similar goods.

Since the company was incorporated in 1909 the active head and president has been T. J. Fernie, while the secretary-treasurer is H. J. Freeman. These gentlemen were joined last fall by Chas. E. Harvey, who for several years acted as Western manager for one of the larger Eastern manufacturers of similar goods. In the

various departments a force of fifty employees is kept at work the year round.

DENT'S ENGLISH BACON COMPANY.

18 Osborne Street.

To supply the people of Western Canada with old fashioned English hams and bacon is the scope of the work undertaken by Dent's English Bacon Company, whose plant at 18 Osborne street was established about nine years ago. The proprietor of this wholesale packing house, Mr. Austin Dent, is one who has had a lifetime of practical experience in the English process of curing hams and bacon, and the methods he follows result in an article quite equal, if not superior, to many of the famous English brands. These products he sells at wholesale to dealers in Winnipeg and throughout the West.

Mr. Dent employs a goodly force of competent assistants in the various departments of his business.

Since last year Mr. Dent has increased his facilities very materially by doubling the amount of floor space. The sausage kitchen which has also been added has made a wonderful growth due to the choicest meat used and to the famous Dent's Original Recipe. The business has also increased to such an extent that a building of its own of still larger proportions must soon be erected in the near future.

There are many brands on the market trying to imitate Dent's, and this is the best sort of evidence that there is only one genuine brand of Dent's Hams and Bacon which satisfies. Every individual piece is branded right there at the factory.

THE MANITOBA WELDING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Welding Metals, Cast Iron, Steel, Aluminum, Etc., 62½ Princess Street.

Among the special industries established in Winnipeg in recent years there is none of greater interest to the wage earner than the Manitoba Welding and Manufacturing Company at 62½ Princess street.

This company, because of the superior quality and character of the work it undertakes, stands in a class by itself. It was the first to introduce in this city the Oxy-Acetylene Welding Process, a method which permits the welding of castiron, such as cracked cylinders, engine bases, etc.

The company also makes a specialty of the welding of aluminum, and has facilities for the cutting of steel when the latter is in almost inaccessible places. Every bit of work undertaken by the firm is fully guaranteed, as the manager of the company,

Mr. M. H. Abromovich, is one of the most expert mechanics in the West. He employs a corps of skilled assistants and his business is steadily increasing.

THE WINNIPEG FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

115-117 Robinson Street.

The Winnipeg Foundry Company, Limited, whose office and works are at 115-117 Robinson street, was organized in 1906. It has a well equipped foundry and pattern making department and is in a position to undertake practically any order for the making of patterns and castings for new machinery or the repair of old. The company gives employment to an average force of ten workmen, and as these are all thoroughly experienced in foundry work and pattern making, the patrons of the Winnipeg Foundry Company, Limited, are always sure of receiving work that is up to the required standard of excellence.

Special attention is paid to the making of patterns, of either wood or metal and no job is too complicated or intricate for it to complete in a workmanlike manner.

The officers of the organization are Mr. J. H. Pace, president, and Mr. J. T. Hill, secretary-treasurer. Both are men of wide experience as metal founders and pattern makers.

THE MARTIN-SENOUR COMPANY, LIMITED.

Faint Manufacturers—Montcalm Street and C. P. R. Tracks, St. Boniface.

A growing industry worthy of mention in this number of the Labor Review is The Martin-Senour Company, Limited, manufacturers of paint, with a modern, well equipped plant located on Montcalm street and the C. P. R. tracks. This enterprise had its inception in 1911 and the gratifying manner in which the business has since expanded is indicative of the able, conservative manner in which the management has conducted the operations of the Martin-Senour Company, Limited. The firm gives employment to a force of fifty competent workers and the fair and square treatment of these workers merits the support of every wage earner in the land when it comes to the purchase of such an article as paint.

The officers of this well known concern are Z. E. Martin, president; John Carr, vice-president and R. W. Patterson, secretary-treasurer. The manager is Mr. Arnold Smith. All of these gentlemen are well connected with the business and financial circles of St. Boniface and Winnipeg

F. G. HARGRAVE & COY., LIMITED.

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Coal and Wood. 334 Main Street.



Perhaps there is no house better known to the householder than that of J. C. Hargrave & Co., Ltd., as their first-class stock of Coal, Wood, and Groceries, together with their courteous treatment and prompt service, have earned a place of distinction among the working class in general. Their far-sighted policy has been crowned with success, and they now handle an extensive business in all lines.

They have been in business at the old stand at 334 Main street for a large number of years. Mr. J. G. Hargrave, the General Manager, is an old timer in this city, and is well known to the buying public as one who will give fair treatment, and at all times a square deal.

The firm employs a large amount of labor in their various departments, and the facilities for delivering their commodities have been improved on from year to year, until now they have without doubt one of the best delivery organizations in the city.

Give them a trial order—a phone message to Main 432 will bring you what you desire at the right price and at the right time.

ROYAL CROWN SOAP COMPANY, LTD.

King Street, Cor. of Henry Avenue.

A Winnipeg firm that has experienced a most successful career during the quarter of a century of its existence, is the Royal Crown Soaps, Limited, whose office and factory are located in commodious quarters at King street and Henry avenue.

In addition to the Winnipeg plant, the company maintains branch factories at Calgary and Vancouver, and gives employment to a total of about 250 people, of whom about 150 are to be found at the

local factory. Its policy from the beginning has been to maintain friendly, amicable relations with all of its employees, and no pains is spared by the management in the devising of ways and means for lightening the burden of the workers.

Aside from the famous laundry soap which bears the company's name, and which is especially adapted for use in the hard waters of the West, the firm also produces a superior article known as the Witch Hazel Toilet soap, which has likewise attained a wide sale throughout the provinces.

At the head of the firm are Mr. M. Bull, managing director, and Mr. E. G. Parker, treasurer. Both are prominent in social and business circles of Winnipeg and the West, and are especially to be commended for their kindly attitude toward the cause of labor.

THE CANADA MALTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Plant—Lincoln and McPhillips Avenues, with Grain Office 520 Grain Exchange Building.

Conspicuous among the industrial enterprises of Winnipeg where a feature is made of maintaining the most cordial relations between the wage earner and the employer, is the case of the Canada Malting Company, Limited, whose spacious and modernly equipped malting house and offices are located at the corner of Lincoln and McPhillips avenues, and whose branch grain office is at 520 Grain Exchange Building.

That this is one of the rapidly growing concerns of the Canadian West is evidenced by the fact that the capacity of the plant has been doubled since it first came into operation nine years ago, and now ranks as one of the largest producers of malt in the whole Dominion. Some months ago the plant was partially destroyed by fire, but, phoenix-like it has risen from the ashes on a larger and even greater scale than before, and as the new structure is of fire-proof construction throughout there is little danger of any similar disaster recurring in the future.

A goodly number of employees is to be found on the company's pay roll from one year's end to the next. Many of the old employees have been with the company since its beginning, and this speaks volumes for the ideal labor conditions which prevail.

This is a state of affairs which reflects much credit upon the manner in which the local manager, Mr. George Bailey, looks after the interests of his employees.

RADFORD-WRIGHT COMPANY, LTD.

Manufacturers and Distributors of Sash,
Doors, Millwork, Building Papers,
Glass, Hardwood Lumber.

Pacific Avenue and Yeoman Street.

A prime factor in the success which has been attained by the Radford-Wright Company, Limited, during the four years it has been in existence, has been the careful consideration paid to the rights of the wage worker, for the management fully realized in the very beginning that harmonious relations between employer and employee were vitally essential to the prosperity of both.

Today this enterprising organization takes rank as a leader in the manufacture and distribution of everything in the line of high-grade mill work, finishing materials, sash, doors, glass, building papers, hardwood lumber, etc., and the scope of its operations is steadily expanding from year to year. Among the specialities in which the company excels are the Radford-Wright Veneered Doors. These adjuncts to the finishing of a new home embrace much originality of design and finish, and leading architects and contractors have no hesitancy in incorporating these or any other materials coming from the Radford-Wright factory.

At the factory at the corner of Pacific avenue and Yeoman street a force of fifty skilled workmen is employed, and a brief conversation with any one of these will convince any one of the excellent treatment accorded the workers by those in control of the company. These comprise Charles W. Radford, president; Walter T. Wright, vice-president and Frank W. Radford secretary-treasurer and manager. All are thoroughly practical, experienced mill men, and of the highest standing in business and social circles of the community. For the western trade, a branch warehouse is maintained at Saskatoon.

**THE ALBERT J. BRENTON COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

52 Adelaide Street, Next to Winnipeg
Theatre.

The pleasant relation existing between employer and employee at the fur house of the Albert J. Brenton Company, Limited, is by no means a new condition of affairs, but one which has prevailed from the earliest days.

This old established house takes rank as the largest fur manufacturing concern in all of Western Canada, and its splendid facilities for the production of high-grade garments for men and women leave nothing to be desired.

One feature of noteworthy interest in connection with the factory is the cold

storage department which occupies one entire floor, and which is utilized for the storage of furs during the summer months. Many of the employees have been associated with the firm for years, and the fact that they are well content with the treatment accorded them is the very best reason why wage earners in general should extend their patronage to the firm.

Mr. Albert J. Brenton, the president and managing director of the business, is widely known in the fur trade of the Dominion, and held in high regard by all the people in all the walks of life.

DONALD CASKIE.

Wholesale Manufacturer of Furs—Third
Floor Baker Block, 470 Main Street.

A good fur garment is one of the essentials to a comfortable enjoyment of the rigorous winter season which prevails throughout Western Canada, and Winnipeg has long been recognized as the home of numerous concerns which make a specialty of the manufacture and sale of high-class furs.

A pioneer in this particular, and one who has had a long experience in the handling of furs and the fashioning of the same into attractive garments, is Mr. Donald Caskie, whose show rooms and manufacturing establishment are on the second and third floors of the Baker Block, 470 Main street. He has every facility and a force of fifteen competent workers for the making of fur coats, caps, gloves, etc., for men and women, and the output is disposed of principally at wholesale to the more exclusive dealers in Winnipeg and other Western cities.

Mr. Caskie also pays special attention to the careful storage of furs through the summer months and to the renovation of the same.

By giving his personal attention to the management of the business, Mr. Caskie has made good with his efforts in the fur trade, while his friendly attitude toward the cause of labor bespeaks for him a generous patronage from wage earners.

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COM-
PANY, OF CANADA, LIMITED.**

782 Main Street.

An active factor in the general development of all this great region, of Western Canada, and particularly the immense farming areas in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, has been the International Harvester Company, of Canada, a concern which takes rank as the largest manufacturer and distributor of agricultural implements within the borders of the Dominion. Aside from the fact that it is in

itself a large employer of labor at its manufacturing plant in Hamilton, Ont., and at its branch houses throughout the country, its products are of such a nature as to materially broaden the field of the wage earner. The attitude the company has maintained, too, as regards labor in general has ever been characterized by a spirit of fairness and liberal consideration for the worker.

Here in Winnipeg the company has maintained an important branch depot for twenty-eight years, the manager in charge being M. J. Rodney, with E. J. Harden as collection manager.

ECHLIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Fourth Floor Farmers' Advocate Building,
Notre Dame Ave and Langside St.

A special industrial enterprise that has satisfactorily demonstrated that manufacturing can be carried on in Winnipeg in a highly successful manner, is the Echlin Manufacturing Company, whose well equipped plant is located on the fourth floor of the Farmers' Advocate Building, corner of Notre Dame avenue and Langside street. This progressive company has been in active operation for five years, and in this time has not only put the concern at the head of the list of cap manufacturers of the West, but has earned the highest respect of all wage earners because of the fair and generous treatment accorded all of its own workers which number about forty.

The individual members of the firm are Messrs. H. W. and P. D. Echlin, both being fully experienced in the conduct of a manufacturing business of this character, and having won the esteem of the entire business world by their close attention to every detail in connection with their manufacturing venture.

DOWSE SASH & DOOR COMPANY, LIMITED.

581 Tache Street, St. Boniface.

Among the factors which have been of material assistance in the upbuilding of St. Boniface is the Dowse Sash & Door Company, Limited, whose modern, well equipped factory is located at No. 581 Tache street.

This company, which came into existence in 1913, devotes its attention to the manufacture of a complete line of high-grade sash, doors, mouldings, interior finish and other building essentials, and gives employment to about forty skilled woodworkers and mechanics. As these are at all times treated with every possible consideration, the wage earner who extends his

patronage to this firm is co-operating in a most commendable manner.

The officers of the company are F. R. Dowse, president; John Wuckert, vice-president and J. Desourdis, secretary-treasurer. All have been residents of St. Boniface for a considerable number of years, and their practical knowledge of the conduct of a manufacturing plant of this description has enabled them to turn this venture into a permanent success.

E. R. WATTS & SON (CANADA) LTD.

Surveying Instrument Manufacturers
65 Albert Street.

