

of employment, including reports of the operations of the Employment Service of Canada in the various provinces, also information relative to labour legislation, wage, rates and hours of labour, wholesale and retail prices of staple commodities in Canada and other countries, labour disputes (including the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act), industrial accidents, legal decisions affecting labour, industrial training and technical education, proceedings under the Combines Investigation Act, and other matters of general or current industrial interest. The Labour Gazette is widely distributed throughout Canada, and the statistical and other information contained therein is constantly used in connection with wages and other issues between employers and workers. A subscription charge of 20c. per annum is made for this publication.

Labour Legislation.—Much attention is devoted to labour legislation. Information as to new laws enacted by the Dominion and the provinces is kept up to date, while notes or articles regarding their provisions are published in the Labour 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 at the end of 1920. Reports supplementary to the 1920 volume were published for the calendar years 1921 to 1926. A consolidated report on labour legislation up to the end of 1928 is in course of preparation. The Department of Labour has also published various articles dealing with provincial labour laws, indicating the extent to which these have been standardized and the differences which exist.

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 June, 1919, by a Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, and this view was endorsed by a resolution of the National Industrial Conference held in September, 1919. A commission established in 1920, composed of representatives of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, of employers and of workers, to consider the subject, met in Ottawa between April 26 and May 1, 1920, and formulated recommendations looking to greater uniformity in 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 urging 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. Information respecting such organizations, furnished by employers throughout Canada, has been assembled and published by the Department of Labour in the form of a special bulletin, which also contains facts regarding similar systems in other countries.

In 1928 action was taken towards establishing two advisory committees in the public service of the Government of the Dominion of Canada; both of these