

Assessments Under Workmen's Compensation Act

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under and by virtue of the powers conferred on this Board by the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1918, every employer who shall engage in any of the industries named below is and shall be assessed at the rate mentioned opposite the name of such employer, upon the amount of the payroll of such employer (or otherwise, as the case may be) to be ascertained as provided in the said Act:

Class 1.	
Coal and other mining; reduction of ores and smelting; quarrying; manufacture of brick, glass, lime and cement; cutting and dressing of stone or marble; drilling and sinking of wells for gas or water.	
Name of Industry.	
Boring and drilling, including sinking of artesian wells as a business	1.70
Diamond drilling as a business	1.10
Glass products, quarrying, crushing, lime burning and all other operations incidental to the business	1.20
Mining coal	3.00
Mining other than coal	3.00
Mining coal, stripping, operation only	2.50
Manufacture of brick, tile, sewer-pipe, cement and concrete blocks	1.00
Potteries	2.20
Sand, shale, clay, gravel pits .....	.80
Stone dressing or cutting, marble works or stone monument business	1.20
Stone crushing, including quarrying, with or without blasting	3.00
Plaster manufacture, including quarrying, crushing and all other operations incidental to the business	3.00
Boring and drilling, oil or gas wells	3.00

Class 2.	
Lumbering; logging; saw-mills; manufacture of pulp or paper; wood-working; planing mills; furniture factories; cooperage; boat-building; mattress-making; upholstering; wicker and rattan work.	
Name of Industry.	
Artificial limbs .....	.60
Blocks for ships .....	.90
Bed springs .....	.80
Boat building not over 25 feet .....	.90
Coffins .....	.80
Cooperage, hand work	1.00
Carpenter, joiner or cabinet work (shop only)	2.50
Excelsior manufacture	1.10
Furniture manufacture, including assembling	1.50
Installation of pipe organs	2.00
Lumber yard, including the delivery of lumber carried on in connection with saw-mill	1.50
Lumber yard, commercial yard only .....	.80
Manufacture of boxes or packing cases, not otherwise specified .....	.50
Manufacture of canoes	2.00
Mattress-making .....	.50
Organs and pianos	2.00
Pulp mills or pulp and paper mills	2.50
Planing and moulding mills, sash and door factories, including lumber yards and delivery in connection with the same .....	.50
Picture framing	2.50
Saw-mills, shingle mills, box mills, box barrel or shuck mill	2.00
Teaming and hauling of logs, timber, pulpwood, firewood, railroad ties or sleepers	2.00
Upholstering .....	.60
Wickerwork and rattan work .....	.50
Wooden articles, including block and spars or baskets	1.50

Class 3.	
Manufacture of steel and iron, and steel and iron products; car-shops; manufacture and repair of automobiles; vehicles; steel erections; steel ship-building and repairing; automobile livey, etc.	
Name of Industry.	
Automobile assembling plant	1.50
Axe, spring and axle manufacture	1.20
Saw works	1.20
Blacksmith shop	1.20
Boiler making	1.50
Boiler and general metal repairs	1.50
Blast furnaces, erection, repair and relining when separate work	3.00
Car building	1.50
Erection steel buildings	1.50
Engine manufacturing	2.50
Can manufacturing	1.50
Foundries	1.50
Fabrication of structural metal, steel or iron	2.20
Garage repair shops, including repair storage batteries	1.50
Lock repairing, safe work, etc.	1.50
Repairing and assembling cash registers, typewriters, etc.	2.00
Iron and steel works	2.00
Manufacture of (repair) stoves, furnaces, cast iron hot water boilers	1.20
Machinery, boilers, engines, elevators, iron stairs or ornamental iron work on buildings (installation of)	2.50
Machine shops	1.50
Manufacture of bolts, nuts, nails or screws	1.50
Oxygen and dissolved acetylene gas	2.00
Pump manufacturing	1.10
Projectile shell or case manufacturing, no loading or testing with explosives	1.50
Refrigerating machinery installation when separate work	2.50
Skate manufacturing	1.20
Shovel manufacturing	1.10
Shot works	1.10
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	2.50
Tool makers, agricultural	1.10
Tool makers, not otherwise specified	1.20
Tin, including cutting, shaping, pressing or stamping	1.50
Wrecking and scrapping for junk purposes	7.00
Wire fencing, ornamental iron work	1.10
Wagons, carriages, sleighs or vehicles, making and repairing	1.10
Electric welding	1.50