In the development of all this great region of Western Canada, by far the greater part of paving the way for the incoming settlers has fallen on the shoulders of the surveyor and the civil engineer. These pioneers of civilization, so to speak, must necessarily be equipped with high-grade, accurate instruments, and the supplying of these is a part of the business successfully carried on by E. R. Watts & Son (Canada) Limited, whose head Canadian office is at Ottawa, but whose Winnipeg branch at 65 Albert street has been in existence for eight years.

The stock of superior engineering instruments and supplies carried by the firm here in Winnipeg embraces transits, levels, aneroid barometers, compasses, tape measures, drawing instruments, drawing papers, blue print papers, and in fact practically every device or appurtenance used by the engineer or architect.

The efficient manager of the local branch is Mr. Gilbert E. Tyler, who has been associated with the firm for years.

NORTHERN ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

599 Henry Avenue.

Conspicuous among the many manufacturing concerns that have shown the height of wisdom by making establishments in Winnipeg, is the Northern Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose sales offices and ware rooms are at No. 599 Henry avenue.

As is generally known, the Northern Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, is one of the largest manufacturers in the Dominion of telephone and telegraph instruments; telephone and power switchboards; electrical machinery; fire alarm apparatus; police patrol systems, etc.

Not only does the company cover the local field very thoroughly, but all of the Western territory. Here in Winnipeg the company gives employment to a force of 85 people in the warehouse and offices.

ACME SASH & DOOR COMPANY, LTD.
304-320 Des Meurons Street, St. Boniface,
Manitoba.

Among the better known of the industrial concerns which are doing a commendable work in the development of the community is the Acme Sash & Door Company, whose well equipped factory is at Nos. 304 to 320 Des Meurons street, St. Boniface. This company was founded in 1912, and at present gives employment to about forty skilled wood workers. In addition to the manufacture of a high-grade line of sash and doors, the firm also has every facility for the turning out of mill work and interior finishing materials. These products are in great demand among contractors and builders, and the prompt manner in which every contract is filled has added much to the firm's popularity.

The officers are T. D. Robinson, president; Fred. Hinds, vice-president; A. T. Wilson, managing director and E. M. Counsell, treasurer. All are representative men of the community, loyal friends of labor and in every way worthy the support of the workers.

E. LEONARD & SONS, LIMITED.

Established eighty years ago, the firm of E. Leonard & Sons, Ltd., of London, Ont., takes rank as one of the pioneer manufacturing concerns of the Dominion. This well known manufacturer of engines and boile, has maintained an agency in Winnipeg for four years, and within the past year its offices have been moved from 268-269 Nanton Block to 222 Aubrey street.

This branch is in charge of Mr. Herbert G. Evans, who holds the position of manager for Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and whose capable work marks him as a thorough expert in all matters pertaining to power plant construction. Mr. Evans is thoroughly in harmony with the cause of labor, and his cordial relations with wage earners and employees in general has had much to do with the fine success in this Western field. Some idea of the scope on which E. Leonard & Sons, Ltd., operate may be gained from the statement that it employs from 300 to 400 workmen.

MANITOBA STENCIL AND STAMP WORKS.

421 Main Street.

Conspicuous among the special industrial enterprises worthy of notice in this number of the Western Canada Labor Review is the Manitoba Stencil and Stamp Works, which occupies quarters at 421 Main street.

This useful adjunct to the business world of Winnipeg was founded in 1868, or over 46 years ago. The name of the firm is

quite suggestive of its works, which consist in the manufacture and sale of stencils for marking; metal checks, tags, name plates, cattle tags, brand burners, steel and rubber stamps, corporation, notarial and wax seals; badges of every description; house numbers, signs, etc.

The proprietor is Mr. A. B. Cail, a practical mechanic who has spent years of his life in this particular line of endeavor.

THE WESTERN PAINT COMPANY.

Manufacturers and Importers.
121 Charlotte Street.

The Western Paint Company has only been in active operation for six years, but under the able management of Mr. Ernest Guertin has been making rapid strides. The latter is a man of wide experience in the manufacture and sale of decorative materials, and the many new and successful methods he has introduced have been productive of results that count.

They are large importers of brushes and painters' supplies, and amongst special paint lines carried in stock are such standard goods as the Keystone Flat Finish brand for wall and ceiling work; Langmuir's Colors in Oil and Shingle Stains; Jamieson and Nobles & Hoare's English Varnishes; Ripolin White Enamel and James' Genuine English White Lead. Their latest special paint addition was the "R. I. W." Damp-resisting paint compound, made by Koch Bros., of New York. The introduction of this wonderful compound, marked an epoch in the construction of concrete buildings. Storms and dampness are checked from penetrating.

Besides supplying local contractors, builders and dealers with these products at wholesale, the Company also has built up a splendid trade in the communities to the West, and has come to figure as one of the leading factors in furthering the up-building and advancement of all this region.

J. H. M. CARSON.

357 Notre Dame Avenue.

In many of the hazardous occupations followed by wage earners, serious accidents are a matter of daily occurrence, and not infrequently there is the loss of a limb and the victim a permanent cripple for life. However, this condition is not as serious as it might be were there not such firms and individuals in the community as Mr. J. H. M. Carson, who makes a specialty of the manufacture and sale of artificial limbs.

Mr. Carson's place of business is at 357 Notre Dame avenue, and as he has been established in Winnipeg since 1900 he is well known to a large per cent of the

population. Especially is he held in the highest esteem by the workers, for the service he has rendered.

MERRICK ANDERSON COMPANY, LTD.

Wholesale Hardware and Building Paper Manufacturers.

117-119 Bannatyne Ave.

Established over thirty years ago, the Merrick-Anderson Company, Limited, ranks as one of the pioneer manufacturers and wholesale dealers of this section. In a wholesale way the firm maintains a spacious warehouse at 117-119 Bannatyne avenue, East, and this is stocked with a varied assortment of shelf and heavy hardware, building papers, roofing, stoves and furnaces, sewing machines, etc.

The manufacturing department, on Poplar avenue, in Elmwood, is given over to the manufacture of its famous "Jubilee" brand of building paper. In its several departments the company gives employment to an average force of over 100 hands.

The individual members of this corporation comprise Mr. T. A. Anderson, president; Mr. G. A. Merrick, vice-president, and Mr. Joseph A. Merrick, secretary-treasurer.

ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO., LIMITED.

Wholesale Dry Goods, 54 Arthur Street.

It is easily conceded that Winnipeg holds a premier position for the distribution of all classes of goods for the Canadian Northwest. This, both from her geographical position and from transportation facilities which enable speedy delivery to all parts of the West, looking to Winnipeg as a source of supply. Winnipeg's Wholesale Houses occupy a high place in the business of Canada and prominent amongst the number engaged in the Wholesale Dry Goods trade is Messrs. Robinson, Little & Company, Limited.

This firm began business in London, Ontario in 1875, and almost from the beginning commanded a large share of the trade of the Western province. In 1908 it was found necessary to establish a large warehouse in Winnipeg, so that the wants of the West could be more satisfactorily looked after and better service given to the trade.

Messrs. Robinson, Little & Company, Limited carry a full line of general Dry Goods and Notions and specialize in all classes of men's goods. The "Iron Horse Over-hall" one of their products, manufactured by their Factory in Winnipeg, is well known to all labor men throughout the

West. This firm has always been ready to lend assistance to any legitimate movement on the part of the working men who are earning their livelihood in this part of Canada, and fully merit any support which the laboring man can give by asking for their brands.

THE CANADA METAL CO., LTD.

310 Chamber St., near Logan Ave.

One of the policies which The Canada Metal Co., Ltd., have always adopted in their business has been the earnest consideration of the wage earner in all their dealings. Since the business was started in Winnipeg three years ago, the great increase in the volume of business has been made by a knowledge of the problems of labor, and the fair attitude at all time taken by them.

They employ twenty-five people and in the treatment of its employees the concern is second to none in liberality.

Mr. W. G. Harris, president and general manager, is a man who is experienced in this line of work and therefore capable of giving the very best of advice in things pertaining to it, which means satisfaction to both buyer and seller.

They are manufacturers of lead pipe, lead traps, block tin pipe, Sheet Britannia Metal, solder, stereotype, and linotype battery zines, Phosphor tin and all white metal mixtures.

THE OWL METAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

151 Notre Dame Avenue, East.

Among the newer of the special enterprises that are of more than passing interest to so many of the wage earners is the Owl Metal Company, Limited, whose office and works are at 151 Notre Dame avenue, East. This concern, which came into active operation four years ago, is a manufacturer of everything in the line of Babbitt Metals, Plumbers' and Tinsmiths' Solders, Printers' and Newspaper Metals, Plumbers' Caulking Le. d, Pig Lead, Ingot and Strip Tin, Antimony and Zinc Spelter, all of which are in such constant demand in practically every community. The company also has special facilities for the refining of metal drosses and residues.

It may also be interesting to know that this is the only firm west of Toronto engaged in the manufacturing and refining of white metals.

The president and manager of this company is Mr. J. B. Broadhurst, who has spent years in the study of Metallurgy, and who is thoroughly practical in all of his undertakings.

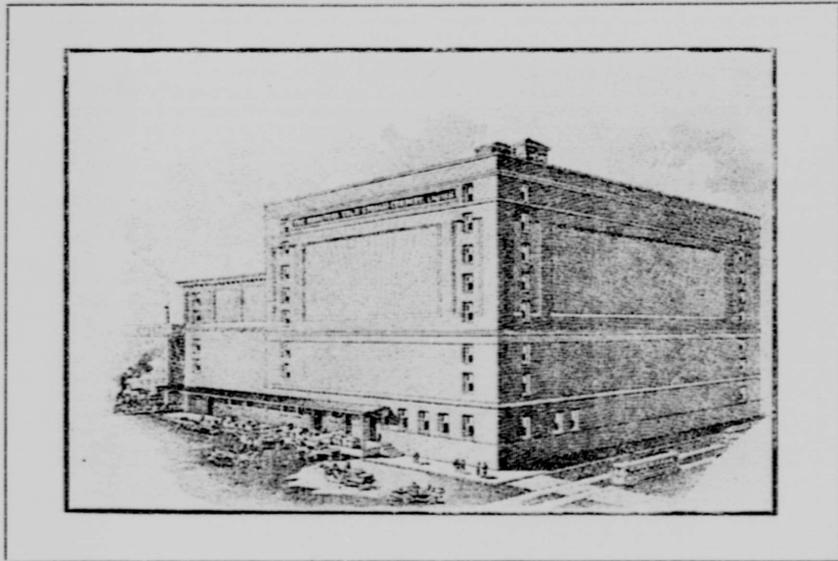
**MANITOBA COLD STORAGE COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

Higgins Avenue and Meade Street.

Undoubtedly the best equipped of the local cold storage enterprises is the magnificent plant of The Manitoba Cold Storage Company, Limited. It is excellently located at the corner of Higgins Avenue and Meade streets and being practically beside the C. P. R. Depot with two spur tracks, one at the back and one at the side of the building, its railway facilities could not be better. This company was organized for the purpose of affording adequate cold storage space for produce and commission merchants who could not well afford to erect individual plants for

Mr. S. H. Maccoll, paid a visit of inspection to many of the largest refrigerating plants on the American continent, and the ideas thus obtained and elaborated on by Mr. Maccoll and the designing architect, Mr. D. I. Davis of Chicago, resulted in the erection of this splendid building which stands as the acme of perfection in this sort of construction.

The new addition is divided from the other building, which has six stories and basement, by two fire walls, virtually making two separate buildings. In the new building they are installing a 320-ton duplex Vilter machine, while in the older building they already have three Linde British machines with a capacity of 180 tons, so in case of breakage or fire in



their own use. With a capitalization of \$200,000 and ample cash at its command the company set about the task of erecting this mammoth cold storage warehouse, which today stands as the finest example of this kind of building construction within the borders of the Dominion.

One may gain some idea of the magnitude of the structure, when it is stated that it covers a ground space of 175 x 150 feet. The last addition which will be nine stories in height (8 stories and basement), and on which the contract for the remaining five stories has already been let, will have available for storage purposes no less than 1,200,000 cubic feet, making a total capacity in the two buildings of 1,700,000 cubic feet. Before the work was started the Managing Director,

either building they always have a reserve which is capable of refrigerating their entire capacity.

The new building is so constructed that the interior floors, partitions, etc., are entirely independent of the outside walls, the floors extending to, but not being embedded in, or supported by their outside walls at any point. Both outer and inner walls are brick from bottom to top with a 12-inch space between packed with granulated cork. The huge columns around the outside of the building are split and 6 inches of nonpareil corkboard placed between each, also the columns along the corridor walls. Partition walls are built of 6-inch nonpareil cork board, consisting of two layers, all joints broken horizontally and vertically in each, and plastered

with half an inch of Portland cement mortar. As the building is entirely constructed of reinforced concrete it can be easily seen it is as fireproof as a building can possibly be.

The rooms are all protected by special doors provided by The Stevenson Company, Chester, Pa., and part of the building is refrigerated by means of cold brine circulated through cold brine pipes attached to the walls and ceilings and kept in circulation by standard brine pumps. The remainder of the building is cooled by direct expansion, and the temperature throughout the structure ranges from 45 degrees Fahrenheit above zero to 20 degrees below zero.

