

social, and economic conditions in Canada, as reflected in legislation, employment and unemployment, price trends, labour disputes, conventions and recommendations of labour organizations, and industrial relations programs. One of the particular functions of the Department is the promotion of industrial harmony, and prominence is therefore given in the *Labour Gazette* to proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and the Conciliation and Labour Act. Complete information is also given with respect to proceedings under other measures administered by the Department, including the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, the Combines Investigation Act, the Technical Education Act, the Government Annuities Act, the Relief Acts, and the Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act.

Included in the statistical information published is a monthly analysis of prices, wholesale and retail, in Canada, indicating trends in the cost of living, the prices of staple articles, and index numbers of price movements over a series of years. A special section records the work of the International Labour Organization (League of Nations), the draft conventions and recommendations adopted by that body being published in full.

The *Labour Gazette* is widely distributed throughout Canada, and the statistical and other information contained therein is constantly used in connection with the discussion of wages and other issues between employers and workers.

Labour Legislation.—The Department gives considerable attention to labour legislation in Canada and abroad. Notes and articles are published in the *Labour Gazette* and special bulletins in printed or mimeographed form are issued from time to time. While each of these deals with some particular phase of labour legislation in the Dominion or in some of the provinces, information is usually given concerning legislation on the same subject in other countries.

Since 1917, the Department has published a series of reports on labour legislation in Canada. Three reports reproduced the text or a summary of all the labour legislation in force at the ends of the years 1915, 1920, and 1928, respectively. The report for 1937 also covers all the Dominion and provincial legislation on the statute books at the end of that year. The reports for the intervening years relate only to the laws enacted during the year.

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 Saskatchewan (1920), and in Alberta (1922), while a Department of Labour was established in British Columbia in 1917. A Department of Labour was established in Nova Scotia by c. 3 of the Statutes of 1932, and the Manitoba Bureau of Labour became a Department in 1934. All these authorities publish annual reports on their activities.

The Nova Scotia Department of Labour.—The Act establishing the Nova Scotia Department of Labour provides that “the Department of Labour shall take cognizance of all matters relating to labour and shall administer such affairs, matters,