

It was accordingly recommended that this draft convention be referred to the Supreme Court of Canada for hearing and consideration under section 60 of the Supreme Court Act; questions that will serve to secure an advisory judgment from the court on the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures, respectively, were also submitted. This report was adopted by the House of Commons on July 18, 1924.

**Provincial legislation on draft conventions and recommendations.—**

It was indicated at a conference between representatives of the Dominion and Provincial Governments in 1923 that the proposals contained in certain of the draft conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Conference had already been given effect in Canada through provincial legislation.

The British Columbia Legislature adopted an act in 1921 accepting the proposals contained in the eight-hour day convention of the International Labour Conference, with the reservation that the legislation remain in abeyance until the measure was adopted in the other provinces. In 1923, however, the British Columbia Parliament passed an act providing for the introduction of the eight-hour day and forty-eight hour week in industrial undertakings. This new Act has effect from January 1, 1925, and will be administered by a board of adjustment composed of three members, with the provincial Deputy Minister of Labour as chairman.

The Manitoba Legislature in 1923 passed a resolution preparing the way for giving effect to the draft convention of 1919 on maternity. The provincial Bureau of Labour was directed to investigate conditions as to the employment of mothers in industry, in order to establish what need might exist for protective legislation. This investigation showed that the cases of women being employed in industry shortly before or after child-birth were so rare in Manitoba as to make immediate action unnecessary.

The Legislature of Saskatchewan adopted a resolution in March, 1924, accepting the principles of certain draft conventions and recommendations and portions of recommendations of the International Labour Conference in 1919 and 1921. This province authorized the Dominion Government to inform the League of Nations of its endorsement of certain articles concerning the prohibition of commercial employment agencies and the co-ordination of public works, with a view to reserving them for periods of unemployment, the adoption of modern, technical, improved and intensive methods of agriculture, the rendering accessible of temporary work for unemployed agriculturists by means of the provision of transport facilities and the development of employment opportunities for agricultural workers suffering from seasonal unemployment, fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial and agricultural employment, the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers, the employment of women during the night and the development of technical agricultural education.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia also adopted a resolution in April, 1924, endorsing the principles of the same draft conventions and recommendations as were accepted in Saskatchewan and authorizing the Dominion Government to notify the League of Nations of its acceptance of these principles.

**Results of the International Labour Conferences.—**To date (May 1924) the results attained in the execution of the draft conventions and recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference are as follows: 96 ratifications registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations; 13 countries have notified their adherence to the Berne Convention on white phosphorus; 47 ratifications authorized by the competent authority but not yet communicated; 135 rati-