

on a union registered under the Act limited power to buy and sell property and act through its agents.

An amendment of the same year to the criminal law was designed to curb violence or intimidation on the part of labour organizations by declaring certain acts to be offences.

Subsequent legislation dealing with combinations affecting trade to the detriment of the public has specifically exempted labour organizations from its operation.

An amendment to the Trade Mark and Design Act in 1927 gives to trade union labels the same protection as is accorded to trade marks. This union label is placed on goods under agreement between employers and employed, to distinguish products made under working conditions satisfactory to the employees.

Provincial statutes dealing with industrial disputes were passed in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, but were of little practical service. In 1900 the Dominion Conciliation Act provided for a Department of Labour to collect and publish labour information and for special officers to act as conciliators or mediators in industrial disputes. This statute, consolidated with the Railway Labour Disputes Act of 1903 as the *Conciliation and Labour Act*, is referred to elsewhere. Designed to supplement this law in disputes involving the operation of mines and public utilities, the *Industrial Disputes Investigation Act* of 1907 provided for the compulsory investigation of disputes between employers and employed engaged in the operation of mines or public utilities. The Act provided further that its machinery might be utilized in disputes in other industries with the consent of both parties. The application of this Act to the employees of a provincial undertaking led to the question of its validity as a Dominion enactment coming before the Courts, and in 1925 the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council declared the Act to be one primarily affecting property and civil rights and as such within the provincial legislative field. Accordingly, the Act was amended to confine its direct application to those industries of the classes specified in the Act which are subject to Dominion regulation, but to provide also that disputes in connection with mines and public utilities within the exclusive jurisdiction of any province might be brought within the Dominion Act by legislative enactment to that effect on the part of the particular province. The Legislatures of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have passed such laws.

The *Employment Offices Co-ordination Act*, 1919, provided for the linking up of provincial employment offices, the establishment of interprovincial clearing houses to facilitate the transfer of labour according to local needs and the compilation and publication of information.

The *Technical Education Act*, 1919, provided for a sum of \$10,000,000 to be divided among the provinces over a period of ten years in proportion to population but so as not to exceed the amount spent by any province on technical education. This action was taken by the Dominion to assist the different provinces in bearing the cost of developing a system of technical education.

The *Old Age Pensions Act*, 1927, is another Dominion statute which depends for its execution on legislative action by the provinces. British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan have already passed laws taking advantage of the provisions of this Act, and the Old Age Pensions system is accordingly in effect in these provinces.

Information concerning the operation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, Employment Offices Co-ordination Act and Old Age Pensions Act is given in another section of this chapter.