

containing the text of Canadian labour laws enacted during each year, together with an introduction summarizing this legislation under subject headings. The first of these reports was 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. In 1920 a further consolidation was brought out and annual reports supplementary thereto were issued in 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926. A third consolidated report on labour legislation containing the texts of the Dominion and provincial labour laws up to the end of 1928, was issued in December, 1929. A supplement containing labour laws of 1929 was issued in 1930. 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 this 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.

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 of 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