

Silhouettes

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The Associates of the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick

New Brunswick workers in the early 20th century



The Daily Sun newsboys, Saint John, ca. 1906.

Silhouettes

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Provincial Archives of New Brunswick
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5H1
or e-mail provincial.archives@gnb.ca

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**THE ASSOCIATES OF
THE PROVINCIAL
ARCHIVES OF
NEW BRUNSWICK**

P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5H1
Phone: (506) 453-2122
Email: provincial.archives@gnb.ca
Website:
<http://archives.gnb.ca/Associates/>

ALMOST DAILY, newspapers carry articles that touch on a wide-range of workplace issues. Pensions, unemployment, wages, health, and safety are but a few of the challenges facing employers and employees alike. Such stories may prompt readers to ask what life was like for workers before employment insurance, minimum wage laws, workers' compensation, and other regulations offered protection from weak economies, workplace injuries, and low wages.

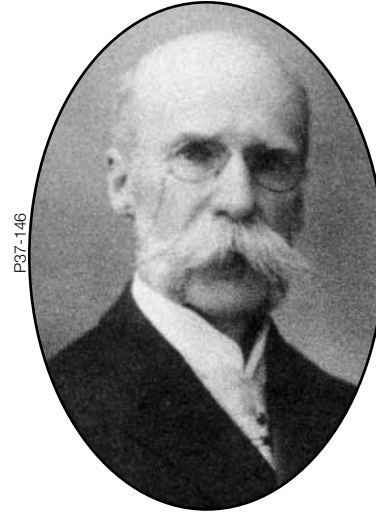
The evidence taken before the New Brunswick Factory Commission (RS250), housed at the Provincial Archives, offers a snapshot of the province's industrial workplace at the turn of the 20th century. Created by order-in-council, in June 1904, the commission was appointed to investigate working conditions in the province's manufacturing establishments and suggest amendments to a bill to protect factory workers.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the workplace was being scrutinized by social reformers who were concerned

about problems stemming from industrialization and urbanization. The large number of factory workers, reports of industrial accidents, claims of unsanitary working conditions, and the visibility of urban child workers encouraged them to press for the passage of labour laws.

The child labour issue was troubling. Census records confirmed that hundreds of boys and girls, under age 16, found jobs in Saint John and elsewhere selling newspapers, shining shoes, driving teams, delivering parcels, and working in the province's numerous sawmills, retail shops, and factories. They made cigars, cotton cloth, brushes, shoes, rope, furniture, carriages, wagons, boxes, nails, bolts, candy, and clothing, and they also swept floors, cleaned and oiled machinery, packed boxes, and ran errands. Young teens went to work because their families needed their earnings to make ends meet. And they were welcomed in the workplace because they would work for low wages.

In the early 1900s, the mechanized workplace was becoming more danger-



Saint John tea merchant and social reformer, Frank Hatheway was well-known in labour circles. He and Michael J. Kelly, a factory commissioner, were members of the Fabian League, a socialist organization that pressed for the passage of labour laws, including the Factories Act of 1905.

ous, as safeguards were not always in place to protect factory hands. Reformers, community leaders, parents, and even employers began to question the hiring of boys and girls. Many thought that youths should go to school instead of toiling long hours for low pay.

A group of men and women at Saint John, the province's largest industrial centre, led the charge for labour reform. They included the trade unionist, Peter C. Sharkey; the businessman, W. Franklin Hatheway; and the woman's rights activist, Emma S. Fiske, who represented, respectively, the Saint John Trades and Labour Council, the Fabian League, and the Saint John Council of Women.

These reformers and others campaigned—in the press, by public meetings, and through face-to-face meetings with politicians—to improve working conditions. Their activities culminated in the drafting of a bill entitled, “for the

36

3 EDWARD VII., A. D. 1903.

C. 11

Employers' Liability Act.

intendence over workmen as is exercised by a foreman or a person in a like position to a foreman, whether the person exercising superintendence is, or is not, ordinarily engaged in manual labor.

(b) “Employer” includes a body of persons, corporate or incorporate, and also the legal personal representatives of a deceased employer, and the person liable to pay compensation under Section 4 of this Act.

(c) “Workman” does not include a domestic or menial servant, or servant in husbandry, gardening or fruit growing, or in mining or quarrying or lumbering or in driving, rafting or booming logs, where the personal injury caused to any such servant has been occasioned by or has arisen from or in the usual course of his work or employment as a domestic or menial servant, or as a servant in husbandry, gardening or fruit growing, or in mining or quarrying or lumbering, driving, rafting or booming logs; but save as aforesaid, means any railway servant, ship laborer, longshoreman and any person who, being a laborer, servant, journeyman, artificer, handy-craftsman, or otherwise engaged in manual labor, whether under the age of twenty-one years or above that age, has entered into, or works under a contract with an employer, whether the contract was made before or after the passing of this Act, and whether such contract is expressed or implied, oral, or in writing, and is a contract of service, or a contract personally to execute any work or labor.

(d) “Railway servant” means and includes a railway servant, tramway servant and street railway servant.

3. Where personal injury is caused to a workman,

Employers' Liability Act, 3 Edward VII., C. 11 (1903). The act applied to specific categories of workmen as set out here. Miners and sawmill hands, among others working in the most dangerous occupations, were left unprotected. RS3-1901-1903-p236

Protection of Persons Employed in Factories” and the appointment of a factory commission.