Class 4.	
Manufacture of compounds; paints; chemicals; liquors and beverages; manufacture of leather, leather goods; rubber and rubber goods; wholesale and retail stores; flour and handling of grain; canning; pork-packing; butchering and handling of live stock; manufacture of tobacco and tobacco products; manufacture of cloth and clothing and textiles; printing; lithographing; engraving; stationery.	
Name of Industry.	
Abattoirs	1.20
Bakeries .....	.50
Brush and broom making	1.00
Butchering, including handling of live stock	1.20
Cutting and storing of natural ice, including handling and delivery	1.80
Compression of hay	1.00
Canning and preparation of fruit, vegetables, fish or food stuffs (no can manufacturing)	1.00
Cotton waste, rags, mat patterns	1.00
Coal and wood merchants, including yard and delivery	1.50
Carbonic acid gas	2.00
Flax mills, manufacture of textiles or fabrics	1.00
Spinning, knitting, weaving manufactures	1.00
Manufacture of yarn, thread, hosiery, cloth, blankets, carpets, canvas bags, felt hats	1.00
Hospitals	1.00
Janitors and helpers	1.00
Lens manufacturing .....	.50
Manufacture of paint, color, varnish, oils, japans, turpentine .....	.80
Manufacture of non-hazardous chemical drugs, medicines, dyes, extracts, pharmaceutical or toilet preparations, candles, perfumes or other chemical preparations, baking powder and yeast	1.00
Manufacture of chemicals not otherwise specified	1.00
Manufacture of beverages of all kinds, also vinegar and the like	1.50
Manufacture of soap .....	.80
Manufacture of tar, or tarred pitched or asphalted papers	1.00
Manufacture of leather goods or products, belting, saddlery, harness .....	.50
Milling manufacture of cereals or cattle feed	1.50
Manufacture of fertilizers not incidental to any other industry	1.20
Manufacture of glue	1.00

Manufacture of dairy products, cheese, condensed milk or cream .....	.60
Manufacture of biscuit, confectionery, chocolate, cocoa, Spices or condiments	1.00
Manufacture of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes or tobacco products .....	.50
Manufacture of cordage and ropes	1.40
Manufacture of clothing, underwear, shirts, collars, corsets, hats, other than felt, furs, fur-ropes, neckties, or other special articles not otherwise specified .....	.50
Operation of threshing machines; clover mills or ensilage cutters	2.20
Oil clothing .....	.50
Printing, engraving, lithographing, embossing, book-binding, including newspaper publishing .....	.50
Power laundries, dyeing, cleaning or bleaching	1.20
Packing or preparing fish for market	1.00
Sugar refineries .....	.80
Spices or condiments	1.50
Tea and coffee blending .....	.50
Sail making, awning and tents .....	.50
Steam packing, manufacture	1.00
Theatres and moving picture houses .....	.70
Tanneries, wool-pulling, preparation of hides .....	.80
Tar manufacturing, distilling coal tar, and refining products, obtained therefrom	1.50
Warehousing or handling of grain, operation of grain elevators	1.50
Boxes, cardboard and paper	1.10
Manufacture of extracts from bark	1.20
Wholesale and retail stores	1.00
Warehousing, general, not otherwise specified	1.50
Manufacture of starch	2.00
Recovery waste oils	2.00
Hotels	1.00
Florists .....	.50
Manufacture rubber goods and repairs .....	.80
Manufacture of gold or silverware, including watch making and repairs	1.50
Teaming of all kinds	1.50
Junk business shop only	1.50
Window cleaning as a business	3.00

