

**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 17 shows the positions available, applications for work and placements effected by the Service in each year since 1920 for the Dominion, and for the years 1931 and 1932 by provinces. During 1932 there were 652,428 applications for employment, 366,028 vacancies and 352,214 placements recorded, as compared with 826,153 applications, 486,384 vacancies and 471,508 placements in 1931. In 1932, 25 p.c. fewer placements were effected than in 1931. Slightly more than one-half the total placements were of a casual nature, many of these being the result of work given on a rotation basis by municipalities and provincial governments on various relief schemes throughout the year to persons who, otherwise, would have been unemployed. All provinces, except Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Saskatchewan, showed declines in placements, the largest decline being in Ontario and the greatest gain in Saskatchewan. Construction and maintenance showed the greatest loss of any industrial division and farming the largest gain, this increase being due to the placement of men on farms under the Farm Relief Act.

**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 tickets 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 1931, 5,541 certificates were issued, 4,949 to persons proceeding to points within the same province as the despatching office and 592 to workers going to points in other provinces. During 1932, 3,669 certificates for special rates were granted, 2,945 to persons travelling to employment within the same province as the despatching office and 724 to persons for whom employment had been secured in other provinces.