

are in the nature of joint industrial councils. The Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations, in reporting to the House of Commons on Mar. 27, 1928, recommended that the Government should establish a National Civil Service Council, composed of representatives of the Government and the organized civil service in equal numbers, to consider and advise the Government upon matters of mutual concern to the Government and civil servants in their respective capacities as employer and employees. Subsequently, invitations were sent out to the eleven larger civil service organizations to name representatives to a joint meeting for the purpose of drafting a constitution for the proposed National Civil Service Council.

Under Order in Council P.C. 2232 of Dec. 22, 1928, there was established an Advisory Committee on the Civil Service Superannuation Act to advise the Treasury Board in respect to matters incidental to the administration of the Act. This Committee is composed of five representatives named by organizations of civil servants and five named by the Government, of whom three are named by the Department of Finance, one by the Department of Insurance and one by the Department of Justice. This committee began its sessions in January, 1929.

Section 3.—Provincial Labour Departments and Bureaus.

The rapid industrial development at the end of the nineteenth century in Quebec and Ontario, the leading manufacturing provinces, brought with it the recognition 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, Acts were passed providing for the creation of provincial Bureaus of Labour in Manitoba (1915), in British Columbia (1917), in Saskatchewan (1920), and in Alberta (1922).

The Quebec Department of Public Works and Labour.—This Department is in charge of a Minister, assisted by a Deputy Minister of Public Works and a Deputy Minister of Labour. Its duties include the institution and control of inquiries into important industrial questions and those relating to manufactures, and it may collect useful facts and statistics relating thereto, to be transmitted to the Quebec Bureau of Statistics. The Department is charged with the administration of provincial Acts respecting trade disputes, factory inspection, maintenance of fair wage clauses in provincial government contracts, superintendence of licensed registry offices for domestic workers, inspection of boilers and foundries, prevention of fires, establishment and maintenance of provincial employment offices and the issue of educational certificates to wage-earners under 16 years of age. The Department's functions also include the qualifications of electricians and contractors in that line of business and the qualification of stationary engineers and firemen and the inspection of boilers registered under the Interprovincial Code, together with the registering of blue prints in connection with the construction of boilers. The Department publishes annual reports outlining the work performed.

Ontario Department of Labour.—Under the Ontario Department of Agriculture a Bureau of Industries was established in 1882, to take charge of factory inspection and publish statistics relating to industries in the Province. In 1900 a