

laws enacted in the four subsequent years have been 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. The text of the Dominion and Provincial labour laws forms the larger part of the volume. In order to preserve the uniformity of the series, the legislation enacted in 1920 is summarized in a manner similar to that of the preceding reports. Another part of the introduction takes the form of an outline of the principal developments in the field of labour legislation in Canada during the quinquennium 1915-20. In this connection, consideration is given to the action taken at the International Labour Conferences held at Washington and Genoa pursuant to the Treaty of Versailles.

The advantage of uniformity in the laws relating to the welfare of persons engaged in industrial work in the several provinces was pointed out by the Royal Commission of 1919 on Industrial Relations in Canada. This view was supported by a resolution of the National Industrial Conference which was held in Ottawa 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, composed of representatives of the Dominion and Provincial Governments and representative employers and labour men, 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 or 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. Employers throughout Canada, at the request of the department, have furnished