One feature to which marked attention has been paid in every detail is the subject of sanitation. The utmost cleanliness prevails, and not only that, but special apartments have been provided for the storage of butter and other products which have the least tendency to absorb odors.

The charges to local merchants for the use of space are moderate in the extreme, and the corps of experienced employees seem to take a personal pride in using the utmost care and discretion in the handling of all goods entrusted to them.

The stockholders of the company comprise the following: W. A. Black, of the Ogilvie Flour Mills, Montreal, president; P. C. Andrews, of Mackenzie-Mann Co., vice-president; S. H. Maccoll, managing director; Joseph Taylor, Winnipeg, director; R. J. Mackenzie, Mackenzie-Mann Co., director; Estate of Sir John Murray, Edinburgh, Scotland; Mrs. Ellen Murray, Christmas Islands; J. M. Black, Winnipeg; Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden, Ottawa, Ont.; Sen. F. M. Young, Killarney, Man.; Messrs. P. A. & J. D. MacGregor, Ltd., New Glasgow, N. S.; Jas. Manson, Asst. to the vice-president C. P. R., Winnipeg, and The Ryan Agency, Winnipeg.

Mr. Maccoll gives his personal attention to the management and supervision of the entire plant and his thorough knowledge of refrigeration and of the conduct of such an undertaking marks him as pre-eminently the right man in the right place.

THE CANADIAN H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE COMPANY, LTD.

92 Arthur Street.

In view of the fact that Winnipeg is such an important industrial and wholesale center, it is fitting that the Canadian H. W. Johns-Manville Company, Limited, should have selected this city as the location for one of its branches. The parent company, known as the Johns-Manville Company, takes rank as the largest manufacturer of asbestos and magnesia products in the world. The mere statement that it has a total of forty-nine branches and factories

in as many different cities gives some idea of the scope of its undertakings.

Among other things, the company manufactures and carries in stock a full assortment of Asbestos Roofings; "Rubber Type" roofings; waterproofing materials; mastic flooring; packings; pipe and boiler coverings; insulating felts; fire extinguishers; electric railway supplies; Noark enclosed fuses and protective devices; cold storage insulation, etc.

The Winnipeg branch at 92 Arthur street, was established five years ago, and the manager is M. H. Farnsworth, a gentleman who has been in the employ of the company for three years, and who was transferred to this city to fill the above position.

An average force of about sixty men is utilized in the conduct of the Winnipeg business.

H. F. PENNOCK & COMPANY, LIMITED.

Importers and Wholesale Commission Merchants and Financial Agents, Allan, Killam & McKay Building, 204 Main Street.

An acknowledged leader in the wholesale field is H. P. Pennock & Company, Limited, importers, wholesale grocery brokers and manufacturers' agents, with spacious offices and sample rooms in the Allan, Killam & McKay Building, 204 Main street. This company was organized in 1905, and during the years which have since intervened has built up a trade of large proportions which extends from Western Ontario to the Pacific coast. As a manufacturers' agent, H. P. Pennock & Company, Limited, represents such well known concerns as the Canadian Salt Company, Limited, of Windsor, Ontario; the Co-operative Tea Gardens Company, of Ceylon; Gillespies & Company; and is likewise the distributor for the West of Hennessy's famous brandy and the popular Radnor water. The officers of the company are Mr. H. P. Pennock, president; Mr. W. R. Allan, vice-president and Mr. J. Cheyne, secretary-treasurer.

CLARE & BROCKEST COMPANY, LTD.

May Street.

The fair and square manner in which the Clare & Brockest Company, Limited, has always treated its employees has indeed won for it a place high in the estimation of the wage earners of Winnipeg and the Canadian West.

This enterprising company had its inception in 1902. It was incorporated in 1919, and the active, individual members of the organization are Herbert J. Clare and John Brockest—two well known and highly suc-

successful business men who have taken an active part in the wholesale world of Winnipeg.

The Clare & Brockest Company, Limited, makes a specialty of handling a complete line of heating goods, such as the well-known Hecla Furnace—Imperial and Adair Boilers for Steam and Hot Water heating, along with their accessories, such as Radiators, Registers, etc.—also the widely known line of Peninsular Stoves and Ranges.

These goods are all manufactured by one of the oldest established concerns in Canada—Clare Bros. & Company, Limited, of Preston, Ont.

In addition to the above lines, Clare & Brockest also handle a full line of metals and Metal products, such as—shingles, sidings, corrugated sheets and embossed steel ceilings. These lines are all well known and are only sold through the trade.

An average force of twenty men is on the company's pay roll, and the fact that seldom a change is recorded in the personnel of the force is evidence as to the cordial relations which exist between the members of the company and their employees.

GREENSHIELDS, LIMITED.

Wholesale Dry Goods—Ryan Block, corner of King Street and Bannatyne Ave.
G. M. Newton, Western Manager.

Conspicuous among the wholesale dry-goods dealers that have realized the importance of maintaining an establishment in Winnipeg is Greenshields, Limited, whose Winnipeg branch is located in the Ryan Building, corner of King street and Bannatyne avenue. This branch was opened in 1894 and the efficient manager since 1900 has been Mr. George M. Newton.

This firm of Greenshields, Limited, had its beginning in a small way in Montreal eighty years ago. It now maintains extensive sample rooms in Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Vancouver, but all orders are filled directly from Montreal, and its trade is the largest of any house of the kind in the entire Dominion.

THE COPP STOVE COMPANY, LIMITED.

186 James Street.

Prominent among the more recent to establish in the wholesale district of Winnipeg is the Copp Stove Company, Limited, which began the manufacture of stoves at Fort William in 1903. The enterprise proved a very successful undertaking from the very beginning, and so in 1910 the branch wholesale house was opened in Winnipeg at 186 James street. This branch is in charge of Mr. J. Allen Evans, as man-

ager. Mr. Evans is widely and favorably known all through this Western territory, and his ability as a salesman and as an executive has been well demonstrated in his present responsible position.

The Copp Stove Company, Limited, manufactures a general line of cook stoves and ranges, heating stoves and furnaces.

SCOTT FRUIT COMPANY, LIMITED.

181 Market Street.

As the successors to the McPherson Fruit Company, which was established more than thirty-two years ago, the Scott Fruit Company, Limited, with offices and warehouse at 181 Market street, takes rank as the oldest and largest wholesale fruit and produce house within the borders of the Dominion. The company under the present name dates its beginning from July 2, 1912, and its officers are R. R. Scott, president, and George Grisdale, secretary-treasurer and manager. These gentlemen are widely known throughout the mercantile world of Western Canada, and their well directed efforts have been crowned with success in all their undertakings.

In addition to the main warehouse and home office, the company also maintains branch houses in Calgary, Edmonton, Lettbridge, Medicine Hat, Brandon, Regina, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon and does an immense volume of business as wholesale jobbers and importers of domestic and foreign fruits. It handles thousands of carloads of fruit each year, besides large daily express shipments, and no region is too remote in the obtaining of supplies for its multitude of customers.

In the operation of the Winnipeg house and the several branches a force of from two hundred to three hundred men is employed, depending on the season, of course, and a large per cent have been with the company for years—a pretty good indication of ideal labor conditions.

In order to better accommodate the demands of the trade, the company has now in course of construction a new warehouse, 60 x 110 feet in dimensions, and containing three stories and a basement. This will be of absolutely fire proof, concrete construction and will represent an expenditure of some \$50,000. It will be provided with a cold storage system and in its general arrangement and design will be the finest and most up-to-date fruit warehouse in Canada.

THE PRAIRIE CITY OIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

437-443 Somerset Block.

In this review of Winnipeg business interests a word or two in behalf of the Prairie City Oil Company, Limited, may

not be out of place, for here is a concern which has never overlooked an opportunity to show its kindly feeling toward the wage earner. The excellent example it has set in regard to the treatment of its own staff of thirty-five or forty employees well illustrates the point, as many of these have been associated with the company since its inception in 1905.

The company ranks as one of the big wholesale handlers of the West in the matter of illuminating oils, lubricants and other by-products, and its principal brand is the well known "Buffalo." Its general offices are at 437-443 Somerset Block, while the Winnipeg warehouse is on Pine street, off Notre Dame, West. To accommodate the out-of-town trade, branch depots have also been established at Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary, Medicine Hat, Edmonton and Lethbridge.

The efficient manager, Mr. Albert E. Lewis, is not only a most capable executive, but a staunch friend of the workers, and any support given the Prairie City Oil Company's products is certainly a boost for labor.

MILLER-MORSE HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Wholesale Hardware Dealers,
McDermot Avenue.

Of the many wholesale firms whose growth has kept steady pace with the country in general, there is none better known than the Miller-Morse Hardware Company, Limited, whose offices and warehouse are at 317 McDermot avenue, corner of Adelaide street.

Founded in a small way thirty-three years ago, the company has long borne the reputation of being a staunch friend of the wage earner.

In the beginning the firm whose slogan is now, "The Big Winnipeg House" was engaged in the retail hardware trade, and occupied modest quarters on Main street, north, moving to Princess street in 1887. As the business grew, additions were made from time to time, and in 1905 the firm moved into its present quarters on McDermot avenue. In 1887 it was found advisable for the firm to devote its attention exclusively to the wholesale end of the business.

At present the Miller-Morse Hardware Company, Limited, operates with an average force of about one hundred and thirty-five employees. The officers of the company comprise Mr. F. Morton Morse, president; Mr. A. M. Nanton, vice-president; Mr. Alfred Reed, treasurer and Mr. Stanley C. Morse, secretary. The position of general manager is held by Mr. Lewis G. Blackwood.

Mr. Frederick W. Morse, formerly vice-president and one of the founders of the business, died November 23rd, 1905, and following his demise came the taking away of Mr. Hyman Miller on January 2, 1913, at Los Angeles. Mr. Miller was president, which place has since been filled by Mr. F. Norton Morse, the sole surviving partner of the triumvirate formed when the venture was first started.

CRANE AND ORDWAY COMPANY.

93-95 Lombard Street.

So far as the relation between employer and employee are concerned, there is not another concern in the entire West where conditions are more ideal or where such perfect harmony prevails as in the case of the Crane and Ordway Company, dealers in plumbing and heating supplies, with offices and warehouse at Nos. 93 to 99 Lombard street.

The parent company at Chicago came into existence in 1855. The Winnipeg branch opened in 1908, and the splendid progress it has since made has only been accomplished by the loyal support it has always received from the workmen in its employ. They have fully appreciated the fair treatment accorded them by the firm, and naturally have put forth their best efforts to show their appreciation. In the operation of its several departments, the Crane Ordway Company gives employment to a force of approximately seventy hands, the number having been increased from time to time to keep pace with the general growth of the business. This is by no means confined to Winnipeg alone, as shipments are constantly being made to dealers, contractors and builders throughout the prairie provinces.

D. E. ADAMS COAL COMPANY, LIMITED

224 Bannatyne Avenue.

The problem of supplying a city the size of Winnipeg with an adequate amount of fuel has been rendered quite easy by such well equipped concerns as the D. E. Adams Coal Company, Limited, which specializes in the wholesale and retail handling of hard and soft coal, together with wood.

Established thirty-two years ago, this company has steadily kept pace with the growth of the city, and being itself a large employer of labor is entitled to a generous support from Winnipeg's army of wage earners. The company operates with a force of approximately seventy-five men, eighty-six horses and forty-three wagons, and the immense amounts of wood and coal that are distributed in all quarters of the city are something of no minor

importance. The same policy prevails now that did during the early period of its existence—fair and square treatment of customer and employee alike.

The company's general offices are at 224 Bannatyne avenue, while yards are maintained on Higgins avenue; at Joseph and Gertrude streets, Ft. Rouge; at Wall and Ellice streets; on Jasper avenue, in Elmwood and at Logan and McPhillips streets. The officers of the organization are David E. Adams, chairman of the board; Duncan Cameron, secretary-treasurer, and John H. Burke, sales manager.

**STUART MACHINERY COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

Wholesale Dealers. 764 Main Street.

Industrial enterprises galore are springing up on every hand throughout the Canadian West, and in the fostering of these concerns such establishments as the Stuart Machinery Company, Limited, are accomplishing a world of good for the wage earner.

This well known firm had its inception about thirty years ago, and its growth has steadily kept pace with the expansion of the city and the Western provinces. The active head of the company is the managing director, Mr. Walter A. McLeod, who has long since established an enviable reputation for his kindly feeling towards the cause of labor.

As the name of the firm would indicate, the principal scope of its operations is in the handling of a wide range of machinery of all kinds, such, for example, as steam and electric machinery, engines, boilers, steam pumps, electric motors and generators, elevators, hoisting engines, derrick irons, saw mill machinery, laundry machinery, wood and iron working machinery, contractors' equipment and supplies, etc.

**THE MAINER ELECTRIC COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

Wholesale Jobbers of Electrical Supplies,
61-63 Albert Street.

