

Gazette. Since 1917, the Department has published annual reports containing the text of Canadian labour laws enacted during the year, together with an introduction summarizing this legislation under subject headings. These reports are based on a consolidation of Dominion and provincial labour legislation as existing at the end of 1915, which was made from the most recent revised statutes and the subsequent annual volumes of statutes up to 1915, and which formed the Department's report on labour legislation for 1915. Reports on the labour laws enacted in the four succeeding years were published in regular order. The report for 1920 is similar to that for 1915, being a consolidation of Canadian labour legislation as existing at the end of 1920. Reports supplementary to the 1920 volume were published for the calendar years 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924.

The advantage of uniformity in the laws relating to the welfare of persons engaged in industrial work in the several provinces was pointed out in 1919 by the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations. This view was supported by a resolution of the National Industrial Conference, held in September, 1919. A commission was established in 1920, composed of representatives of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, of employers and of workers, to consider the subject. This commission met in Ottawa between April 26 and May 1, 1920, and formulated recommendations looking to greater uniformity in the provincial laws relative to workmen's compensation, factory control, mining, and minimum wages for women and girls.

Joint Industrial Councils.—One section of the report of the Royal Commission of 1919 on Industrial Relations, dealt with shop committees and industrial councils. The Commissioners strongly urged the adoption in Canada of the principles underlying Whitley councils and kindred systems. The subject was also discussed at the National Industrial Conference of 1919. The committee to which the matter was referred made a unanimous report, urging the necessity for greater co-operation between employer and employee and stating their belief that this end could be furthered by the establishment of joint industrial councils. The committee did not consider it wise to recommend any set plan for such councils, but recommended the establishment by the Dominion Department of Labour of a bureau to gather and furnish data for employers and employees, in order to render fullest assistance wherever it is desired to establish such councils. It was not deemed necessary to found a special bureau for this purpose, but the Department, entering heartily into the spirit of the resolution, has continued and extended its study of joint industrial councils and kindred systems. Information respecting such organizations, furnished by employers throughout Canada, has been assembled and published in the form of a special bulletin, which also contains facts regarding similar systems in other countries.

3.—Provincial Labour Departments and Bureaus.

The rapid industrial development of the last few decades of the nineteenth century brought with it recognition in Quebec and Ontario of the need of special provincial offices to safeguard the interests of labour, with the result that the Ontario Bureau of Labour was established in 1900 and the Quebec Department of Public Works and Labour in 1905. In 1904 an Act was passed in New Brunswick providing for a Bureau of Labour, but this never became operative. Some years later, to cope with conditions created by the growth of industry in the West,