During the summer, fall, and winter of 1904-1905, the commission visited Saint John, Fredericton, Marysville, St. Stephen, Newcastle, Chatham, Woodstock, Campbellton, and Moncton, gathering evidence from factory owners, workers, and others. Its findings were to be used to fine-tune the factory act bill



Rev. J. A. Richardson, rector of Trinity Anglican Church, Saint John, was one of several clerics to appear before the factory commission.

before the House. Today, the commission evidence offers researchers insights into industrial practices and labour conditions in an unregulated workplace.

The five factory commissioners—boot and shoe manufacturer, John Palmer; lumberman and sawmill owner, Kilgour Shives; managing director of Saint John Iron Works, Charles MacDonald; longshoreman and union leader, Michael J. Kelly; and teacher and woman's suffrage supporter, Emma S. Fiske—asked questions about hours of work, sanitary conditions, workplace safety, air quality, lunchrooms, and child labour.

The commissioners began hearing evidence, at Saint John, on 11 August 1904. Cigar manufacturer, Abram Isaacs, stated that his 60 or so employees worked by the piece. They started work at 8:30 a.m. and finished about 4:00 or 5:00 p.m., depending upon how quickly they finished their assigned tasks. His two-storey building had no fire extinguishers or fire escapes and only two



Workroom in the York Cotton Mill, Saint John, ca. 1905. Saint John's two cotton mills, the Cornwall and York, employed approximately 500 hands in 1905.

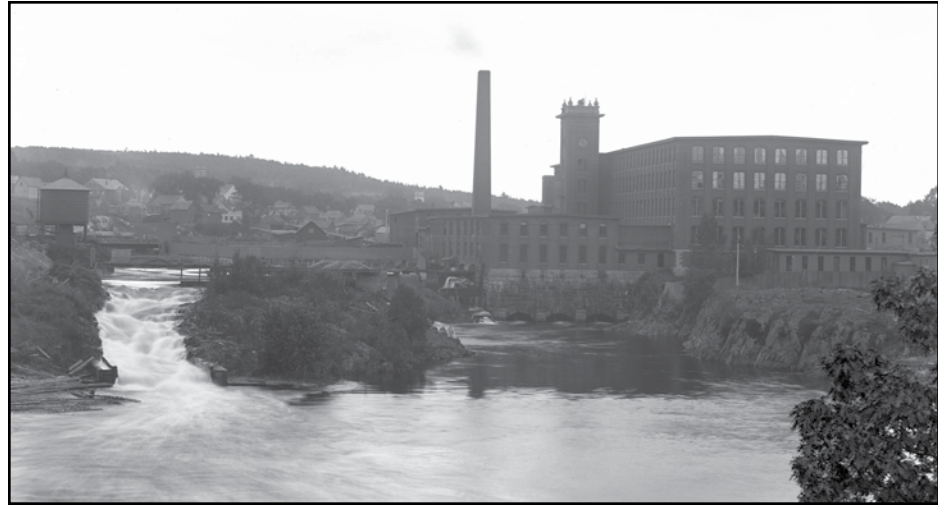
water closets. Cutting, pounding, and rolling tobacco created dust, but the commissioners were told this posed no health risk, because tobacco was a “great disinfectant”.

The Rev. J. A. Richardson, the rector of Trinity Anglican Church, spoke next. He had visited the city’s two cotton mills, which together employed about 500 operatives, and found a number of young people working there. Both mills had fire escapes and sprinkler systems, but the workrooms were warm; the air, in some rooms, was thick with cotton dust; and sanitary conditions were poor. All hands worked a standard 60 hour week, from 6:30 a.m. until 6:10 p.m. on weekdays, with a 45 minute break for lunch, and a half day on Saturdays. He felt a factory act and compulsory school act would be beneficial to all.

Baptist preacher, the Rev. Howard Roach, was concerned about the employment of children. He said that boys and girls under age 14 shouldn’t be in the workforce, even those supporting their widowed mothers. They should have the opportunity to go to school, he said, and “the State should help the mother.”

The commissioners took evidence from more than a dozen people in Saint John before moving on to Campbellton, Newcastle, and Chatham. At Campbellton, Father E. P. Wallace, a Roman Catholic priest, expressed concern that many young boys got their hands cut when working around unguarded machinery in the sawmills.

The Duncan & McLaughlin iron foundry and machine shop, in Campbellton, employed about 20 men on the 10 hour system. When required to work overtime, employees were paid time and a half, sometimes double time. The foundry had its dangers. Moulders could burn their hands, there was “considerable” dust and smoke, and emery wheels



St. Croix Cotton Mill, in Milltown, employed between 675 and 850 operatives in 1905.

were known to burst. As in most factories, ventilation was by open windows.

Sawmill owner, Thomas W. Flett, of Nelson, who employed from 100-120 mill hands making deals and boxes, said that he hired a lot of boys under age 14. Boys earned 50 or 60 cents a day; men, from \$1.20 to \$2.50. Flett also stated that about 25 or 30 of his workers rented houses from him, a common practice among mill owners on the Miramichi.

Three serious accidents had occurred in Flett’s mill over three years, one man lost his hand, another was severely cut, and a young boy lost a finger from blood poisoning. All accidents, he said, were due to his workers’ carelessness. If this assessment proved accurate, none of them would be eligible for compensation under the Employers’ Liability Act of 1903.