Class 5.	
Construction of buildings, wooden ships, mason work, painting structural work, plumbing, gas and steam fitting.	
Name of Industry.	
Bricklaying, mason work or stone cutting, not otherwise specified	2.00
Bill posting and erection of billboards	1.50
Building general construction	2.00
Glazing or installation of plate or leaded glass	1.50
Chimney stacks, towers or blast furnaces, when separate work	3.50
Concrete or cement work in or connected with buildings	2.50
Decorating or renovating	1.50
Excavating for or connected with buildings not deeper than eight feet	2.00
Electric wiring of buildings and maintenance	1.50
Fire escapes or windmills, erection of	5.50
Gas or steam fitting and plumbing	1.50
Hardwood or parquet flooring when separate work	1.00
House wrecking or house moving	8.00
Removal or handling of brick, concrete or other material	1.50
Installation, erection or repairs of high steel chimneys, stacks, elevated water-tanks, stand pipes or water towers	7.00
Lathing	2.00
Plastering, tile and cement	1.50
Painting, not otherwise specified	1.50
Painting high steel structures or other structures, elevated tanks, flag-staffs or steeples	7.00
Rigging ships, when separate work	4.00
Removal or handling of brick, concrete or other material not otherwise specified and when not part of any other industry	2.50
Structural carpentry not otherwise specified	2.00
Roofing	2.00
Sheet metal work, metal roofing, siding, ceiling or the like	2.50
Installation of sprinkler systems (automatic)	2.50

Class 6.	
Construction of bridges (wooden and steel), roadmaking; sewerage construction; excavation; construction and operation of electric railways; electric power lines and appliances; construction and operation of telegraphs and telephones.	
Name of Industry.	
Bridge construction (wood)	4.00
Bridge construction (steel)	7.00
Bridge construction not otherwise classified	4.00
Culverts construction not otherwise classified	1.50
Concrete work or cement work not otherwise classified	1.70
Construction, installation or operation of electric power lines or appliances, electric light systems; power plants; electric railways; gas works, including installation, maintenance and repair	2.20
Excavation work not otherwise classified where the depth is more than six feet and the width is less than half the depth	5.50
Provincial, municipal or civil roads and street making or repairing	1.60
Manufacture of asphalt material or paving material not otherwise classified	1.50
Maintenance and operation of water works, no construction	2.50
Sewer and water works, including laying of mains and house connections	5.50
Sinking or well digging; laying of mains and house connections	1.60
Seawalling, street cleaning, snow or ice removal	1.60
Trenching, less than six feet, for gas pipes, water pipes or wire conduits	2.50
Telegraph and telephone companies, office and exchange only .....	.50
Telegraph and telephone companies, operation, maintenance, extension of lines and making of service connections	2.00

Class 7.	
Teaming, cartage, warehousing and storage; stevedoring; dredging; pile driving and subaqueous construction; operation of steam railways and navigation.	
Name of Industry.	
Construction of dry docks, piers, wharves; breakwaters or other harbor improvements, including dredging; subaqueous construction or pile driving, not otherwise specified	5.50
Dredging	10.00
Express companies, including hazard railway transportation	1.50
Fishing vessels	2.50
Ferries and steamers (inland river and harbor)	2.50
Fish traps	2.00
Marine railways	2.50
Marine wrecks and salvage	5.00
Operation of railways including ordinary maintenance, road bed	4.50
Operation dry docks including repair work on vessels	3.00
Operation of work on wharves	4.00
Stevedoring	2.50
Sailing vessels	2.50
Steam boats, tow boats or tug boats	2.50
Steam lighters	2.50
Storage general, not otherwise classified	1.50
Tunnelling, rock work or blasting	5.50
Warehousing, marine, not connected with stevedoring	3.00
Water boats, harbor work only	1.50

And further notice, that every employer engaging in any of such industries is required to cause to be furnished to the Board, on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1918, or as soon thereafter as he shall engage in any of the said industries, an estimate of his probable payroll for the year, together with such other information as is required by the regulations.

