

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, 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 general conditions of labour. Several investigations were made regarding such matters and the first free employment offices were opened by the Bureau of Labour. In 1916 this Bureau was in turn superseded by the Trades and Labour Branch, also under the Ministry of Public Works but administered by a Superintendent. The establishment of the Branch had been recommended by the Ontario Commission on Unemployment and the expansion of the work undertaken by the Branch and the increase in the demands made upon its resources led to the creation of a special Department of the Government by the Department of Labour Act, 1919. Following certain changes in the Ontario Cabinet in September, 1930, the Honourable J. D. Monteith became Minister of Public Works and Labour.

The Department of Labour administers the following Acts: The Department of Labour Act; The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act; The Steam Boiler Act; The Operating Engineers Act; The Building Trades Protection Act; The Employment Agencies Act; The Apprenticeship Act; The Regulations respecting the Protection of Persons working in Compressed Air; The Regulations respecting the Protection of Persons working in Tunnels and Open Caissons; The Minimum Wage Act. The Department is required to maintain employment offices, to collect