

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. The Committee began its sessions in January, 1929, and is still functioning respecting matters affecting the superannuation of public employees.

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 Labour.—This Department was formerly known as the Department of Public Works and Labour, each division having a separate Deputy Minister, but at the session of 1921 the Legislature created each division a distinct Department.

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, the issue of educational certificates to wage-earners under 16 years of age, together with the inspection of heating installations, steam, hot-water and hot-air furnaces. The Department's functions also include the qualification 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 the blue prints in connection with the construction of boilers. The Department publishes annual reports outlining the work performed.

The Department of Labour of Ontario.—The Department of Labour of Ontario was established in 1919 and placed under the direction of a Minister and a Deputy Minister of Labour. This Department had its origin in the Bureau of Industries which had been formed in 1882 as a part of the activities of the Department of Agriculture, to collect and publish statistics relating to the industries of the province and (later) to administer the first Factory Act of Ontario proclaimed law in 1886. In 1900 a Bureau of Labour attached to the Department of Public Works was authorized to collect and publish information relating to employment, wages and hours, strikes, labour organizations and gen-