

information regarding joint councils or committees in their establishments, and the information thus received, together with information regarding similar systems in other countries, has been assembled and published as a supplement to the "Labour Gazette" of February, 1921. During the same month a conference on these matters took place at the call of the Minister of Labour, there being present representatives of a number of the larger employing companies in Canada which have established joint councils with their employees.

At a joint meeting of representatives of the international unions of the building trades and members of the Standing Labour Committee of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, and representatives from special branches of the industry, held at Hamilton, May 26, 1920, resolutions were unanimously carried, setting up a National Joint Conference Board of the Building and Construction Industries of Canada, to be composed of joint representatives elected or selected by the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries and five members elected or selected by the representatives of the building trades international unions. The resolution included a request that the Dominion Government appoint a representative to act as chairman and convener of this National Joint Conference Board. The functions of the Board are of an educational and advisory nature, but it may deal with disputes referred to it for settlement by affiliated local organizations or establish local industrial boards. It is also charged with the encouragement of the organization of employers and workmen of the building and construction industries into local joint industrial boards for the settlement of disputes in the building and construction industries of Canada, and local joint industrial boards have been organized in the building trades in Hamilton, Ottawa, London, Toronto, Saskatoon and Vancouver.

The Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 formed during the war, though not precisely a joint council, is a board of twelve members, one-half of whom are representatives of railways, named by the Canadian Railway Association, and one-half representatives of the six railway workers unions which are parties to the agreement: (1) Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; (2) Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; (3) Order of Railway Conductors; (4) Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; (5) Order of Railroad Telegraphers; (6) United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers. The agreement provided for the reference to the board of all disputes and that the decision of the board should be final. The board served admirably during the war and the agreement has since been formally renewed. The same plan is perhaps not applicable in its entirety to other industries, but its continuance and marked success are illustrations of the increasing disposition to dispose of industrial differences by direct negotiation between the parties concerned.