One of the local wholesale jobbing firms that is worthy of more than casual mention in this number of the Western Canada Labor Review is The Mainer Electric Company, Limited, with offices and ware-rooms at 61-63 Albert street. This progressive concern made its establishment in Winnipeg in August, 1912, and since then has opened important branches at Saskatoon and Edmonton.

Among the various lines handled by the firm may be mentioned such useful devices as electrical heating and cooking specialities, electric motors, electrical fix-

tures and glassware; electrical supplies and apparatus, electrical specialties, automobile and launch accessories, etc. A large and complete stock is carried at all times, and the firm is in a position to make prompt shipments at the lowest market quotations.

Mr. Robert H. Mainer, the vice-president and general manager of the company, is a gentleman of wide experience in electrical affairs and thoroughly practical in all of his doings.

DR. S. W. AXTELL.

Chiropractor and Masseur—503-505 Mc-Greevy Block, 258½ Portage Ave.

One of the most able representatives of the modern form of drugless healing is none other than Dr. S. Axtell, chiropractor and masseur, with offices at Suite 503-505 McGreevy Block, 258½ Portage avenue. Dr. Axtell, who acquired a thorough knowledge of the science of chiropractic by a course of study at National School of Chiropractic of Chicago opened his office in Winnipeg in August, 1902, and during the intervening period has built up a practice of excellent proportions. In the treatment of nervous diseases, stomach trouble, indigestion, rheumatism, etc., Dr. Axtell has been uniformly successful and it is little wonder that his scores of former patients are lavish in their praise of his modern methods. His services have been eagerly sought by people of wealth as by the wage earners, and his infinite attention to the individual needs of all classes marks him as a professional man who is indeed worthy the co-operation and support of every friend of the cause of labor.

**WESTERN DOMINION COLLIERIES,
LIMITED.**

303 Boyd Building

John Taylor, General Manager, Winnipeg.

In supplying Winnipeg people with coal one of the leading factors is the Western Dominion Collieries, Limited, whose general offices are at 303 Boyd Building.

This company, which was organized in 1906, is not only a wholesale and retail dealer in coal, but a miner of the product as well, having large holdings of coal lands and mines in active operation at Bienfait, Saskatchewan. A superior grade of domestic coal is obtained from this property, and the output of this Souris coal is approximately 250,000 tons per year. Every precaution has been taken by the company in the installation of safety devices for the protection of the 400 men or more regularly employed.

The officers of the company are Hugh Sutherland, chairman of the board of directors; R. J. Mackenzie, deputy chairman and John Taylor, manager.

DR. GEORGE O. HUGHES.

Specialist in Skin Diseases—522 Main St.

In medicine, as in the other professions, there is a growing tendency toward specializing, and it is in the treatment of skin diseases that Dr. George O. Hughes has attained a most enviable reputation. It was several years ago that Dr. Hughes began his practice in Winnipeg, but long before that he had made a special study of the skin and its diseases, and when he launched out as a specialist it was with a comprehensive knowledge of the right method of procedure and the proper form of treatment. He has been eminently successful in all of his undertakings, and his practice is one of ever increasing proportions.

Dr. Hughes has ever manifested a most kindly interest in the cause of labor, and the infinite courtesy and attention he has bestowed on so many of his patients coming from the ranks of the workers commends him to the earnest consideration of every wage earner.

R. G. YOUNG & COMPANY.

Prescription Specialists—503 Boyd Bldg.

Accuracy in the compounding and the use of the purest of drugs and other ingredients are two essentials to be looked after in the filling of physicians' prescriptions, and it is in these particulars that the firm of R. G. Young & Company, prescription specialists excels. This company, of which Mr. R. Young is the active head and manager, made its establishment in Winnipeg in 1913, and its quarters at 503 Boyd Building are admirably adapted for the purpose.

Mr. Young is a practical, graduate pharmacist of eleven years' experience, while his assistants are equally well versed in the profession, and the patronage extended the firm by physicians and the general public is one of constantly growing proportions.

DR. PHILIP A. ECKMAN.

Dentist—105 Carlton Building.

In the maintaining of personal comfort and happiness and the keeping of the digestive system in perfect order, nothing is so essential as the proper care of the teeth. That the public in general is rapidly awaking to a realization of this fact is evidenced by the attention that is being

paid to medical and dental inspection in the schools, while the adult population is getting into the commendable habit of regular visits to the dentist at least twice a year.

Among the better known of the dental surgeons who have made their establishment in Winnipeg is Dr. Philip A. Eckman, whose offices are at Suite 105 Carlton Building.

The large clientele which Dr. Eckman has built up is a tribute to his professional ability and the infinite care exercised by him, no matter whether it be a simple operation like the extraction of an aching molar or the fitting of a complicated piece of bridge work.

DR. FREEMAN W. ROBINSON.

Birks Building.

The dental profession offers a field in which many individuals of talent have won distinction for themselves and at the same time have rendered a most valuable service to humanity. One of the representative members of this class is Dr. Freeman W. Robinson, whose offices are in the Birks Building, at the corner of Smith street and Portage avenue, and who has been established in Winnipeg for the past nine years. Dr. Robinson is a native of Canada and received his education at the University Michigan. Ever since 1905 he has been active in the practice of his chosen profession, and the fine measure of success he has attained has been due to years of careful study. His large clientele not only embraces many of the prominent families of the city, but a host of wage earners as well, and in the fullest sense of the word he may be regarded as a true friend of the worker.

D. A. PENDER, COOPER, SLASOR & COMPANY.

Chartered Accountants—Great West Permanent Loan Building.

One of the older and better known Winnipeg organizations is that of D. A. Pender, Cooper, Slasor & Company—an association of three chartered accountants who rank as pioneers in this line of work in the Canadian West. These are Messrs. David A. Pender, David Cooper and Henry Slasor. The senior member of the firm, Mr. Pender, was originally the head of the former company known as D. A. Pender & Company, until last year when the present firm name was adopted and the offices moved from the Merchants Bank Building to the present roomy quarters in the Great West Permanent Building.

Mr. Cooper, who is a native of Scotland, has been identified with expert accounting practically all of his life. He came to Winnipeg eight years ago, and from that time down to the present has been associated with Mr. Pender. Mr. Cooper founded the Dominion School of Accountancy and Finance, which is located on Donald street, in the Bell Block, in 1910, and is also a lecturer in this school on the subjects of Accounting and Auditing.

Mr. Pender ranks as one of the veteran accountants of the West, having been born in England in 1849 and educated at the Normal School at Glasgow, Scotland. In that city he became an accountant in 1865 and in 1897 he came to Winnipeg to continue his life work. He is the president of the Dominion School of Accountancy and Finance and past president of the Manitoba Association of Chartered Accountants.

Mr. Slator, who is a native of Newcastle, is likewise an expert accountant of ability, and has been associated with the firm for the past five years.

THE NORTH-WEST LAUNDRY, LTD.

181 Main Street.

Cheerful, earnest co-operation on the part of the numerous employees of the North-West Laundry, Limited, has been one of the big factors leading to the success which this enterprise has attained during the eleven years that it has been in active operation.

In the choice of a laundry it is not so much a question of cheap prices with those who are particular dressers as it is the quality of work done, and in this respect the North-West Laundry, Limited, stands without a rival. During the visit of His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught to Winnipeg, this laundry had the honor of being patronized by His Royal Highness and Household, and has been granted permission to use the words, "Under the Patronage of His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught," on its stationery, and is recognized as "The Laundry of Quality."

Its work rooms at the corner of Main and York streets, one of the most prominent street corners in the city, are equipped with a full line of modern mechanical devices for the handling of work in an expeditious manner. In the work rooms proper a force of about one hundred people is steadily employed and there are about twenty drivers who make regular trips throughout the business and residential sections.

Mr. Alexander Davidson, the president, and Mr. James A. Davidson, the secretary-treasurer, have both had a wide experience in this field of endeavor and are highly esteemed in all business circles of the community. Mr. Robert Leech, in the capac-

ity of superintendent, keeps everything running smoothly about the plant.

MASON & RISCH, LIMITED.

302 Portage Avenue.

The patriotic Canadian, in the selection of a musical instrument, generally turns to something made in Canada, and of the different makes of pianos that are today on the market, it is difficult to find anything quite the equal of the famous Mason & Risch piano, which has stood the test for nearly fifty years, and which is universally conceded by competent musical critics to stand at the head of the list as regards tone and general mechanical superiority.

The head office and factory of Mason & Risch, Limited, is at Toronto, but as it has adopted the policy of selling directly from the factory to the home, it has established factory branches in all of the leading Canadian cities, and here in the West are no less than seventeen in the various provinces. The Winnipeg branch, formerly at 274 Portage avenue, but in new quarters at 302 Portage since April, last, is one of the most important in the list.

The manager of the Winnipeg branch is Mr. Floyd E. Biggs, a gentleman who is a veteran as regards his experience in the piano business, and who has been associated with the firm for the past five years. He is ably assisted by Mr. Thomas R. Bach in the capacity of sales manager.

WINNIPEG TAXICAB COMPANY, LTD.

158 Fort Street.

The pioneer taxicab firm of this city is the Winnipeg Taxicab Company, Limited, whose office and garage are at 158 Fort street. This company had its inception in 1910, but it was not until the latter part of 1912 that Mr. James Lightfoot, its present president and managing director, took hold of its affairs and very materially broadened the scope of its operations.

The original company began business with a limited number of cars, but making additions from time to time to keep pace with the demands of the community. Since Mr. Lightfoot has been in control of its affairs, eleven new cars have been added, bringing the total number in active service up to thirty. These include five-passenger touring cars, seven-passenger touring cars, taxicabs and limousines. A capable corps of chauffeurs is employed by Mr. Lightfoot—drivers who are careful and courteous in their attention to patrons.

The company also maintains a well equipped repair department for keeping its own cars in perfect order as well as repairing automobiles for the general public. All told, the company has about fifty employees, and its facilities are such that a taxicab can be provided at almost a moment's notice.

The company has recently extended its workshop and now has the best of facilities for the handling of outside repair work and the painting of cars.

The firm is also offering a few good second hand cars at very tempting prices.

McKINLEY TRANSFER COMPANY.

270 Alexander Avenue.

Eight years ago Mr. D. F. McKinley began the operation of the transfer company which today bears his name, and while his start was in a comparatively small way, the development has been rapid, and the McKinley Transfer Company now ranks as one of the leaders in its class in Winnipeg.

At the present time Mr. McKinley operates with a force of approximately twenty men and thirty horses, and the calls for their services come daily from practically every quarter of the city. Mr. McKinley has all of the necessary equipment for hauling anything capable of being hauled, and no job is too large and none too small to receive the same careful consideration and attention.

SECURITY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY.

Sherbrooke Street and Ellice Avenue.

The leading enterprise of the kind in Winnipeg and one of the largest within the Dominion, is the Security Storage and Warehouse Company, whose head office and principal warehouse are at Sherbrooke street and Ellice avenue.

The company has been in active operation for five years, and has a working capital of \$100,000. The principal warehouse at Sherbrooke and Ellice avenue is a mammoth affair of concrete construction, fire-proof, and fitted with ironclad, private locked rooms for the storage of furniture and household goods. There is also a special room for pianos, and a goodly number of fire and burglar proof vaults for furs and other valuables. The company has two other commodious branch warehouses at Graham avenue and Vaughan street and at Kate street and McDermot avenue.

For the moving and shipping of goods the company has every requisite facility in the matter of teams and moving vans to the number of twenty while its force

of employees numbers approximately 100.

The officers are I. M. Winslow, president and manager; Andrew Kelly, first vice-president and T. A. Irvine, second vice-president. The secretary-treasurer is N. T. MacMillan.

THE NEW DOMINION CAB AND BOARDING STABLES.

333-341 Bannatyne Avenue.

The combination livery, cab, sales and boarding stables conducted by Frank L. Bailey at 333 to 341 Bannatyne avenue comprise a business enterprise that is essentially a leader in its class.

When Mr. Bailey first began his operations here about thirteen years ago it was not on such an extensive scale as is manifest today, but as Winnipeg has grown and expanded he has enlarged and added to his equipment to meet the demands of the times.

The stables are well equipped for the boarding of driving or delivery horses, and the central location renders them easily accessible from any part of the city.

He has always treated his drivers, barn men and other assistants in a liberal, considerate manner, and his friendly attitude toward labor in general merits the generous support of all workers.

BOWES DAIRY LUNCH.

263 Portage Avenue—280 Portage Avenue and 482 Main Street.

In the matter of hotels, restaurants and cafes, Winnipeg is far better equipped than any other city of like size on the American continent. Especially rapid has been the advancement in recent years, and the modern dairy lunch rooms that are included in the list are due in large measure to the business foresight of Mr. Bert Bowes, the proprietor of the three Bowes Dairy Lunch Rooms located at 263 and 280 Portage avenue and 482 Main street.

It was in December 1916 that Mr. Bowes came to Winnipeg and decided the time was ripe to give the people something in the way of an innovation—a dairy lunch room where luncheons and short orders could be served at a moment's notice. With that object in view he opened the place at 280 Portage avenue. It was a pronounced success from the beginning.

