

listed by employers during the same period numbered 484,271, of which 389,302 were positions for men and 94,969 for women. A total of 308,836 placements in regular employment were made, 277,593 of these being of men and 31,243 of women. In addition, 101,256 placements in casual work were effected; 59,097 of these placements were of men and 42,159 were of women.

During the year 1922, the applications for employment received at the various local offices of the Employment Service of Canada totalled 548,282, of which 443,875 were from men and 104,407 from women. The number of vacancies notified by employers to the Service during the same period was 469,888, of which 365,529 were for men and 104,359 for women. During the year a total of 393,522 placements were made, of which 297,827 were in regular employment and 95,695 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment, 264,820 were of men and 33,007 were of women.

A special transportation rate for persons sent by the Service to employment at a distance is in effect. This rate, applying only in cases of *bona fide* placements through the Employment Service, was granted during the year 1922 to 36,231 persons, of whom 21,787 were going to points in the same province as the dispatching offices and 14,444 to points in other provinces.

During the fiscal year 1919-20 an arrangement was put into effect with regard to the admission of workers from Great Britain to fill vacancies which cannot be filled in Canada. This plan, which involves close co-operation between the Immigration Department and the Employment Service and between the Employment Service of Canada and the British Employment Exchanges, proved on the whole very satisfactory and continued in force during 1921 and 1922. A procedure has been adopted which as far as possible obviates delay and at the same time insures that workers shall not be brought into the country before every effort has been made to secure the required help in Canada and the authorities have had an opportunity of deciding whether prevailing conditions warrant the importation of the required labour.

Data covering the field of employment are collected and compiled by the Employment Service of Canada and by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, three principal sources of information being used during 1922. Employment office and trade union statistics are tabulated by the Employment Service, while the Bureau of Statistics collects payroll data from employers of labour. Monthly returns furnished by some 6,000 firms with over 800,000 employees show that marked recovery from the depression of 1921 was indicated during 1922 and 1923. Employment increased almost uninterruptedly from the spring of 1922 until the winter contraction of industry caused the usual slackening of activity in December. The situation continued to show seasonable dullness until April 1, 1923, from which month marked improvement was indicated until the autumn. The manufacturing and construction industries shared more particularly in the expansion, while transportation, logging, mining, trade and other industries also showed considerably greater activity during 1922 and 1923 than in 1921. Index numbers of employment by industries are given in Table 16. Trade union reports compiled by the Employment Service confirmed the favourable movement indicated in the employers' index numbers. Statements from some 1,500 local organizations, representing over 150,000 members, showed that during 1922 unemployment from January to the end of October declined each month with only one exception. Conditions were slightly less favourable in January, 1923, than in the month before, but from the early spring employment among local trade unionists increased steadily until the autumn.