In January and February 1905, the commissioners travelled to Woodstock, Fredericton, St. Stephen, and Moncton. At Fredericton, W. L. Dameron, superintendent of the Hartt Boot and Shoe Company, stated that Hartt’s employed about 130 men and women who worked a 60 hour week, Monday through Saturday. There were six water closets and several fire extinguishers, in the three-storey building, but no fire escapes.

J. C. Risteen’s woodworking business employed about 30 men and boys, on the 10 hour system, making sashes, doors, and mouldings, among other products. J. W. Tabor, the shop manager, recalled that a young boy had been struck and killed when a piece of board flew off the planer. He said there was “considerable dust” in the workroom due to sanding; however, employees ate in the factory, as there was no lunchroom.

At St. Stephen, the commissioners learned that the St. Croix Cotton Mill, Charlotte County’s leading employer, had between 675-850 male and female operatives on the payroll. They worked 60 hours a week or 11 hours a day from Monday to Friday and a half-day on Saturday. Each year they were given four unpaid holidays.

In February 1905, the commission wound-up its activities at Saint John where Mr. Wilson, a former sawmill hand, was among the last to give evidence. His testimony brought together a number of workplace issues the labour reformers hoped to see remedied.

Wilson had worked as a deal piler, earning \$2 a day, but had broken his leg the previous May due to a faulty wooden platform. He was off work all summer without pay and was responsible for his

medical bills. When he returned to the mill, his wages were reduced to \$1.25 a day. After about five weeks, Wilson was laid off for good because of his lameness. He then took a job repairing shoes, which didn’t require much standing. Wilson received \$20 in compensation from the sawmill owner. His son, Eldon, aged 16, also a mill hand, had injured his fingers while oiling running machinery. Eldon’s cousin, Robbie, aged 14, had lost three fingers in the same sawmill. Robbie had started working around the mill when he was 10. Employment opportunities for all three workers would be limited because of the seriousness of their injuries.

Taken collectively, the factory commission evidence describes the early 20th century factory as a dangerous and sometimes unpleasant place to work. Heat, dust, smoke, fumes, and noisy machinery could make the workday difficult. Teenagers and adults went off to work early in the morning, and most worked a 60 hour week which included either a full day or half day on Saturdays. Workers, therefore, had little leisure time, and they had no paid holidays. Children of widowed mothers were often the first to find themselves in the workforce.

The little evidence available on wages suggests that they varied for beginners and experienced workers. Young hands received about half the wages paid to their adult co-workers. A serious injury could result in time lost, reduced income, and, at worst, death. And there would be no “helping hand” offered to most workers recovering from industrial accidents.

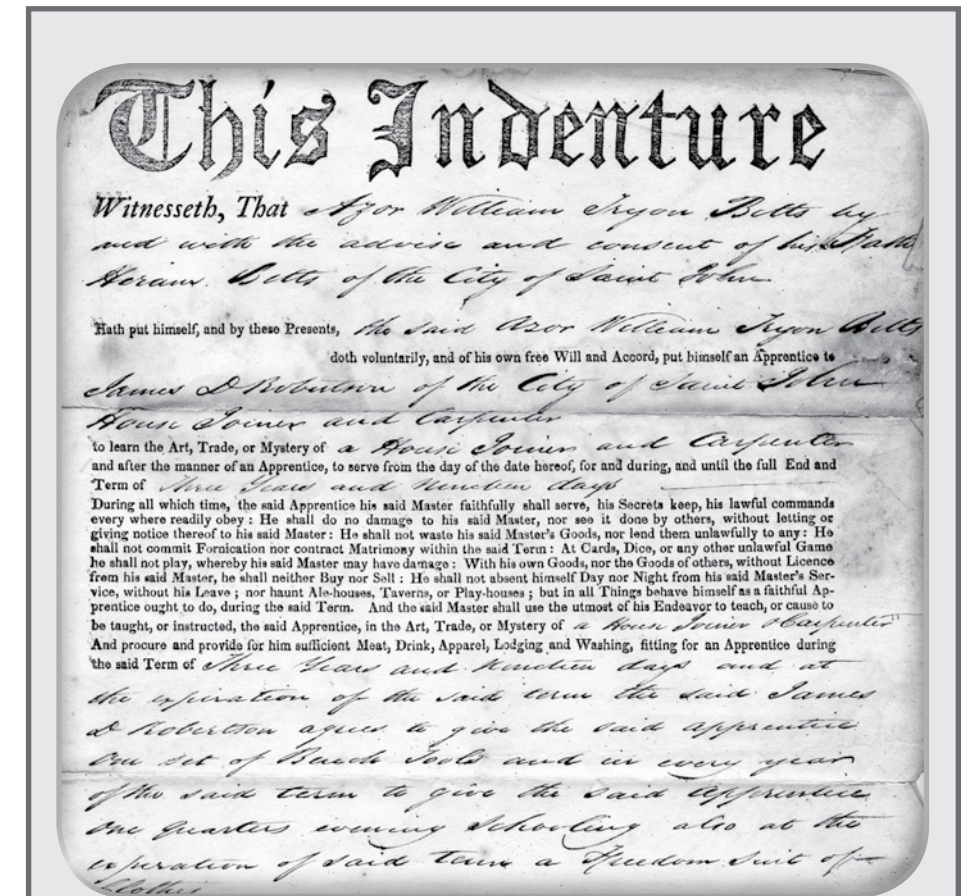
In 1905, the New Brunswick government passed the Factories Act which was a positive first step towards improving working conditions. A factory was defined as a manufacturing establishment employing 10 or more persons. The act provided that no boy or girl under age

14 was to be employed except in special cases. The maximum hours of work for women and for young girls between ages 14 and 18 was 60 hours a week or 10 hours a day from Monday to Saturday. If female hands worked shorter hours on Saturday, then the Monday to Friday hours could be lengthened. With special permission, women and young girls could be required to work a 13 ½ hour day or an 81 hour week for a maximum of 36 days a year. The hours of work for

men and for boys above age 14 was left unregulated.