As the taste of the public became educated to the excellence of Mr. Bowes' lunch room it became necessary to open another at 482 Main street, and in the course of time the third at 263 Portage avenue.

Mr. Bowes gives employment to a force of about 150 people at these lunch rooms, and the kindly, considerate treatment ac-

corded these workers is sufficient to commend Mr. Bowes to the hearty co-operation and support of all wage earners.

HOLT, RENFREW & COMPANY, LTD.

Furriers and Hatters—430 Main St.

While fur garments are in vogue in all countries during the winter season, they are especially in demand here during the long Canadian winters. A leader in supplying the general public with the very highest grade of fur garments for both men and women, is Holt, Renfrew & Company, Limited, whose branch establishment at 430 Main street is one of the most delightful shopping places in the city.

The headquarters of Holt, Renfrew & Company, Limited, are at Quebec, where the business was first established in 1837. Since then there have been branch stores opened at Montreal and Toronto as well as at Winnipeg, and all are conducted on the same high plane that is characteristic of the local establishment.

In its manufacturing and sales departments this old and reputable firm is a large employer of skilled labor, and the splendid treatment accorded all of its employees is a matter of common knowledge throughout the Dominion.

The local manager, Mr. Fred. W. Gynn, is a gentleman who has been identified with the firm for a considerable number of years, and one who is thoroughly versed in every phase of the fur business.

HENDERSON & SNYDER.

Oil, Gas and Artesian Well Drillers—406 Ashdown Building, 211 Bannatyne Avenue.

Among the special industries that are deserving of more than casual mention is to be included the work carried on by Henderson & Snyder, whose offices are at 406 Ashdown Building. For a number of years this firm has been engaged in contracting and drilling oil, gas and artesian wells, and its facilities for undertaking work of this description are unsurpassed by any similar firm in this Western field.

The individual members of the firm are Messrs. E. G. & J. L. Henderson, Jr., and W. H. and J. S. Snyder, all being men of wide experience in the handling of difficult contracts.

Their equipment is of the most modern type, and when once they set about the task of drilling a well no time is lost in the expeditious fulfillment of the contract.

While undertaking a great deal of this work in Canada, the firm has an even larger call for its services in the United States—a condition which speaks much for its splendid reputation.

STEELE, MITCHELL, LIMITED.

Photographic Supplies—274 Carlton Street.

Of the local firms making a specialty of the handling of photographic supplies of every description, there is none better known or which enjoys a more liberal patronage than Steele, Mitchell, Limited, whose very attractive stock and show rooms are at 274 Carlton street.

The firm's store is recognized as headquarters for practically everything having a call in photography. Here are to be found the cheap and simple cameras which find favor with the beginner, as well as the expensive portrait cameras for the professional artist, together with plates, films, photographic paper, chemicals, dark room equipment, mountings, etc.

The president and manager of the business, Mr. Frederick F. Steele, has had an extended experience in this particular branch of trade, and the kindly, considerate treatment of his staff of assistants proclaims him as a real friend of the cause of labor—one who is in every way worthy of the support and patronage of all classes of wage earners.

W. W. ROBSON, PHOTOGRAPHER.

490 Main Street.

It was about nine years ago that Mr. W. W. Robson established in photography in this city, and during the succeeding years which have intervened he has built up a splendid patronage among the business firms and leading families of the city. Employing a considerable number of assistants in the various departments of his studio, at 490 Main street, Mr. Robson has always manifested a most kindly interest in the cause of the worker, and for this, if for no other reason, Mr. Robson is to be most heartily commended, and the friends of labor who remember him with orders for photographic work should bear this point in mind.

NORMAN H. NEILL, OPTICIAN.

290 Smith Street.

With a practical experience of more than seventeen years at his command, there are few opticians in all of the Dominion so thoroughly prepared to handle everything in the line of optical work as Mr. Norman H. Neill, whose office, laboratory and show rooms are located in commodious quarters at 290 Smith street.

During his long and active career in Winnipeg, Mr. Neill has built up a business of splendid proportions and is abundantly able to provide the general public with practically everything that can be required in the matter of optical goods.

He employs a staff of competent assistants, all practical optometrists, and the filling of prescriptions with lenses made right on the premises is a specialty in which Mr. Neill excels.

He also carries in stock a splendid assortment of spectacles, eyeglasses, field and marine glasses, opera glasses, barometers, thermometers, compasses, etc., for there is scarcely an article known to the science of optics that has not a place in the Neill establishment.

RANNARD SHOE, LIMITED.

536 Main Street, 273 and 330 Portage Ave.

Of the numerous attractive shoe houses to be found in Winnipeg there is none better known than the group of three conducted by Rannard Shoe, Limited, and which are at 536 Main street and 273 and 330 Portage avenue.

It was in 1880 that the president of the company, Charles F. Rannard, made his establishment in Winnipeg, and the large and growing business he has since built up has been due to the superior quality of footwear handled by him.

Mr. Rannard is a telegrapher by trade, having been with the C. P. R. for 15 years, resigning to engage in the present business. He is a strong supporter of labor and keeps a good stock of union made shoes in all the stores.

CHICAGO FLORAL COMPANY.

340 Portage Avenue.

One of the recognized leaders among the retail stores and one which is especially a source of delight to the feminine portion of Winnipeg's population, is the Chicago Floral Company, located at 340 Portage avenue. This is essentially a headquarters for everything that is beautiful and artistic in the line of cut flowers and potted plants, and regardless of the season of year, the firm is always in a position to supply its customers with anything their fancy may dictate. This is rendered possible because of the company's splendid connections with florists who specialize in the production of standard varieties. Even in the middle of winter, with the mercury forty below zero, the

Chicago Floral Company's store is a veritable bower of beauty, the air fragrant with the scent of thousands of dainty blossoms, and wonderfully suggestive of some tropical region.

The proprietors of this flourishing business which was established eight years ago, are Messrs. B. J. Pilcher and A. W. Turner. Both are gentlemen who have had a long experience as florists, and their wide acquaintance among Winnipeg people is a most valuable asset.

During the past year their store has been entirely remodelled and is now the most up-to-date establishment of the kind in Winnipeg.

THE SANOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Of the numerous enterprises which have made their beginning in Winnipeg in recent years and which are deserving of the special attention of the workers in all classes is the Sanol Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose offices and laboratories are at 977 Main street.

All the troubles to which the kidneys and the urinary organs are liable come within the range of the cure manufactured by the Sanol Manufacturing Company, Limited, which has as its president, Mr. Charles Bauer and Mr. Charles Beyer, secretary-treasurer. Chief among the medicines and preparations manufactured is Sanol, which is recognized as a standard and positive remedy for all ailments arising from uric acid, and it has gained a wonderful reputation among doctors and the general public for its curative qualities.

Another specific that is worthy of more than passing notice is Sanol's Antidiabetes, which is the only known cure for diabetes, one of the most dreaded of modern ailments.

During recent years the business of the Sanol Company has increased with marvelous rapidity, and this has necessitated an enlargement of the original premises occupied to five times the former capacity. This has been due to the inherent worth of the preparations which have found favor because of their success among all classes, and while we wish no one ill health, we hope that if any man suffers from any of the diseases with which the Sanol remedies treat that he will speedily seek the cure in the right direction.

BRANDON, MANITOBA



ROSSER AVENUE

Brandon, which takes rank as the second city in Manitoba, is located on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 133 miles west of Winnipeg. This growing and prosperous community presents quite a different appearance from the average city of the prairie provinces, as the streets slope upward from the Assiniboine river and the undulating surface is further relieved by a good growth of trees and shrubbery.

From the point of view of the average citizen, Brandon is a decidedly admirable place of residence. The thoroughfares are broad, well graded and paved and kept in splendid condition, while the spacious grounds surrounding many of the magnificent homes add not a little to the general appearance of this City Beautiful, as it may well be termed.

The district of which Brandon may be described as the distributing center, embraces an area of about 32,500 miles, including within its confines a total of 289 small towns, villages and hamlets, with over 3,500 mercantile firms, 141 banks and about one-third of the entire farming population of the Canadian West.

The total value of the farm products produced in this section last year was approximately \$64,000,000, and this does not include the dairy products, eggs, poultry, etc., to the extent of about \$3,000,000. During the past few years, too, there has been a growing tendency toward mixed farming, and to the raising of more horses, cattle, sheep and swine, and from the statistics already gathered it is quite evident there was a splendid increase in 1913 over the preceding twelve months.

In view of its prominent location, Brandon is rightfully considered as the convention city for the farmers of Manitoba. Here the Manitoba Grain Growers Association and several live stock associations maintain their headquarters and hold their annual conventions. Here also are held each year two great annual farmer's fairs, known as the Brandon Summer Fair held in July, and the Winter Fair and Live Stock Show, which latter is held in March of each year. The Inter-Provincial Fair, as the summer gathering is characterized, generally draws an attendance of 100,000 or more, and last year was especially successful as it was given a Dominion grant. The Winter Fair Arena has a show ring 80 x 180 feet with a seating capacity for 5,000 people and additional room in the promenade for 2,000 more.

The Middle West Federated Boards of Trade of Western Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan have fixed upon Brandon as a headquarters—a distinction the city well merits.

As a rule, the cost of living in Brandon is considerably less than in many of the prairie towns and cities, not only because of the moderate prices of real estate, but also because of the fact that such a large per cent of the food products are grown right here in the neighborhood and the extra cost of transportation is eliminated.

All these factors well adapt this growing city to industries of all kinds, and in the line of manufactures there are now produced here such staple articles as flour, oatmeal, gasoline engines, windmills, pumps, fire engines, electric light standards, flag poles, land packers, portable sawing machines, steel plate hot air furnaces, trip hammers, store counters, show cases, school desks, church pews, pulpits, sashes and doors, leather harness, saddlery, tents, mattresses, lightning rods, corduroy coats, fur coats, fur robes, guide belts, bricks, fireworks, cement blocks, cigars, butter, cheese, ice cream, ale, beer, porter lager and a variety of bottled temperance beverages, including ginger ale, ginger beer, cider, soda water, etc. In some of these lines manufacturing is conducted on a very small scale, while in other cases quite important industries have been established, but it should be noted that the larger industries of Brandon were all originally very small with very limited capital. There has never been a large amount of capital invested in any of these Brandon industries. The great success that some of them have achieved without capital is an indication of what might be accomplished by manufacturers coming to Brandon with ample capital.

Among Brandon's wholesale houses are the following: Two seed houses, one of which does the largest business of the kind in Western Canada, two fruit dealers, one hardware, one china, glass and crockery, two boots and shoes, one rubber footwear, two wire fences, one tobacconist, three farm produce, two wines and liquor, one grocery, which already has a business of over a million dollars annually, two hides and skins, and four oil companies. In all these lines there is room for more, and other lines will find it equally advantageous to establish wholesale houses in Brandon.

The great Toronto wholesale dry goods house Gordon Mackay & Co., Ltd., have located their western branch in Brandon, and erected a fine large building.

A unique feature of Brandon is the central steam heating system which was established several years ago by the Brandon Electric Light Co., and has proved a great success, enabling business men to heat their premises at low cost, while greatly reducing the fire risks and relieving them of all trouble in looking after the furnaces. The heat may be turned on or off at any time and the consumer pays for what he uses. In some of the buildings the heat is regulated by a thermostat device which contracts and expands with the temperature and it is stated that in one of the large public buildings of the city where this system has been installed there is never a variation of more than two degrees in the temperature of any room of the building. Exhaust steam is used from the electric power plant, and by thus disposing of waste steam at a profit the Electric Light and Power Company is able to produce electric power cheaply and is ready to make favorable terms with large manufacturers.

According to the city directory of 1914 the population of Brandon is approximately 18,000, there having been a substantial increase over the preceding year.

The city has six large public school buildings, a Collegiate Institute, Normal school for training teachers, and Brandon College is affiliated with McMaster University of Toronto, giving a complete university arts course. There are also a Roman Catholic Convent and Parochial school, a provincial Ruthenian training school, and an Indian industrial school and a German Lutheran school. All the leading religious bodies likewise have appropriate places of worship.

THE BRANDON MACHINE & IMPLEMENT WORKS.

General Engineers—1329 Rosser Avenue.

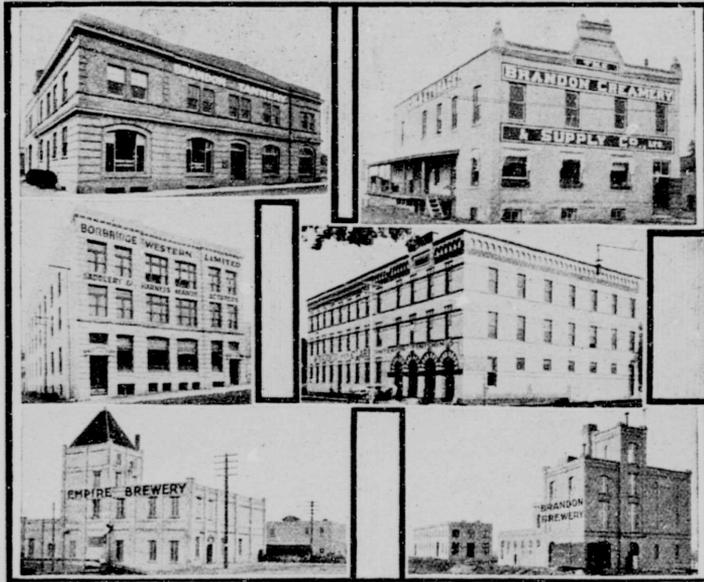
That Brandon is rapidly developing into an industrial center of no mean importance is best evidenced by the establishment here of such representative concerns as the Brandon Machine & Implement Works, whose spacious and well equipped manufacturing plant is at 1329 Rosser avenue.