And further notice, that any employer neglecting or refusing to furnish such estimate or information is liable to a penalty not exceeding \$20 per day for each day of such default, and is further liable for damages, as provided by Part II of said Act, in respect of any injury to any workman in his employment during the period of such default.

(Note.—Forms for furnishing such information will be supplied on application.)

Dated the 29th day of November, 1918.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD.

1 ins. JOHN A. SINCLAIR, Chairman.

YOU CAN'T FIND ANY DANDRUFF, AND HAIR STOPS COMING OUT

Save your hair! Make it thick, wavy, glossy and beautiful at once.

Try as you will, after an application of Danderine, you can not find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most, will be after a few weeks' use when you see new hair fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp.

A little Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is immediate and amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable lustre softness and luxuriance, the beauty and shimmer of true hair health.

Get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter, and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment. A small bottle will double the beauty of your hair.

WOULD BAN NICKNAMES OF FOREIGN BORN

Washington, Dec. 16—The Department of the Interior, bureau of education, is trying to discourage the use of nicknames, especially designating certain classes of foreign born Americans.

"Dago," "Kike," "Wop," "Greaser," "Mick," "Paddy," "Sheeny," "Spaghetti" and similar names make no hit with the bureau of education, which maintains that such distinctions tend to promote lines of cleavage between American born and Americanized foreign born persons and groups.

The bureau is sending out a suggested form for a pledge to refrain from the use of such names. Schools and factories will be supplied with the proposed pledge, so that American children and adults may stop to think of the undesirability of making sport of anybody because he was not born in this country.

STARTLING REVELATIONS OF POLITICAL JOBBERY

Evidence Brought Out at the Potato Enquiry is Reviewed—Brazen Effrontery Displayed by the Politicians Who Were Mixed Up in the Affair—The Good Name of the Province Dragged in the Mud.

With the British Army, Dec. 7—The Allied armies of occupation have completed the first stages of their march into Germany without untoward incident, is progress having so far been marked by orderliness on the one side and decent, respectfulness on the other. The country through which they passed was beautiful in spite of the war and had every appearance of prosperity. It is, however, easy to find evidence of grievous food shortage in sections near the Dutch frontier which we have so far penetrated.

Aix La Capelle is the first really large German town occupied by the Allies. I had there Wednesday certainly the best and most lavish meal I have enjoyed for a long time. It was much ahead of anything to be had in Brussels, Liege or Namur and infinitely more generous than Ghent, Bruges or Ostend could produce. I do not know where on this side of London or Paris one could do better. Nor is there in the shops any appearance of shortage. People complain but do not show outward signs of undernourishment.

No Sign of Food Shortage—Prices are about the same for eatables and lower for wine, than in occupied parts of Belgium. Neither in the villages nor in the first large city I have seen, do the German people appear anywhere near starvation.

Aix is in the Belgian area of occupation. I stood on the steps of the Bathhaus while Belgian troops marched through the square. The band was playing. I found it a curious experience after the last weeks when any gathering of troops anywhere has been enough to collect a cheering crowd, to see this column filing through the streets devoid of bunting with only casual sullen interest shown by the passers by.

Already the streets of Aix are placarded with notices over the signature of the Belgian commandant, phrased as nearly as possible along the lines of similar German proclamations in occupied districts. People are warned against offering violence or disrespect to allied troops. All men must take off their hats to officers in the streets. All cafes, restaurants and theatres are closed till further notice.

Officers Knock Off a Few Hats—People are forbidden to go outdoors between 9 o'clock at night and 7 o'clock in the morning. Shops and streets must be kept lighted all night. Use of vehicles in the street is forbidden. No one may wear a German uniform or carry arms, the penalty

ONE DOSE RELIEVES A COLD—NO QUININE

Take "Pape's Cold Compound" every two hours until you have taken three doses, then all gripe misery goes and your cold will be broken. It promptly opens your congested nostrils and the air passages of the head; stops nasty discharge or nose running; relieves the headache, dullness, feverishness, sore throat, sneezing, soreness and stiffness. Don't say stuffed-up! Quit blowing and sniffing. Ease your throbbing head—nothing else in the world gives such prompt relief as "Pape's Cold Compound," which costs only a few cents at any drug store.

