

**Employment Service Council of Canada.**—An Order in Council, issued in 1918 in pursuance of the Act, provided 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 Dominion Departments of Labour and Pensions and National Health, the Provincial Governments, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Canadian Construction Association, 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 eleven meetings of the Council, the most recent of which was held on Aug. 21-22, 1930, various recommendations and suggestions relative to employment office administration were brought forward and presented to the Minister.

**Operations of Employment Offices.**—Statistics covering the work of the local offices are collected and tabulated by the Employment Service Branch of the Department of Labour. Table 15 shows the positions available, applications for work and placements effected by the Service in each year since 1920. During 1931 there were 826,153 applications for employment, 486,384 vacancies and 471,508 placements recorded, as compared with 612,990 applications, 386,034 vacancies and 368,679 placements in 1930. During 1931, 28 p.c. more placements were made than in 1930. Nearly 63 p.c. of all placements were of a casual nature, largely as a result of short terms of employment given to persons otherwise unemployed, by municipalities and Provincial Governments, on various relief schemes provided during the year. All provinces except Quebec and Saskatchewan showed a gain in placements, the largest increase being in Ontario. Construction and maintenance was the only industrial division to show a gain in positions secured and this was attributable, for the most part, to work on highway construction provided in relief of unemployment.

The ratio of vacancies to applications was lower in 1931 than in 1930, as was also the ratio of placements to applications. For each 100 applicants registered during 1931 there were 58.9 vacancies and 57.1 placements, while there were 63.0 vacancies and 60.2 placements for each 100 applicants in 1930.

**Reduced Railway Fares.**—In order to facilitate the movement of labour in cases where there were not enough workers in any one locality to fill the available vacancies, the Employment Service, by special arrangement with nearly all the members of the Canadian Passenger Association, has been granted the privilege of issuing certificates which entitle the bearers to purchase railway fares at the reduced rate of 2.7 cents per mile. This rate is for a second class ticket and is applicable only to fares of not less than \$4. During 1930, 13,938 certificates were issued, 10,746 to persons proceeding to points within the same province as the despatching office and 3,192 to workers going to points in other provinces. Of the certificates issued, 13 were issued in British Columbia to persons proceeding to the