This business was founded in October, 1911 by the Connell Iron Works, but in 1912 was taken over by the present sole proprietor, Mr. Thomas D. Stewart

The general manager is Mr. Charles H. Whelpley, who is a native of St. John, N.B., but who came West in 1906 and who has spent nearly all of his life in mechanical work of this character.

Both Mr. Stewart and Mr. Whelpley are thoroughly practical men and have had long experience in engineering and mechanical work generally.

In a manufacturing way the Brandon Machine & Implement Works devotes its attention to sub-surface and surface land packers, portable grain elevators, ornamental lamp stands, well boring machines, steel flag poles, iron and brass castings of every description, structural iron and



A GROUP OF BRANDON FACTORIES.

steel, etc. It also has every facility for the execution of automobile repairs and for general machine work. They employ a force of 35 to 50 skilled machinists, moulders and other mechanics, and the cordial relations existing between the company and these workers is the best evidence of the friendly attitude toward the cause of labor.

EMPIRE BREWING COMPANY, LIMITED
First Street and Pacific Avenue.

One of the older established enterprises of Brandon and one that especially merits the consideration of wage earners in general is the Empire Brewing Company, Limited, whose well equipped, modern brewery at the corner of First street and Pacific avenue ranks as one of the most ably conducted in Western Canada.

This is the home of the justly famous "Empire" Brand of ale, porter and lager, and the equally popular "Bull Dog" stout—beverages which will compare very favorably in quality with anything of the kind produced elsewhere on the North American continent. Here at the brewery, too, the company has every facility for the manufacture of temperance lager and porter and a full line of soft drinks, including Dry Ginger Ale.

All told the brewery has a capacity of 20,000 barrels of beer per year, and during

the busy season the bottling department turns out something like 800 dozen bottles of the soft drinks and aerated waters daily. In the several departments of the plant the company gives employment to a force of some 35 workers.

The officers of the company are Mr. Peter Payne, president; Mr. E. R. Trumbell, vice-president and general manager and Mr. W. M. Tyndall, secretary-treasurer.

CANADIAN-PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY.
20 Ninth Street.

To the wage earner and all others, especially to those residing in Brandon and vicinity, there is nothing so commendable as the patronizing of home enterprises, and when it comes to the matter of insurance there is no company offering better protection at a more satisfactory rate than the Canadian-Phoenix Insurance Company, whose head office is in this city at 20 Ninth street.

This progressive and reliable institution was founded in 1906 and as it has an authorized capital of \$500,000 is in a position to meet all of its obligations promptly and pay all losses fully.

The president of the company is Mr. A. E. McKenzie; Messrs. A. L. Young and George Bury are the vice-presidents and



WINTER FAIR BUILDING.

Mr. F. J. Clark, managing director. Mr. Clark, upon whom falls the active management of the business, has had a long experience in the fire insurance field, and to his well directed efforts may be traced a large part of the company's splendid success.

**CANADIAN GUARANTY TRUST
COMPANY.**

1031 Rosser Avenue, Brandon, Manitoba.

The wonderful increase in the business of the Canadian Guaranty Trust Company, whose head office is at 1031 Rosser avenue, Brandon, has been due to the care and supervision that has been exercised in every branch of the work, and the fact that within the past year its subscribed capital was increased to \$690,000, which is indicative of the broadening scope of its operations.

This institution was founded in 1909 and its board of directors comprises such well known Brandon men as Alex. C. Fraser, president; Lieut. Col. A. L. Young, vice-president; John R. Little, managing director; Hon. George W. Brown, J. S. Maxwell, G. S. Munro, F. N. Darke, H. L. Adolph, J. A. McDonald, W. M. Martin, M.P.; D. A. Reesor, E. O. Chappell, William Ferguson, John E. Smith and Alex. A. Cameron.

Aside from fulfilling the functions of a trust company, the Canadian Guaranty Trust Company looks after the management of estate, collects rents, buys and

sells real estate for its clients and writes fire and accident insurance. It also receives deposits, allowing from 4½ to 5 per cent interest on the same.

ADOLPH & BLAKE.

Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries.
Northern Crown Bank Chambers.

Among the prominent legal firms that have made their establishment here, is Adolph & Blake, barristers, solicitors and notaries, with offices in the Northern Crown Bank Chambers. The firm began business about 26 years ago and in 1912 the present partnership between H. L. Adolph and Charles Blake was formed.

Mr. Adolph was born in Ontario on February 23, 1862, and received his early education in the public and high schools of that province. He started out in life as a school teacher at Chesley in 1879 and three years later came to Brandon. Mr. Adolph has also figured in public life, having been alderman of Brandon from 1905 to 1908 and Mayor in 1909-1910.

Mr. Blake, who came from Winnipeg to Brandon two years ago was called to the bar of Manitoba in 1909.

THE EMPIRE HOTEL.

727-733 Rosser Avenue.

Of Brandon hotels which are especially worthy the consideration of the wage earner is the popular Empire Hotel at 727

to 733 Rosser avenue, and of which Mr. A. E. Evans is the genial and obliging proprietor.

The house is thoroughly modern throughout, having been erected in 1910 and embodying all of the conveniences that can be asked for by the most critical. There are eighty comfortably furnished guest rooms, all well heated and lighted and many of them provided with private baths, hot and cold water, etc. In fact nothing has been overlooked in their furnishing or arrangement and in the most minute detail Mr. Evans has spared no expense.

Mr. Evans has a staff of twenty competent employees and the most cordial, friendly relations exist between him and these workers.

SHILLINGLAW & MARSHALL.

Architects and Civil Engineers—Room 3
Reesor Block, 225 Rosser Avenue.

The firm of architects and engineers, Shillinglaw & Marshall, has offices at Suite 3 Reesor Block, 225 Rosser avenue. This partnership, which was formed in 1910 comprises Mr. Walter H. Shillinglaw and Mr. David Marshall.

In the upbuilding of the business and residential portions of the city, Messrs. Shillinglaw and Marshall have been responsible for the designs of many of the most important buildings.

In 1882 Mr. Shillinglaw first came to Brandon, and since 1883 has been active in engineering and architectural work. He was city engineer of Brandon from 1897 to 1909 and during this period had charge of the installation of the sewerage system, the water works and bridge construction.

Mr. Marshall has been a resident of Brandon for seven years, and has been actively identified with architectural work since 1894 when he apprenticed with a prominent architect in Glasgow, Scotland. He received further architectural education in the Glasgow School of Art, where he took class prizes.

DENNISON BROTHERS.

Livery, Feed, Boarding and Sale Stable
141 Seventh Street. Auto Garage,
143 Seventh Street.

Prominent among the progressive business firms of Brandon is Dennison Brothers, proprietors of a well equipped livery, feed, boarding and sale stable at 141 Seventh street, and of a well appointed automobile garage adjoining at 143.

The partners in this business which was started in 1905 are John E. Dennison, who devotes his attention to the livery barn, and George Dennison, to whom is accorded the supervision of the auto department.

The firm maintains a full complement of topky single drivers and teams for its livery business, the equipment also including first class buggies, carriages and other vehicles.

The new garage which was built two years ago, is modern throughout. The firm is also agent for the well known Mitchell-Lewis Motor Cars and the famous Studebaker cars.

In the stable and garage the Messrs. Dennison give employment to a force of twelve careful and experienced drivers and assistants.

COLDWELL, COLEMAN & BRUCE.

Barristers and Solicitors—1104 Rosser
Avenue.

Of the many successful law firms which have made their establishment in the Canadian West, there are few which have attained such an enviable position as Coldwell, Coleman & Bruce, barristers and solicitors, with offices at 1104 Rosser avenue. This, by the way, is one of the oldest legal firms, too, in Brandon, as the senior member of the above partnership, the Hon. George R. Coldwell, B.A., K.C., has been actively engaged in practice in this community since 1883—a period of over thirty-two years.

Associated with him are Mr. George B. Coleman, K.C., Mr. George W. Bruce, K.C., and Mr. N. W. Kerr, the present partnership dating from January 1, 1913. All are widely known for their friendly attitude toward the cause of labor, and for this, if for no other reason are justly entitled to the support and co-operation of all classes of wage earners. Mr. Coldwell is the Minister of Education and Municipal Commissioner for Manitoba, and deservedly ranks as one of the wheel horses of the Conservative party.

J. J. H. McLEAN AND COMPANY, LTD.

1112, Rosser Avenue.

Art is a necessary part of every household and in no form is it more necessary than in that of music. The firm of Messrs J. J. H. McLean and Company has made a revolution in the musical world of Brandon for not only does it supply the finest grade instruments but by its generous methods of business and the extreme courtesy shown to all who have dealings with it has brought home music into places where for long it was regarded as almost impossible.

Also may be mentioned with prominence the very fair treatment which has always been shown to all who work for the firm. Mr. J. G. Avery, the manager is a man who has not only great experience of his business but brings into play in the administration of it a wide sympathy with the legitimate claims of the worker.

JAMES E. YATES.

Plumber, Steamfitter and Heating Engineer
29 Ninth Street.

A recognized expert and authority on plumbing and heating is James E. Yates, who made his establishment in Brandon in 1899 and who has since come to occupy an enviable position for the capable manner in which he performs all heating, plumbing and steam fitting contracts. He employs a staff of twenty-five to fifty capable workmen during the busy season, and is at all times in a position to undertake new or repair work at a moment's notice. Mr. Yates also carries in stock a full line of fixtures and supplies.

Being a practical workman himself, Mr. Yates has an inherent sympathy for the cause of labor, and his generous treatment of those in his employ is such as to commend him to the co-operation and support of all classes of wage earners.

E. H. CAMPBELL & COMPANY.

Lumber, Builders' Supplies, Coal and Wood—Office and Yard, Third Street and Rosser Avenue.

A most important factor in the upbuilding of Brandon in recent years is B. H. Campbell & Company, dealers in lumber, builders' supplies, coal and wood, with of-

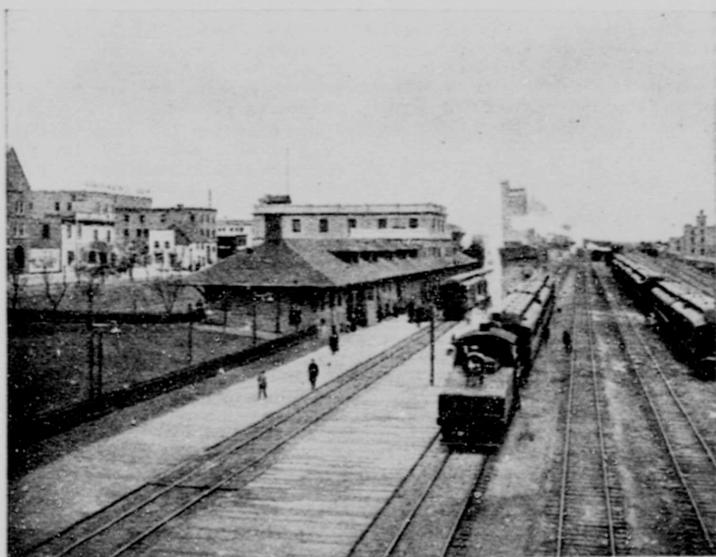
fice and yard at Third street and Rosser avenue.

This enterprise, of which Mr. B. H. Campbell is the active head and manager, was established in March, 1912, and the splendid manner in which the business has grown reflects no small amount of credit on Mr. Campbell's ability. He gives regular employment to a force of six competent workmen and in the delivery of supplies about town, and the cordial relations at all times existing between him and these workers has been largely responsible for his large and growing trade. His stock is complete in every department, and the builder and contractor finds the Campbell yard a favorite source of supply for building materials.

**BRANDON HARDWARE COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

Hardware, Stoves, Ranges, Tinware, Paints
Oils, Sporting Goods, Etc., 641
Rosser Avenue.

A leader among the local retail stores is the Brandon Hardware Company, Limited, whose well stocked establishment is at 641 Rosser avenue, and which is under the able management of J. B. Curran. This company was organized in 1902, and the splendid progress it has made has been due in no small measure to the personal



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY STATION.

attention given the business by Mr. Curran, who has had a long experience in mercantile lines and who is especially conversant with everything pertaining to the buying and selling of hardware. Mr. Curran is assisted by a staff of fourteen capable employees and the generous, liberal treatment accorded these workers is right in line with his friendly attitude toward labor.

