

for the various fiscal years were to be, for 1918-19, \$50,000; for 1919-20, \$100,000; for 1920-21, \$150,000; for each succeeding year, \$150,000. For some years these amounts were later increased by supplementary vote, but for the fiscal year 1924-25 no supplementary appropriation was made, and the payments to the provinces will therefore be on the basis originally provided in the Act.

The desired uniformity and co-ordination of employment office activities throughout the various provinces is obtained by having the payments contingent upon an agreement. This agreement, required under the Act, ensures that the provinces, in the conduct of their employment offices, shall endeavour to fill situations in all trades and occupations for both men and women and that no charge shall be made to employers or employees for this service. Each province agrees to maintain a provincial clearance system in co-operation with the interprovincial clearance system established by the Dominion Government, in order to secure the necessary mobility of labour as between localities in the same province or in different provinces. For the fiscal years 1923-24 and 1924-25, agreements were concluded with all of the provinces except Prince Edward Island. Thus is formed the Employment Service of Canada—a chain of employment offices reaching from Halifax to Vancouver. At the time the Act came into force, only twelve provincial employment offices operated in Canada. This number was steadily increased until, at the close of 1919, due to the impetus given by the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, together with the requirements of the demobilization period, offices were functioning at 84 different centres. Subsequent contractions have reduced the Service to offices located at 66 centres (on Oct. 31, 1924) which are distributed among the various provinces as follows: Nova Scotia, 3; New Brunswick, 3; Quebec, 5; Ontario, 25; Manitoba, 3; Saskatchewan, 9; Alberta, 5; and British Columbia, 13.

An Order in Council issued in 1918 in pursuance of the Act provides for the formation of a body to be advisory to the Minister of Labour in the administration thereof. This body, known as the Employment Service Council of Canada, is composed of representatives of the Federal Departments of Labour and Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, the Provincial Governments, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the Railway Association of Canada, the Railway Brotherhoods, the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the Returned Soldiers. At the six annual meetings of the Council, the most recent of which was held on September 2-5, 1924, various recommendations and suggestions relative to employment office administration have been brought forward and presented to the Minister.

Employment statistics from the local offices are collected and tabulated by the Employment Service of Canada. Table 15 shows the positions available, applications for work and placements effected by the Service each year since March, 1919. These statistics show a gradual growth in the transactions of the employment offices from year to year as the reach of the Service becomes more widespread. The year 1920 was one of good trade conditions, and this, together with the efforts made by the Department in co-operation with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment to find employment in industry for the returned soldiers, was responsible for the great volume of business noted during that year.

The number of men and women registering for work in Canada was largest in 1920 and 1923, respectively. Vacancies for both men and women were most numerous in 1920, with 1923 in second place. On the other hand, the placements effected in 1923 were greater than in 1920.