

mation and statistics affecting labour, and to administer such Acts as may be assigned to the Bureau by Order in Council. Important among these Acts are: the Alberta Government Employment Bureau Act; the Minimum Wage Act; the Boilers Act; the Factories Act; the Theatres Act; the Trade Schools Act.

The British Columbia Department of Labour.—This Department was instituted by an Act of 1917, under a Minister and Deputy Minister of Labour. It administers the laws of British Columbia affecting labour, and is empowered to collect information respecting industries, wages, employment, prices, labour organizations and other data pertaining to labour problems. Prominent among the Acts administered by of the Department are: the Male Minimum Wage Act 1934; the Female Minimum Wage Act 1934; the Hours of Work Act 1934; these are administered by the Board of Industrial Relations, the Deputy Minister of Labour being Chairman of the Board. Other activities of the Department include the administration of: the Semi-monthly Payment of Wages Act; the Factories Act; and the operation of employment bureaus within the Province.

Section 4.—Canada and the International Labour Organization.*

The International Labour Organization of the League of Nations was set up in 1919 in accordance with Part XIII of the Treaties of Peace, to promote the improvement of industrial conditions by legislative action and international agreement.

The Organization comprises: the International Labour Conference, which meets annually and is composed of four representatives of each Member State, two of whom are government delegates, while two represent employers and workers respectively; and the International Labour Office in Geneva, which functions as a secretariat of the annual conference and also collects and publishes information on subjects relating to industrial life and labour. The Office is under the control of a Governing Body, consisting of 32 persons, appointed by the International Labour Conference, of whom 16 represent governments, 8 represent employers and 8 represent workers. In addition to its control of the Labour Office, the Governing Body is charged with the preparation of the agenda of the annual conference.

Under the terms of the Peace Treaties, 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 in 1922 as one of these eight States of "chief industrial importance". Sixty-two countries are members of the International Labour Organization, including the United States and Russia, which became members during the past year. In January, 1935, the list of eight states was revised by the Governing Body in order to permit of the inclusion of the United states and Russia. Canada and Belgium were called on to surrender their permanent seats at this time but were accorded the status of Deputy Members until the Governing Body is reconstituted in 1937. The present President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is one of the eight workers' representatives on the Governing Body.

The conclusions of the International Labour Conference are cast in the form of draft conventions or recommendations, addressed to the national governments which comprise the membership of the International Labour Organization. A

*On this subject see also the 1921 Year Book, pp. 607-609; 1922-23 Year Book, pp. 704-707; 1924 Year Book, pp. 666-670; 1925 Year Book, pp. 676-678; 1926 Year Book, pp. 679-681; 1927-28 Year Book, pp. 735-737; 1929 Year Book, pp. 725-727; 1930 Year Book, pp. 710-712; 1931 Year Book, pp. 753-755; 1932 Year Book, pp. 633-634; and 1933 Year Book, pp. 750-752.