

14.—Industrial Disputes, 1921, by Methods of Settlement—concluded.

Industry or Occupation.	Replacement of strikers.		Otherwise (including indefinite or un-terminated).		Total.	
	Number of disputes.	Number of employees involved.	Number of disputes.	Number of employees involved.	Number of disputes.	Number of employees involved.
Fishing.....	—	—	—	—	1	100
Lumbering.....	1	60	—	—	5	716
Mines, smelters, quarries, clay products etc.....	—	—	1	150	13	2,094
Railway, canal and harbour construction.....	—	—	—	—	1	25
Building and construction.....	2	340	2	190	36	4,004
Metals, machinery and conveyances.....	1	15	3	191	19	1,105
Woodworking.....	2	58	—	—	5	132
Pulp and paper.....	1	100	—	—	8	4,257
Printing and publishing.....	1	12	10	2,365	16	2,613
Clothing.....	2	31	2	1,300	13	3,033
Textiles.....	—	—	—	—	1	26
Foods, liquors and tobacco.....	—	—	1	48	7	2,452
Leather.....	2	31	—	—	5	487
Transportation:—						
Electric railway service.....	—	—	1	250	2	305
Navigation.....	—	—	—	—	3	359
Miscellaneous transport.....	—	—	—	—	2	190
Municipal employment.....	—	—	—	—	2	300
Miscellaneous.....	—	—	—	—	6	732
Total.....	12	647	20	4,494	145	22,930

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Employment Service of Canada.—The Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, (8-9 Geo. V, c. 2), empowering the Minister of Labour to aid and encourage the organization and co-ordination of public employment offices throughout Canada in order to establish a Dominion-wide Employment Service, was passed in May 1918. At that time there were only twelve provincial employment offices in the Dominion but at the close of the year fifteen offices were in operation and by the end of 1919 the number had increased to ninety-two. As the demobilization period came to a close the number of offices decreased and at the end of the year 1921 there were 76 offices, distributed among the provinces as follows:—Nova Scotia, 4; New Brunswick, 2; Quebec, 5; Ontario, 26; Manitoba, 9; Saskatchewan, 9; Alberta, 7; British Columbia, 14.

Under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act sums aggregating \$50,000 in 1918-19, \$100,000 in 1919-1920 and \$150,000 in subsequent years, (amounts afterwards increased), were appropriated to be paid to the Provincial Governments in proportion to their expenditure on employment offices, to assist them in organizing and extending their services. Subventions were made conditional upon an agreement between the Minister of Labour and the Provincial