With respect to workplace health and safety, the act made provision for fire escapes, fire extinguishers, guards for machinery, and clean water closets, but not for lunchrooms. Paid holidays, a minimum wage, and improved compensation benefits for injured workers would have to wait for future considerations. ■

JANICE COOK



AZOR W. T. BETTS’ apprenticeship agreement, dated 28th September 1822, sets out his duties and obligations, as well as those of his master, James D. Robertson, a house joiner and carpenter, from Saint John. Betts was to serve his master faithfully for 3 years and 19 days, during which time, Robertson was to teach him his trade, and, at the end of the term, to supply Betts with a set of tools and a suit of clothes. MC2542 Azor W. T. Betts fonds

New resources for Labour History in New Brunswick

OPPORTUNITIES TO LEARN about the history of workers and unions in New Brunswick have had a big boost in recent years from a province-wide research initiative. The Labour History in New Brunswick Project, often referred to by the acronym LHTNB, was organized by researchers at the University of New Brunswick and the Université de Moncton and funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, under the Community-University Research Alliances programme. Partnerships with labour



organizations and heritage institutions have been central to the project, and the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick has been an active participant from the beginning. Two of the project's major undertakings have benefited from the support of the PANB and have helped to enrich the resources available to Archives users.

One early objective was to arrange for the transfer to the Provincial Archives of more than 200 boxes of historical records from the offices of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour in Moncton. Founded in 1913, the NBFL is one of the oldest provincial federations in Canada; only the Alberta Federation of Labour, founded in 1912, has a longer history. As the voice of labour in the province, the Federation led early campaigns for workers'

compensation and minimum wages and later helped to achieve major reforms such as the Labour Relations Act (1945) and the Public Service Labour Relations Act (1968). The NBFL continues to be a major institution in New Brunswick, and its records are a significant source for provincial history.

A preliminary inventory of the NBFL fonds, MC1819, was completed in 2006 by research assistants working under the supervision of archives staff. Most records in this collection relate to the years since the 1970s, but one particularly important resource is a nearly complete set of proceedings from Federation conventions, including handwritten minutes from January 1914. This source allows researchers to follow the concerns and policies of the provincial house of labour throughout the past century and to document the changing structure of organized labour in the province. The fonds also includes tape recordings of the Federation conventions dating back to 1965 that capture the convention debates in lively detail. Among the highlights identified to date are speeches by visitors such as New Brunswick Premier

Louis J. Robichaud and César Chavez of the California farm workers.

Another major oral history resource is the collection of more than 75 interviews prepared by the LHTNB staff, students and researchers. These form part of the research and administrative records of the project, the LHTNB fonds, MC3477. The interviews range from stories of work at the Chestnut Canoe and Hart Shoe factories in Fredericton through to personal accounts by union activists from many parts of the province. A large number of the interviews focus on the history of nurses, a result of the project's partnership with the Nurses Association of New Brunswick and the New Brunswick Nurses Union.

The interviews follow a questionnaire that explores individual biographies, family life and work experience and, where relevant, participation in unions and other public activities. Archives staff

provided technical assistance and advice, organizing a training workshop for the student assistants who conducted many of the interviews. The interviews were recorded as digital files, and all interviews were fully transcribed prior to deposit. The collection includes transcripts of the French-language interviews conducted by researchers based at the Université de Moncton; these are deposited at the Centre d'études acadiennes in Moncton.

As a result of the project's work, new research has continued to appear in several forms. The project website includes features such as "Life and Work in Stanley Parish at the Time of the Great War", "Women's Work in the New Brunswick Lumber Camps", "Minto, 1932", "Escuminac, 1959", "How Nurses Learned to Wear Two Hats", "Hot Cargo, 1979" and others. Several books and articles prepared by the project are available on-

line through the "Our Publications" tab on the site. As long as the supply lasts, printed copies of two bilingual booklets, *Early Presidents of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour, 1913-1964* and *Informing Public Policy: Socio-Economic and Historical Perspectives on Labour in New Brunswick*, are available on request from the project director. Meanwhile, additional work is in preparation, including a book-length history of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour, which will be published, in both English and French editions, in time for the Federation's centennial year in 2013. ■

DAVID FRANK, director of the LHTNB Project, is a professor of history at the University of New Brunswick in Fredericton (dfrank@unb.ca). The project website is located at www.lhtnb.ca.



Annual General Meeting of the Associates scheduled for May 16 in Shippagan

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Associates of the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick will be held at 6:30 on May 16, 2012 at the Centre Universitaire de Moncton, Campus de Shippagan, Amphithéâtre Gisèle McGraw. A number of reports will be presented, including that of the President on the activities of the year, and the election of members to the Board of Directors will take place.

At this meeting the Associates, in conjunction with the Société historique Nicolas-Denys, will host

the launch of the Mgr Donat Robichaud Genealogical and Historical Research Collection which the Associates partnered in developing. It will be mounted on the Provincial Archives Web Site and will bring to the web a database of excerpts from New Brunswick's first Acadian newspaper, l'Évangéline, and genealogical and historical information related to families who settled in the northeastern part of the province.