The stock carried is a large and complete one, embracing the highest grades of stoves and ranges, shelf and heavy hardware, builders' hardware, cutlery, tinware, granite ware, plated ware, paints, oils, glass, tools, guns, ammunition and sporting goods.

H. W. BALL & COMPANY.

Clothing, Furnishings, Hats, Caps and Furs
712 Rosser Avenue.

A recognized leader of the retail firms of Brandon is H. W. Ball & Company, whose handsomely appointed store at 712 Rosser avenue is known as the premier outfitting place for men and boys. Mr. Henry W. Ball, the proprietor of this up-to-date clothing and furnishing goods store, started business in Brandon in 1906 and during the years which have since intervened he has won a most enviable reputation for the quality of the merchandise with which he stocks and for the infallible courtesy bestowed on all patrons. This is but a logical sequence, however, when one considers the generous, liberal treatment accorded his staff of capable sales people, for this alone marks him as a real friend of the cause of labor, and hundreds of wage earners have for this reason alone extended him a large and growing patronage.

JOHNSON HARDWARE COMPANY.

Hardware, Furnaces, Plumbing, Stoves,
Tinware, Mantels, Etc.—842 Rosser
Avenue.

Of the more attractive of Brandon's retail establishments that are worthy the consideration and patronage of wage earners, is the finely appointed hardware store conducted by the Johnson Hardware Company at 842 Rosser avenue. This enterprising concern, of which Edwin H. Johnson is the proprietor, has been in existence for 20 years and under the experienced guiding hand of Mr. Johnson has earned for itself a lasting reputation as a leader in mercantile circles.

The stock carried embraces everything in stoves and ranges, furnaces, plumbing fixtures and supplies, tinware, cutlery,

kitchen utensils, builders' hardware, tools, implements, paints, oils, glass, etc.

Mr. Johnson employs a staff of eighteen assistants, and the loyal manner in which they reciprocate his kindly treatment is reflected in the courteous attention paid to customers.

JOHN A. McDONALD.

Men's Outfitter—841 Rosser Avenue.

It was some eighteen years ago that Mr. John A. McDonald, Men's Outfitter, of 841 Rosser avenue, started in business here in a small way, and as the city has grown and the population increased he has enlarged his facilities. His stock is well assorted and representative of the best lines that the leading manufacturers of this and other countries have been able to produce, including high-grade shirts, underwear, hosiery, hats, caps, neckwear, and in fact everything essential to a man's wardrobe. Mr. McDonald is known as a loyal supporter of the cause of labor, hence it is a logical sequence that a large per cent of his many customers come from the ranks of the wage earners. Here they are always sure of getting value received along with considerate and courteous treatment.

WILLIAM E. CRAWFORD.

Jeweller and Optician—833 Rosser Avenue.

One of the more attractive of Brandon enterprises is the handsome jewellery store of which Mr. William E. Crawford is the proprietor and which is located at 833 Rosser avenue.

Mr. Crawford has been established in Brandon as a jeweller for two years and the wide acquaintance he has formed has resulted in the building up of a patronage of no small proportions. His stock includes everything of standard quality in high-grade watches, diamonds and other precious stones, jewellery, silverware, cut glassware and a miscellaneous collection of many other beautiful things for use or adornment. Watch repairing is one of his specialties and Mr. Crawford also devotes much attention to the optical department of his business, having every facility for the filling of prescriptions for lenses and for the examination of the eye and fitting of glasses.

WILLIAM FERGUSON.

Wholesale Wines and Liquors—121-125
Eighth Street.

While the mere fact that Brandon has developed into a city of 29,000 people

makes it a most important one from a commercial standpoint, this position is greatly fortified, too, when it is taken into consideration that Brandon is looked upon as the base of supply for an immense area of surrounding country.

It was a realization of this which prompted Mr. William Ferguson to make his establishment here thirty-two years ago, and the splendid manner in which his wholesale liquor trade has since developed attests to his wisdom.

Mr. Ferguson maintains a well stocked store at 121-125 Eighth street, and this is not only looked upon as a source of great convenience to dealers, but is a big factor in supplying the family trade of Brandon and vicinity. The stock carried embraces about everything that comes under the head of a stimulant, together with cigars and tobaccos.

BRANDON WARDROBE COMPANY.

Tailors, Dry Cleaners, Repairers, Dyers and Furriers. 31 Eighth Street.
Brandon.

Among the special enterprises of Brandon that are worthy the attention of the wage earner is the Brandon Wardrobe Company, at 31 Eighth street. This company, which has been in existence for eight years, devotes its attention to tailoring, cleaning and repairing garments, dyeing, pressing, and to the making and remodeling of fur garments.

Mr. W. J. Gover, the proprietor and manager, is a thoroughly practical man who has spent the greater portion of his life in this particular field of endeavor and who may well be regarded as an expert on all matters pertaining to the fashioning and designing of garments for men's wear.

PETER LARSEN & COMPANY.

Florists and Seedsmen—152 Tenth Street.

He who delights in the beauties of nature, and especially in those things pertaining to the floral kingdom, will find much to please him at the establishment conducted by Peter Larsen & Company, florists and seedsmen, 152 Tenth street.

At the Larsen store one will always find a profusion of the choicest of cut flowers, potted plants, ferns, palms, etc. A specialty is made of designs for funerals, weddings, dinner parties and other social functions, and the firm is quite as well prepared to fill orders as any metropolitan dealer.

Mr. Peter Larsen, the active head of this business, has been established in Brandon for two years and is too well known to require any extended introduction.

THE BRANDON AUTO GARAGE.

Dealers in Automobiles—Cor. Princess and Twelfth Street.

By following a policy of only engaging the best men and giving them the most fair treatment W. N. McLeod and J. W. E. Parker have built up a business whose watchword is efficiency. The firm is agent for the famous Overland cars which are probably the most popular in the city.

The garage has some eight hands in constant employment for its repair work and the auto livery side of its activities.

Since the opening of the Brandon Auto Garage the life of the automobilist in the Wheat City has been entirely transformed. In the early days there was a constant dread of repairs and many a man was deterred from owning a car on this account.

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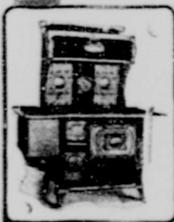
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PEACE—PLENTY—PROSPERITY

In looking back over the general labor conditions which prevailed in the Dominion during the year 1913, it is most gratifying to note that the general situation betokened a continued era of peace, plenty and prosperity. It portends a continuance of the harmonious relations between employer and employee; an abundance of work for the wage earners during 1914 and an accompanying period of prosperity for capital as well as labor.

This is a condition of affairs that is eminently gratifying to the residents of Western Canada in particular, for without industrial peace and contentment on the part of the employees, the captains of industry and the representatives of capital oft-times hesitate before starting new enterprises or expanding old industries.

Long rows of figures and statistical comparisons of conditions for a period of years do not prove very interesting reading to the rank and file of humanity, but from the official figures compiled by the Labor Gazette, the official organ of the Dominion Department of Labor, one is able to obtain some interesting data with regard to the situation last year in Western Ontario and throughout the three prairie provinces—the section of most vital, personal interest to the readers of the Western Canada Labor Review.

A casual inspection of the reports from all parts of Canada shows that during the year 1913 the total number of labor disputes in the entire Dominion reached a total of 113 as compared with 150 for the preceding year—a diminution of 37. This, of itself, is a striking indication of the tendency toward arbitration and to the settling of differences without resorting to strikes, and likewise speaks volumes for the spirit of harmony between employer and employees which is becoming more prevalent with each succeeding year.

Of this total number, 113, there were only 16 disputes arising in the territory extending from Port Arthur to British Columbia. Six of these disputes were settled in favor of the employer; six in favor of the employees and four were compromised, so that, taking all things into consideration, it was practically an even break for all concerned. The only extended differences of prolonged continuance were the strikes of the coal miners on Vancouver Island and the mill hands in the lumber plants at St. John, N.B. The differences between the coal miners and the mine operators remained unsettled at the end of the year; in fact is still unsettled, although many of the miners have gone back to work and it is said the mines are being operated with a sufficient number of hands. The St. John strike was settled in favor of the employers on September 30 after the mills had laid quiet for the entire summer.

At Port Arthur and Fort William there was a strike of the street railway employees occasioned by the discharge of some employees. Some of the strikers returned to work and the dispute was eventually settled in favor of the employers. At Port Arthur there was also a strike of unskilled laborers which was also settled in favor of the employers.

At Winnipeg the principal dispute was occasioned by the painters' demands for higher wages on April 1. This was settled on April 28 by a compromise of differences without occasioning any particular delay to building operations. The tile layers and tailors of Winnipeg also asked for higher wages. The former gained their point by obtaining work with other employers and the latter were granted a substantial increase. The bakers of Winnipeg asked for a recognition of the union and for other changes, and in the majority of instances were successful.

The coal miners at Taber, Alberta, settled some differences by negotiations, the finding being in their favor. The plumbers at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Medicine Hat and Calgary asked for an increase of wages. At Saskatoon and Medicine Hat the differences were settled in favor of the employers and in the two other cities by compromise. The electrical workers at Regina and Edmonton and the sheet metal workers at Edmonton were all successful in their demand for higher wages. The carpenters at Brandon were not granted a raise, while a dispute of the bricklayers at Regina was settled in favor of the employers.



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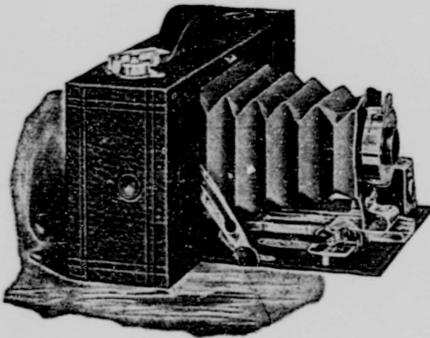
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As in 1912, the wage question was the principal cause at issue in all these disputes of last year, and it is further interesting to note that in 54 of the disputes a settlement was effected through negotiations between the parties concerned, generally through a meeting of representatives of both sides.

This is a most significant point, for it manifests a general desire on the part of employers and employees to "get together," and the engendering of such a spirit can only mean industrial peace, plenty and prosperity for the years to come. It shows a breaking down of the old barrier which formerly existed between capital and labor. It shows that the employers have come to look upon the employees, not as so many cogs in an intricate piece of mechanism, but as human beings entitled to recognition and open to conviction when each side has a thorough understanding of the other's position. There is more of the spirit of "give and take," for when an employee realizes that his employer is doing his utmost to better and improve the conditions of the workers he invariably manifests a desire to meet him half way. In like manner the man who directs the affairs of an industrial enterprise knows that the rewarding of loyal, faithful efforts of the wage earners is productive of increased efficiency.

During the greater portion of 1913 wages throughout the Dominion showed a notable increase. This was especially noticeable in the building trades, and in the metal and engineering trades as well, in all the larger communities. These changes affected thousands of workers and added very materially to the prosperity of the whole country. For the agriculturists the year was a most favorable one. There was a bountiful harvest and the prices of farm products maintained a uniform high level. The usual activity prevailed in mining, lumbering and manufacturing, while the various railroad companies were enabled to handle a large amount of new construction work with the minimum amount of friction as regards labor disputes. Toward the end of the year there was some falling off in building operations owing to a stringency in the money market, but the spring of 1914 has witnessed a general increase of building permits in every locality. Money matters seem to be adjusting themselves to the ultimate satisfaction of all, and the outlook for a continuance of peace, plenty and prosperity was never more encouraging than at the present time.

On the whole, labor conditions in Western Canada are more satisfactory than in any other portion of the American continent. While there were the usual number of unemployed in the larger cities during the winter months, there were no "armies of the unemployed" marching up and down the country in search of employment as was the case in so many parts of the United States. There is no uneasiness felt as to the future. There is no spirit of unrest, no disturbing element at work to mar the continued prosperity of either capital or labor, and well may we congratulate ourselves that Peace, Plenty and Prosperity have taken up their permanent abode in this most favored section of the Last Great West.

THE INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM OF UNIVERSAL INTEREST

A report that was recently issued by the Department of Labor is of special interest in that it enters into the particulars and details concerning strikes and lockouts which have occurred in Canada during the period extending from 1901 to 1912. This shows, among other things that the strikes during these twelve years reached a total of 1,319, or an average of 110 per year. There were 319,880 employees concerned in these differences and the time loss involved represented almost 9,000,000 working days. This would represent, at an average of \$2.50 per day, about \$1,900,000 annually, or a total loss for the twelve years of between \$22,000,000 and \$23,000,000.

In connection with the report some interesting observations are made by Deputy Minister F. A. Acland that are well worth quoting. He says: "It need hardly be observed that the industrial problem in its various aspects is the theme of universal interest and discussion today. The methods particularly of dealing with industrial disputes, the avoidance of the strike or lockout so far as possible, and the best means of settling strikes or lockouts (though in Canada the lockout is a theory rather than a fact) which are not avoided, are matters which in recent years have received the closest consideration in all countries pursuing modern, industrial methods. Every nation seeks information and guidance from the general experience of other countries. On several recent occasions the vast issues involved have forced industrial disputes on the attention of the greatest of the world's governments. The Prime Ministers of Great Britain and France, and the President of the United States have each come into closest contact with disputes which have seemed to threaten their respective countries with perils graver than war, famine or plague, and which have in

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each case caused positive suffering and disaster to an alarming degree. It is hence inevitable that inquiry should be made on the widest scale as to the relative merit and value of legislation bearing on the subject in different countries.

