

work of the International Labour Conference," and the Scientific Division, which is "responsible for the collection, compilation and dissemination of information of international interest and importance about industry and labour conditions in all countries." Technical services have been created to supply the necessary information on technical questions such as maritime problems, industrial hygiene, employment and unemployment, hours of labour, agriculture, alien labour, employment of women, home work, wages, social insurance, education and co-operation.

The International Labour Office is under the direction of a governing body composed of twenty-four persons elected by the International Labour Conference. Of these, twelve are persons representing governments, six representing employers and six representing workers. Under the terms of Article 393, eight of the government seats on the governing body are held by the countries of "chief industrial importance." Canada was designated by the Council of the League of Nations as one of the eight countries of "chief industrial importance," and Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labour, was designated in January, 1922, by the Government of Canada as its representative on the governing body. Mr. P. M. Draper, secretary of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, was chosen at the first session of the International Labour Conference (1919) as one of the six workers' representatives on the governing body. At the election held in 1922, Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, was elected to the seat previously held by Mr. Draper.

The proceedings of the first three sessions of the International Labour Conference have been described in the 1921 Year Book (see pp. 608-609) and the proceedings of the fourth session in the 1922-23 Year Book (see pp. 705-706).

The following is a summary of the matters dealt with at the various sessions of the International Labour Conference.

The more important draft conventions and recommendations adopted at the first session of the International Labour Conference at Washington in 1919 were those respecting the limitation of the hours of work, unemployment, the reciprocal treatment of foreign workers, the employment of women before and after childbirth, the prevention of anthrax, the employment at night of women and young persons, the protection of women and children against lead poisoning, the establishment of government health services and the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment. A recommendation was also passed concerning the application of the Berne Convention of 1906, on the prohibition of white phosphorus in match manufacturing.

At the second session held at Genoa in 1920, recommendations and draft conventions were passed regarding the limitation of hours of work in the fishing industry and in inland navigation, the establishment of national seamen's codes, the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea, unemployment insurance for seamen, unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship and the establishment of facilities for finding employment for seamen.

The third session held in Geneva in 1921 dealt mainly with conditions of employment in agriculture; draft conventions and recommendations adopted concerned the problems, from an agricultural viewpoint, of unemployment, the protection of women workers before and after childbirth, night work of women and young persons, the age of admission of children to employment, the development of technical agricultural education, workers living-in conditions, their rights to unite and to compensation and social insurance. In addition to these recommendations respecting agricultural workers, other subjects dealt with were the use of white lead in