Members of the Associates and the general public are invited to attend.

Many hands make light work

NOT ALL LABOUR was done in factories and mills. The diaries of Alice B. Wiggins offer a portrait of a young girl growing up in rural New Brunswick at the beginning of the 20th century and underscore the fact that children contributed to the household economy. These extracts, which begin in 1903 when she was 14, note her household activities and the social



Alice Wiggins, second row, far left, 1911 class at Fredericton Normal School

events that she and her family attended. Alice documents her father's work as a blacksmith as well as the assistance that she, her mother, and siblings gave him during busy times. She notes that he and her brothers hunted, fished, harvested crops, and worked at the shingle mill and that local men found seasonal employment, working in lumber camps and on log drives. Occasionally, she mentions a labour-related accident. Outbreaks of infectious diseases in York County, such as small pox (1905) and typhoid fever (1908) are also related.

FEBRUARY 1903

Mon 9 – Thur 12 At home cutting mat rags
Fri 13 Cutting mat rags in the morning out costing [coasting] in the afternoon
Sat 14 Doing sat's (Saturday's) work in the forenoon; out costing [coasting] in the afternoon
Mon 16 – Tues 17 Hooking all day

Wed 18 Doing housework & hooking
Thur 19 Hooking in the forenoon & out sporting in the afternoon
Sun 22 To Mrs. Barns meeting in the morning; at Sunday School [in afternoon]
Mon 23 – Fri 27 At home hooking
MARCH 1903
Thur 5 At home in forenoon. Out costing [coasting] in afternoon
Sat 7 At home. Out costing [coasting] in evening
Tues 10 At home all day piecing patch; Annie & Alma were over in the evening working
Sat 21 Papa had his fingers cut off in March 1903
Sun 22 At home & to the crossroad to church
Wed 25 Dayton's Steam Engine came up on train. Rix Brown done in woods today. Doing housework – mill started
Thur 26 Alice McL [McLaggan] here. Papa shot a mink. Doing housework &

hooking. U. Sam here
AUGUST 1903
Mon 3 – Tues 4 At home & to get berries in afternoon.
Fri 5 At home & to get my lesson. Bessie is here visiting.
Sun 9 To Band in the morning, to SS (Sunday School) in afternoon; Theora & Tully was up on a visit.
SEPTEMBER 1905
Fri 15 At home. Renie & Leila W. here. Aunt Mary Hallett Spinning; out to practice in evening. Annie & I with old Nell (horse) & Effie & Leila with Howard (horse). Papa & Cecil hunting on Macnaquac [Mactaquac].
Sat 23 To Aunt Mabel's – out on the Lt.(?) ioam. Stayed with children the rest of the morning. SKN there a few minutes. Auntie & Uncle All & children, Minnie Gorham, SKN & I went to exhibition in afternoon & to call on Theora. All went together.

Thur 28 At home. Effie to school. Cecil home helping Papa make sleds. Uncle Leen [Leon] & Bessie called for a few minutes. Brought some deer meat down, one he shot at Tuckers.
Fri 29 At home doing sweeping and scrubbing for Sat. W.E. R. [W.T.R.] here to get horses showd [shod]. Papa & Cecil hunting for cows & game.
OCT 1905
Mon 2 At home. Washing in morning. Papa & Cecil digging potatoes. Effie at school. Mama doing housework & taking care of the baby. Alma Jones & Annie here a few minutes at 3.30pm
Tues 3 At home. Mama sick. Effie at home. Threshers here. Herb Caverhill, Uncle Sam [Lam, Leen?], here afternoon and all night. Henry Prescott to tea.
Fri 6 At home. There is a party to W.C. Jones tonight. All the young folks present. Effie was at school today. John White is working here digging potatoes. Cecil is not going to school now. .. Mama is making Baby short clothes.
Mon 9 Ernie is 3 months old today. At home. .. Effie was to school & for the mail. Cecil putting wood in wood shed.

Papa working in shop. Mama & I washing.
Thur 12 ... We picked chickens. .. Cecil & Uncle Will were out hunting.
Sat 14 ... Cecil carried wood and put it in the shed all day. Mama & Cecil put the floor in wood shed & I took care of Baby.
Wed 18 .. Papa & Cecil up to Dam looking for moose.
Tues 24th At home. Effie at school. Cecil pulling turnips & beets & carrots, a donation to Mr. John Watson's tonight. W.E.R. was out this evening, brought out 2 roosters & traded for poulets [pullets].
NOVEMBER 1905
Tues 7 At home. Effie is home today. We washed in forenoon & cleaned the parlor in afternoon. Eddie Jones working over to Uncle Edd's. Will Reynolds went to the woods. Papa & Cecil making sleds for Winslow Jones.
Thurs 9 At home house cleaning. Snowing. Effie home – afraid of the measles.
Mon 20 At home. Effie at school. ... Effie was up for the mail. Ernie got his savings bank from the Surprise Soap Co. Sent 25 wrappers for it...