Now that a high psychic authority says "every man should wear a necktie to match his soul," we understand the kind of tie with which a latter-day Jack Ketch will decorate Herr Hozen-zollern.

Shock Left Her Weak and Nervous COULD NOT SLEEP.

When the system receives a shock of any kind, the heart becomes weakened the nerves unstrung, the appetite poor, faint and weak feelings come over you, you can't sleep at night, and you wonder if life is worth living.

To all those who suffer from nervous shock we would recommend Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills as the best remedy to tone up the entire system and strengthen the weakened organs.

Mrs. J. J. unyan, Pilot Butte, Sask., writes: "I have used Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, after having suffered from a terrible shock to my whole system. I was so utterly weak and nervous I could not sleep at night, and my appetite was very poor. I could not walk across the floor without trembling all over."

I had hot flushes and fainting spells. When I was on the second box of your Heart and Nerve Pills, I began to feel that they were doing me good, so I kept on until I had used six boxes, when I felt like a different person."

I am never without them in the house, and highly recommend them to all who suffer with their heart."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. a box at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T.

GIRL'S DITTY TO SOLDIERS DRAWS PROPOSALS

Paris, Dec. 16—Miss Helen Besler, daughter of the president of the Central R. R. of New Jersey, is probably the most proposed to girl in France today. It all came about because one night in one of the American camps she ran out of "encores," and sang a little nursery song called "If No One Ever Marries Me." It goes like this:—

"If no one ever marries me — And I don't see why they should, For Nurse says I am not pretty, And I'm seldom very good—"

The direful fate of the little girl in the song was to be to buy a rabbit-hutch and live all alone in a little wood. But the American soldiers saw no reason why Miss Besler, who is pretty and "petite" and a typical American girl, should have a similar lot. After they had given her the three cheers and a tiger with which they usually thank the Y. M. C. A. entertainers, they hesitated a moment and then added a purely personal message.

"Barkis is willin'," called the A. E. F., as one man.

Since then the incident has been repeated in every American camp Miss Besler has visited. No censor would allow an estimate of the number of proposals she received in that way to pass.

Shoe Pack Time

WINTER IS HERE. THAT SUGGESTS

SHOE PACKS

You want the best, of course. Then ask your dealer for

Palmer's

"Moose Head Brand"

LOOK FOR OUR TRADE MARK

Be sure the Shoe packs are made by the

JOHN PALMER COMPANY Ltd.

Fredericton, N. B. - - - - - Canada



FISH

Medium Codfish, Small Codfish, Boneless Codfish,

Haddies, No 1 Herring, half barrels, At

Lowest Market Rates.

G. W. HODGE

IVANHOE SMOOTHS WAY TO DEATH

London, Dec. 16—A fair haired, blue-eyed boy from the North Country lay dying for six months in an English hospital.

He had been brought back from France shot through the spine, and was a hopeless case from the beginning.

During those long and dreary six months he never let one word of complaint escape him, and he seemed al-

ways to be smiling. He had one great consolation: he had become acquainted with the Waverley novels, and in his last days he was reading "Ivanhoe." Gradually he became too weak to read, and the nurse would take the book and read aloud to him.

She was reading on the last day of all when the "padre" came and his

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father and mother were at the bedside, and being a good lad, he kissed his parents affectionately and listened very attentively to the prayers, but the moment they were over he turned to the nurse and said in a whisper, "Please go on reading and as fast as you can, for I do so want to know the end."

And so she read him out of the world with the great fight of Bois-Guilbert and Ivanhoe, while the spirits of Walter Scott hovered about the deathbed.

When the reports of the potato enquiry began to get personal, the \$10,000 graft organ stopped publishing them.