

ceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act), industrial accidents, legal decisions affecting labour, industrial training and technical education, and other matters of general or current industrial interest. The Labour Gazette is widely distributed throughout Canada and the statistical and other information contained therein is constantly used in connection with wages and other relations between employers and workers. A subscription charge of 20c. per annum is made for this publication.

**Labour Legislation.**—Much attention is devoted to labour legislation. Information as to new laws enacted by the Dominion and the Provinces is kept up to date, while notes or articles regarding their provisions are published in the "Labour Gazette." Since 1917, the Department has published annual reports containing the text of Canadian labour laws enacted during the year, together with an introduction summarizing this legislation under subject headings. These reports are 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 subsequent years were published in regular order. The report for 1920 is similar to that for 1915, being a consolidation of Canadian labour legislation as existing at the end of 1920. Reports supplementary to the 1920 volume were published for the calendar years 1921 and 1922.

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 1919 by the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations. This view was supported by a resolution of the National Industrial Conference held in September, 1919. A commission was established in 1920, composed of representatives of the Dominion and Provincial Governments and of employers and workers respectively, to consider the foregoing subject. This commission met in Ottawa between April 26 and May 1, 1920, and formulated recommendations looking to greater uniformity in the 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, related to shop committees and industrial councils. The Commissioners strongly urged the adoption in Canada of the principles underlying the Whitley Councils and other kindred systems. The subject was discussed also at the National Industrial Conference, held at Ottawa in September, 1919. The committee to which the matter was referred reported unanimously in the following terms:—

"Your committee is of the opinion that there is urgent necessity for greater co-operation between employer and employee. We believe that this co-operation can be furthered by the establishment of Joint Industrial Councils. Your Committee does not believe it is wise or expedient to recommend any set plan for such Councils.

"We therefore recommend that a Bureau should be established by the Department of Labour of the Federal Government to gather data and furnish information whenever requested by employers and employees or organizations of employers or employees that whenever it is desired to voluntarily establish such councils the fullest assistance should be given by the Bureau."

While it has not been deemed necessary nor desirable at the present time to establish a bureau for the purposes outlined in the resolution of the National Conference, the department has entered heartily into the spirit of the resolution, and has continued and extended its study of joint industrial councils and kindred systems.