Wed 22 At home. Effie home from school. .. I made my new apron, a green & black one, very light green striped. Cecil shot two partridges today.
DECEMBER 1905
Mon 4 At home. Snowing all day. Mama & I making me a new red waist with white & trimmed in black velvet ribbon. Uncle Sam here. Started for up country way. Effie to school, Cecil also. Cobron (Coburn?) Moore called here. Albert & Annie called.
Thur 7 ... Smallpox at Burt's Corner, Tracey Station – very mild but are quarantined. Severe cases at Fredericton Junction. Cecil & I had a great time getting the black [Simmins] heifer in the barn.
Fri 8 At home. Effie & Cecil both at home, not very well. We all have colds... James Hallett ordered a set of sleds & because Papa did not go right to work & make them & drop other people's work to do it – why he got mad & dis-ordered them. Thought it would spite Papa but as it happened, Papa was glad for he had so many sleds to make. ■

TWILA BUTTIMER

Tribute to a volunteer

JIM O'NEILL, at 88, is a relatively new volunteer at the Provincial Archives. His background suits him ideally for the project he has undertaken to identify the photographs of the late Gleaner photographer, Ian Brown. Jim is a life-long resident of Fredericton, a retired fireman who served as Deputy Chief of the Fredericton Fire Department, as did his father before him. An amateur historian he has had a great interest in musical and other entertainments in Fredericton and is an expert on circus history. He built, to

scale and from scratch, the largest model circus in the country with the help of his late wife, Gilberta, who sewed the tents. With incredible attention to detail and an equally incredible memory, he not only recognizes images, he has many related facts and stories to bring to their description. ■



Jim O'Neill

Three retiring employees



Lucy Jardine



Gregg Hatt



Paula Glendenning

PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES employees, Lucy Jardine, Gregg Hatt, and Paula Glendenning retired this spring after working in government for 41, 39 and 24 years respectively. All came from careers in other branches of the Department of Supply and Services. They brought knowledge they had gained of government and how it operates and contacts they made over the years which they put to good use for the Archives. They were quick studies and all three settled into archival work without delay. They all demonstrated a commitment to the Archives' mission and took a positive and practical approach to helping make the Archives successful. They all also demonstrated a concern for their fellow employees and have made their work place a pleasant place to be. They are all sociable and outgoing. All three were thanked and commended in letters and emails and comments by people in the Department, in the New Brunswick government, and the public for their excellent work and service.

LUCY worked first in the Reference Services Unit of the Archives and most recently in the Government Records Unit with court records, orders in council, crown land grants and other specialized types of government records. She was well organized, extremely reliable and always willing to share her knowledge and experience with newer staff members. Her work put her in touch with people from the New Brunswick government and from all over the world, and the professionalism she exhibited and the assistance she provided in meeting their different demands has been important in supporting the Archives' excellent reputation.

GREGG was an archivist in the Private Sector Records Unit where his knowledge of political life, of government, and his native Charlotte County was excellent background for many of the projects he undertook, particularly identifying personalities and incidents in the cartoons of Josh Beutel and Bill Hogan. Gregg oversaw the transfer of records to the new repository and was responsible

for maintenance and security for the Campus building – patiently responding to calls at any hour and ingeniously devising workable, affordable solutions to problems. Contractors and staff were impressed with his courteous, thoughtful and effective handling of whatever situation he was handling. His seemingly endless energy and sense of humour enlivened many the work day.

PAULA worked in both the Private Sector Records Unit and the Records Management Unit. She was highly motivated, always professional in dealing with clients and was always looking for ways to make improvements in the quality of our services. Paula's creative imagination and her artistic talents were invaluable in her work assignment with the Associates whether assisting with membership and marketing or organizing meetings and events. Paula took Saturday shifts in the Reference Services Unit where her genuine interest in people and her willingness to help, qualities she brought to her interaction with colleagues as well, were much appreciated. ■

NEW AT THE ARCHIVES

New Finding Aids

Government Records

RS85 Carleton County Registry Office Records. (Revised). Business, partnerships, registrations and dissolutions.

RS141 Vital Statistics Records Indexes. 1917; 1962. (Revised.) Added Births and Late Registrations of Birth; 1917; Marriages 1962; Deaths 1962.

Private Sector Records

LABOUR

MC850 Richard Moore fonds; (.4cm). Account book, 1878-1891, of Moore, a blacksmith in Mechanic Settlement, Kings County. Includes customers' names, service rendered and materials used; charges, dates of payments.

MC3609 John Moore (b. 1843, d. 1914). Diary excerpt (transcription 49 pp.). 4 October 1874-10 March 1877. Brother of Richard (MC850 above), millworker, carpenter, farmer in Mechanic Settlement. His first wife died in childbirth in 1875, leaving him with 2 young children; he married again in 1878.

MC2729 Saint John Mechanics' Institute fonds; (.45cm). 2 ledgers (1875-1889; 1879-1890) of the Institute, established in Saint John in 1840 to provide technical instruction to workers. Ledgers include names of lecturers, lecture date; names of employees and salaries; items purchased, expenses (rent, heat, light).

MC3465 Jimmy Orr fonds. (3.4 metres). Union related correspondence, minutes of meetings, reports, brochures, magazines, newsletters, newspaper clippings, photos of Saint John longshoreman and life-long union leader b. 1936, d. 2009.

MC3652 Fonds Professeurs du Collège de Bathurst Local CUPE (SCFP) #1541 (3cm). 1972-1975, 1990. Documents re strike at the college in 1974.

MC3653 Bethel Nursing Home, CUPE local #2464 fonds (12 items). 1981-1990. Documents re the Bethel Nursing Home (later the Mill Cove Nursing Home) Strike and its resolution.

