

large" and of the "One Big Union" as an organization whose leaders preached class hatred throughout the country and staked their existence upon sympathetic and national strikes. Fortunately, their methods had been discredited, and the International Trade Union movement was once more established in the centres which had for a short time gone over to the "One Big Union." This report was adopted, and a further motion that the question of the "One Big Union" should not again be introduced in the convention was approved with but one dissenting voice.

International Labour Conference at Washington.—Under the authority of the Treaty of Peace, and having for its object the international regulation of labour conditions, an International Labour Conference, at which 40 countries were represented, was held October 29 to November 29, at Washington, U.S.A. The Canadian delegation, consisting of the Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, the Hon. N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council, Mr. R. S. Parsons, employers' delegate, and Mr. P. M. Draper, employees' delegate, took a prominent part in the proceedings, more especially as the United States was not officially represented. The concrete results of the conference were embodied in six draft conventions and six recommendations, which have been referred to all the countries that are members of the League of Nations for such action as each may deem advisable. The more important draft conventions were as follows: limitation of the hours of work in industrial undertakings to 8 in a day and 48 in a week; communication to the International Labour Office, by States ratifying the convention, of all available statistics and information regarding unemployment; establishment of free employment exchanges under central management; general prohibition of night work for women, with special prohibition of all work during the six weeks following confinement; establishment of 14 as the minimum age for the employment of children (some concessions being made to the industrially less developed countries such as Japan) with a general prohibition of night work for minors under the age of 18. Other recommendations dealt with the elimination of unhealthy processes, notably those involving a risk of poisoning by lead or by anthrax, and prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.—The creation and organization of this department of the Dominion Government was described in the Canada Year Book of 1918, p. 666. Continued progress has been made in this direction during the year 1919. The medical staff consists of 211 full time and 338 part time doctors and 265 full time nurses, about 90 per cent of the doctors and 56 per cent of the nurses having been members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Between April 1, 1918, and January 3, 1920, 34,554 soldiers received regular and 126,657 occasional treatment. About 14,000 amputation and orthopædic cases have received attention, and 90 per cent of the soldiers requiring artificial limbs have been fitted from the factories of the department. In the Vocational Branch, up to December 31, 1919, 49,260 applications for retraining have