This is a point which it would be difficult to determine under any circumstances, but which cannot be intelligently discussed until the fullest information obtainable on many vital facts has been gathered and carefully arranged. Here, therefore, lies the essential value of statistics found in the present report: first, for the purposes of comparison between year and year, and period and period in treating of the industrial history of Canada, particularly during those past recent years of rapid development; and, secondly, in permitting comparison, useful, though admittedly not exact, between relative conditions in Canada and other countries.

A cursory examination of the information collected will show to how great an extent industrial troubles fall on special classes of workers. Coal mining and the building trades stand out in strong relief as those industries which are most afflicted with disputes. It is in connection with organized labor rather than unorganized labor that strikes chiefly occur. The reason is obvious. A strike means unity of action, which is impossible without organization. Wage earners are seldom inclined to enter on a struggle with their employers until a degree of organization is found in their ranks. The situation is fairly reflected in the very large proportion found of strikes concerning union recognition or some aspect of union recognition. It will, it is true, frequently happen that union and non-union employees are both concerned in a particular strike. The unionists may even be sometimes in a minority, but, being organized and including quite inevitably the more aggressive spirits, they will often largely control the action of the employees as a whole.

Naturally labor organization reaches its most advanced and most successful form in the ranks of the most skilled and responsible workers. The upper grades of railroad workers—engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen, telegraphers, etc., stand perhaps at the apex of organized labor, having achieved that most desirable of industrial systems, that of working under agreements, and having learned the further valuable art of renewing these agreements, modified or otherwise, without cessation of work. The facilities for arranging working agreements in the case of these great railroad brotherhoods are superior in a measure to those open to many other classes of workmen because of (1) the good relations which fortunately exist between the great railroad companies and the unions and (2) the relatively small number of employees with whom it is necessary to treat—the great railroads in any case set the pace in these matters. One important fact, however, which stands out in the present report, is that during the twelve years under review there has been but a single strike in which any one of the five railroad brotherhoods indicated has been concerned. In other words, of the thirteen hundred strikes recorded in Canada during twelve years, only one is debited to railroad engineers, railroad firemen, railroad conductors, railroad trainmen or railroad telegraphers.

While therefore it is on organized labor that the strike burden chiefly falls, some branches of labor, and these the most highly organized, appear to have eliminated the strike as an actual experience. Those who have been behind the scenes in connection with these matters will be aware that even here the menacing figure of the strike is found none the less somewhere in the background and there plays its part in the preliminary negotiations.

The year 1911 was, as noted, exceptionally high in Time Losses, showing at 2,021,440 wasted days, twice the volume of Time Losses recorded for any other year. The wage earners for that year are estimated at slightly under 1,300,000, and the possible working days for 1911 may therefore be placed at 390,000,000; this estimate allows an average of 300 working days a year to each worker. Analysis shows that these Time Losses of two million days were no more than the one hundred and ninety-fifth part of the number of days worked, or, putting it in another way, if spread evenly over the whole wage earning population of Canada, the Time Losses by strikes for 1911 would represent a loss per worker of a fraction under two days. For 1912 the figures representing Time Losses as against the number of days worked, dwindles to less than one day per worker; the Time Losses were only fifty per cent of those of 1911, and the industrial population had grown.

Analyses of this character tend, it is believed, to show that however largely the problem of industrial disputes may loom in the public mind, and, however acute may be sometimes the inconvenience, injury or loss resulting from them in a particular locality, yet the net sum of the losses which may be directly debited to industrial pursuits does not justify dismay or despair; and is but an item in a year's industrial account. The mass of wage earners works steadily on, and is affected only as part of society at large."

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An analysis of the strikes with reference to their causes shows that, as might be expected, the wage question figures the most prominently, the majority of the strikes having for their object an increase of wages, and this is also the cause of the heaviest time losses. The question of union recognition was also a frequent subject for dispute between employer and employees, and was responsible, particularly in the more recent years for a considerable portion of the Time Losses.

CO-OPERATION THROUGH THE QUESTION BOX

The "get-together-spirit" which is becoming more pronounced in many of the big industrial concerns in Canada, the United States and other progressive countries of the globe is probably doing more to eliminate the barrier which formerly existed between employer and employee than any other agency that can be mentioned.

There was a time when the majority of the workers were disposed to hold themselves aloof from the management or heads of departments. They seemed to feel that an impassable gulf existed between the two and that there was a sharp line of demarcation between the owner of the establishment who came down to his establishment in his carriage or automobile and the plodding toiler who trudged along with his dinner bucket in his hand. This condition of affairs was partly the fault of both. The proprietor, oftentimes an austere individual, probably thought it beneath his dignity to unbend and mingle with the common workers, and the latter hesitated to make advances or suggestions through a feeling of social inferiority more than anything else.

But it has been largely through the personal efforts of foremen and superintendents who came in personal touch with the wage earners that employer and employee have come to look upon each other in a different light. They have come to realize that each is a human being. That each possesses inherent rights which the other must respect, and that both are working together to a common end. Success for one means prosperity for the other. There is no getting away from it.

In one of the largest manufacturing plants on the American continent a bright young chap modestly approached the superintendent with a suggestion, one day, for simplifying the production of a piece of apparatus on which he had been working for several months. The superintendent was a progressive sort of individual who did not frown upon the suggestion coming from an ordinary worker, but who drew out the ideas advanced by the young fellow, and quickly grasped the advantages offered by the new method. It meant a big saving of time, labor and material. That the superintendent was a broadminded, liberal individual was apparent to all when he laid the information before the owner of the plant and gave the young mechanic full credit for his valuable suggestion.

This little incident opened up a new field of thought for the boss and the superintendent, and the outcome was a mass meeting of the entire force where talks were made by the owner, the superintendent and a number of the workers whose diffidence vanished when they realized this was just a big family gathering for the benefit of all.

Several of the workers had plausible ideas and suggestions to make, and the upshot of the meeting was the establishment of a question or suggestion box where all might place their suggestions in written form. Arrangements were also made for a series of rewards for ideas of practical use and for the holding of regular meetings at which to discuss topics of general interest to employer and employee.

Through the intervening years this practice has been rigidly adhered to, improved upon and broadened in scope. It gives the workers an opportunity for thought and study. It fosters the "get-together-spirit" and creates a feeling of social equality never before known. It has brought to the attention of the management many just grievances which have been righted and in general has been inductive to a continuance of harmonious, friendly relations. There is a unity of purpose, an unanimous desire to help one another and the entire force is really one big, happy family.

This co-operation through the exchange of ideas emanating from the question box has since been adopted with great success in many other establishments, large and small, and there is no gainsaying the fact that the idea is truly a most commendable one, one which appeals to the interest of employer and employee alike and which tends to better and improve conditions, promote friendships and remove petty jealousies.

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MUNICIPAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAU A BIG SUCCESS

Other Cities Will Follow Winnipeg's Example Whereby 5000 Positions Were Secured
For the Unemployed in Six Months.

In all the large centers of population the problem of caring for the unemployed, particularly during the winter months, oftentimes becomes a matter of serious proportions. Winnipeg, as the largest city in the Canadian West, comes in for her share of the work when it comes to the solution of the question, for it invariably seems to be the disposition of those out of employment to seek the larger cities. This is particularly true of the great army of men who come under the classification of unskilled laborers. While there are some thrifty ones who save up their summer earnings and make provision for the time when they must cast about for some other form of employment, these are in the minority. With the others it is a case of securing work of some kind or becoming dependent on the charity of the general public.

But the hobo, the "blowed-in-the-bottle-stiff" who never works in summer or winter, is practically an unknown quantity in this northern country. The Canadian railroads do not tolerate these wanderers, while the rigorous winters keep these birds of passage pretty well to the south. Here in Canada the man out of work is generally a pretty decent sort of a chap. Nine times out of ten he is sincere in his efforts to land a job and will work if given a chance, hence the problem is by no means such a colossal one as might be judged at first thought.

Last fall when the laborers from the farms and the construction camps began heading for Winnipeg, the municipal authorities got busy and the Civic Employment Department opened the Winnipeg Free Employment Bureau on October 1. Up to the first of April, last, or during a period of six months, the bureau filled an average of thirty-five situations per day. While this did not take care of all the applicants by a good deal, there was a steady call for help from Winnipeg industrial concerns, from the rural communities and from smaller towns and cities where there was no congestion of the unemployed, and during the period above mentioned positions were found for considerably more than 5,000 men and women. There were calls for skilled and unskilled labor from near and far and the management of the bureau used every possible means to fill the positions in a manner at once satisfactory to the employer as well as to the employee.

Through its instrumentality many a man and woman found the way to a comfortable existence. It lifted them from the ranks of the dependent and freed them from the humiliation of accepting charity. Willing workers who would rather starve than beg were given a helping hand, and all told, this Free Employment Bureau accomplished a most noble work—a work that was indeed a lasting credit to the city and to the municipal government.

Considering the great good that was derived from the maintenance of this office, the cost of conducting the same was only nominal and it is doubtful if any civic investment was ever made that brought more downright comfort, happiness and peace of mind to the workers than this free employment bureau.

"Every mason in the quarry, every builder on the shore,
Every chopper in the palm grove, every raftsmen at the oar.
Hewing wood and drawing water, splitting stones and cleaving sod—
All the dusty ranks of labor, in the regiment of God,
March together toward His triumph, do the task His hands prepare.
Honest toil is holy service; faithful work is praise and prayer."

—HENRY VAN DYKE.

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THRIFT

The thrifty individual is commonly described as one who manifests a proclivity to save a goodly portion of his earnings; who generally has a savings account in some one of the banks and who possibly has acquired or is acquiring ownership to a bit of God's foot-stool that he can call "Home."

Now and then we encounter some industrious mortal who seems to have inherited this savings trait, but as regards the major portion of humanity in this day and age of the world it is more or less of an acquired habit. Man is naturally an improvident sort of animal. Although endowed with a so-called superior order of intellect, he frequently manifests his inferiority to the lower forms of life by his supreme recklessness for the morrow.

Ever since man has become familiar with the "Art Preservative" he has been calling attention to the industry and thrift of the busy little bee, which, guided by instinct, lays up a supply of food for the long period that is covered by the months of frost and snow. The bumblebee does likewise, while the squirrel, the beaver and other captains of industry among the rodents establish a sort of primeval bank account to take care of the winter's board bill.

What makes it all the worse is our inherent knowledge of the fact that we ought to be thrifty; that we really ought to lay up something for the proverbial "rainy day." Man's conscience is ever on the job, telling him to look out for the future and to beware of unwise expenditures, but how often do you and I, Mr. Wage Earner, give heed to this suggestion?

Today is pay day. We meet a bunch of the boys down town. The usual round of pleasure and next morning we get up and mentally kick ourselves because of the money thrown away in a mistaken, deluded notion that we were having a good time. If it only happened once in a life time the experience would not be so bad—would be cheap, in fact. But with the recurrence of the pay envelope or the pay check there is a tendency for another jollification. Finally it gets to be a confirmed habit; an acquired habit, for when we started out in life it was with the avowed intention of laying the foundation of a fortune right then and there by putting aside a stipulated amount each week or month as the case might be.

But how much easier it is to learn the spending habit than to cultivate the habit of thrift. That is, for the majority of the young or middle-aged workers living in this Twentieth century. It is a problem which every individual must solve for himself. As one of the wise men of old remarked, "There is no royal road to knowledge." Neither is there any prescribed rule or form of procedure which will instill in a man's brain the desire to save and to be thrifty. The personal equation enters into every possible solution. It is up to the spender to work out his own salvation and the longer he listens to the call of the Great White Way the longer it is going to take him to find the straight and narrow path which leads to comfort, to self respect and to confidence in one's own ability.

Right here is a good place to interject that old saying, "It's never too late to mend." It is never too late to take the back track, to turn square around and pay a little attention to the stranger known as Thrift. In every community he has a representative in the form of the savings bank, where amounts from one dollar up are received and on which, in Canada, interest averaging four per cent. is allowed. Even given just half a chance it is surprising how soon one can accumulate a comfortable little nestegg of \$100 or so. Saving the first \$25 or \$50 is always the most difficult task. After that it comes easier, for the savings habit, once given a chance will develop like the old habit of extravagance.

For the single man, working for wages, there is no institution of modern times that can compare with the savings bank. It extends the same helping hand to the man with a family. Take the pay envelope home to the wife every Saturday night or whenever the pay day happens to come. Let her experience the pleasure of breaking the seal and let her carry the bank book. Nine women out of ten are better financiers than an equal number of men, and anyway it will show her that you consider her a partner in all things and worthy your fullest confidence in fighting the battle of life together.

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