FAMILY HISTORY

MC3422 Louise Mitchell Bamford collection (8 m). Genealogical records and photos of the Bamfords, Mitchells and many other Miramichi families researched by longtime teacher and genealogist, Louise Bamford, of Doaktown b.1916, d. 2008. She published *The Bamford Saga, 1764-1989* in 1989 but her research and her dedication to improving the Doaktown area continued until her death.

MC3592 Louise Crawford Sonier fonds (.4cm). 1933-2001. Primary documents (correspondence, notebooks, binders, index cards, scrapbooks etc.) and newspaper clippings relating to the Arbeaus, Crawfords (especially Louise's mother, Ina Arbeau Crawford), the Soniers and sisters, Louise Mitchell Bamford and Katherine Lillian Bamford.

MC3669 Keith family fonds (8cm, related photos in P27). Information on the Keith and Price families, NB Loyalists, who eventually

settled in Havelock/Butternut Ridge and became related by marriage. **MC3500 Paul Evans Barrett** b. 1957, d. 2007, (60 cm). 48 volume family history compiled by Barrett.

P712 J.S.S. Armour collection; (20 photos)(1850s-1890s); family portraits of the MacFarlane and Stavely family members—some by early SJ photographers.

Selected Recent Acquisitions

Government Records

RS6 Executive Council Office. Orders-in-Council. Index and 8 bound volumes. 2007 (.4m) R2011.166

RS84 Albert County Registry Office Records. Bill of Sale Indexes. 2 books: 1887-1891 and 1903-1961 (.2m) R2011.102

RS85 Carleton County Registry Office Records. Business and Partnership registrations. 1966-1983 (.2m) R2011.282

RS125 Agricultural Development Board. Minutes. 1992-1993 (.4m) R2011.131; Programs. 1962-2001 (.4m) R2011.162

RS141 Vital Statistics. Annual Returns and Later Registrations of Birth, 1917. Annual Returns of Marriage, 1962 (2.4m) On microfilm. R2011.246, R2011.247

RS168 Provincial Archives. Provincial Conservation Committee: textile and furniture survey, conservation services to galleries, archives and museums. 1987-2002 (1.2m) R2011.1888

RS252 NB Development Corporation. Board Minutes and President's Reports. 1967-1976 (2.0m) R2011.184

RS418 Moncton Municipal Records. Mayor's Office. 1983-1998 (2.0 m) R2011.113

RS838 Auditor General. Departmental Audit Reports. 1993-1995 (1.6m) R2011.125 and R2011.157.

RS904 Timber Management Branch. Licensees. 1957-1972 (.4m) R2011.148

RS921 NB Forest Products Commission. Files on each of the province's marketing boards including minutes. 2002 (.2m) R2011.85.

RS975 Cultural Development Board. NB Film memorabilia and newspaper clippings, brochures. 2006-2010 (2m) R2011.178

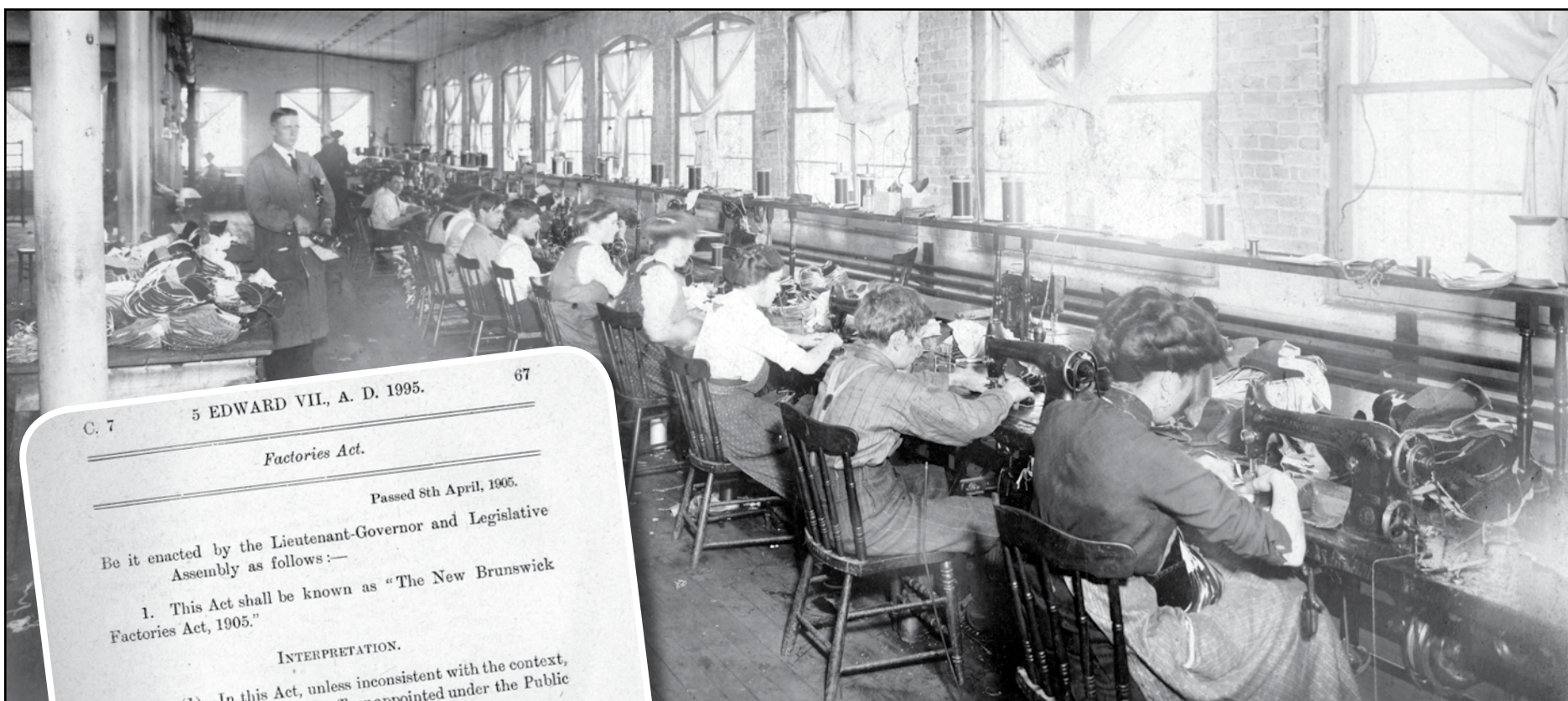
RS1043 Commission on Excellence in Education. Reports, submissions to committee. 1984-1996 (1.4m) R2011.211

