

The Act further provides that certain sums of money are to be appropriated annually and paid to the provinces on a basis proportionate to the amount that each expends on the maintenance of employment offices.

The desired uniformity and co-ordination of employment office activities throughout the various provinces are obtained by having the Dominion's payments contingent upon an agreement ensuring 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 year 1936-37, 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 12 provincial employment offices were 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 permanently located at 66 centres (on Dec. 31, 1936), distributed by provinces as follows: Nova Scotia, 3; New Brunswick, 4; Quebec, 8; Ontario, 27; Manitoba, 2; Saskatchewan, 9; Alberta, 5; and British Columbia, 8.

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 of the Act. This body, known as the Employment Service Council of Canada, is composed of representatives of the Dominion Departments of Labour and of 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 20 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 1935 and 1936 by provinces. During 1936 there were 680,053 applications for employment, 355,376 vacancies and 331,450 placements recorded, as compared with 656,421 applications, 376,574 vacancies and 353,802 placements in 1935. About 34 p.c. of 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.

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