RS1052 Dept of Public Safety. Files on the creation of the Department of Solicitor General from the Department of Justice: strategic planning, organization, policies and procedures. 1993-2000 (.2m) R2011.86

Additions to Archives' Website

RS141 Vital Statistics: 199,383 digitized images of original death certificate up to and including 1960.

Exhibit "The Diamond Jubilee: A New Brunswick Reflection" containing images of Queen Elizabeth's 2002 visit to New Brunswick was added to "Royal Visits to New Brunswick". ■



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C. 7 5 EDWARD VII, A. D. 1905. 67

Factories Act.

Passed 8th April, 1905.

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly as follows:—

1. This Act shall be known as "The New Brunswick Factories Act, 1905."

INTERPRETATION.

2. (1) In this Act, unless inconsistent with the context, "Health Officer" means the officer appointed under the Public Health Act.

(2) "Factory" means:

(a) Any building, office or place in which ten or more persons are employed, directly or indirectly in any handicraft or in preparing or manufacturing goods for trade or sale, but does not include any building in course of erection, or any temporary workshop or shed for workmen engaged in the erection of such building, but whatever the number of persons employed therein includes;

(b) Every bake-house (meaning thereby any building or place in which any article of food is baked for sale for human consumption) and also

(c) Any building or place in which steam, water or any mechanical power or appliance is used for the purpose of preparing, manufacturing or bottling goods for trade or sale, or packing such goods for transit; and also

(d) Every laundry (meaning thereby every building or place where laundry work is performed.

RS3-1904-1906-pg67



P210-795

New Brunswick Factory Commission portfolio

FACTORIES ACT, 5 Edward VII, C. 7 (1905). The act defined a factory as "any building, office, or place in which ten or more persons were employed ... in any handicraft or in preparing or manufacturing goods for trade or sale..." Lobster, fish, and fruit canneries fell outside the act's purview. RS3-1904-1906-pg67 ❖ **Workroom, Hartt Boot & Shoe Company**, Fredericton, ca. 1900. P598-6 ❖ **View of Prince William Street**, Saint John, ca. 1905. A. Isaacs, cigar manufacturer; Andrew Pauley, tailor; and James S. May & Son, tailors, are on the right. P210-795 ❖ **Shives lumber mill and wharves**, Campbellton, 1899. Mill owner, Kilgour Shives was one of five factory commissioners appointed by Premier Lemuel J. Tweedie's government in 1904. P13-32 ❖ **J. C. Risteen & Co.**, upper Queen Street at Smythe Street, Fredericton, after 1901. P5-405A ❖ **William A. Hickson's sawmill**, one of the largest in the Newcastle area, employed about 85 men in 1905. Hickson and several of his employees gave evidence before the factory commission. P6-477



P13-32



P5-405-A

Portefolio de la commission sur les manufactures au N.-B.

LOISUR LES MANUFACTURES (Factories Act), 5 Edward VII, chap. 7 (1905). La Loi définissait une manufacture comme « un bâtiment, un bureau ou un endroit où dix personnes ou plus sont employées [...] dans une industrie artisanale ou dans la fabrication de produits destinés au commerce ou à la vente » (traduction). Les conserveries de homard, de poisson et de fruits ne relevaient pas de la Loi. RS3-1904-1906-pg67 ❖ **Atelier de la Hartt Boot & Shoe Company**, Fredericton, v. 1900. P598-6 ❖ **Vue de la rue Prince William**, Saint-Jean, v. 1905. Sur la droite, les commerces de A. Isaacs (fabricant de cigares), d'Andrew Pauley (tailleur), et de James S. May & Son (tailleurs). P210-795 ❖ **Scierie et quais de la Shives Lumber Company**, Campbellton, 1899. Le propriétaire, Kilgour Shives, fut l'un des cinq commissaires nommés en 1904 par le gouvernement du premier ministre Lemuel J. Tweedie pour faire enquête sur les manufactures. P13-32 ❖ **J. C. Risteen & Co.**, à l'angle des rues Queen et Smythe, Fredericton, après 1901. P5-405A ❖ **La scierie de William A. Hickson**, une des plus grandes de la région de Newcastle, employait environ 85 hommes en 1905. M. Hickson et plusieurs de ses employés témoignèrent devant la commission sur les manufactures. P6-477



P6-477