

the months go on, not only from the proceeds of loans granted by the chartered banks under the Home Improvement Act, 1937, but to a much greater extent from cash expenditures and from loans privately secured from lending institutions by citizens who have been influenced towards home repair work by the wide publicity campaign instituted by the Commission in co-operation with industry. The effect on employment conditions in the building and allied trades has already been marked. Consideration has also been given by the Commission to co-operative efforts for low-rental housing measures designed primarily to assist those unable to pay an economic rent.

Secondly, the Commission's recommendation for an extended Farm Improvement and Employment Plan (whereby single unemployed men and women were placed on farms during the difficult winter months) was accepted by the Government. At a relatively low cost 46,961 men and women were so placed in co-operation with the provinces during the winter of 1936-37. This was against comparative figures of 14,808 in 1933-34, 12,208 in 1934-35, and 14,020 in 1935-36, under somewhat similar plans.

Supplementary plans were instituted in several provinces providing additional employment for 6,784 persons unsuited to farm work.

In the field of unemployment relief administration and co-ordination the Commission has made detailed recommendations to the Government which are now receiving consideration. Such recommendations look particularly to the avoidance of the indiscriminate granting of unemployment relief, and favour co-ordinated efforts to improve the degree of employability of those on relief by suitable and adequate training and reconditioning programs in various localities. The interests of youth and women have had special consideration in this connection.

Section 14.—Other Miscellaneous Administration.

In previous editions of the Year Book this chapter has been brought to a close with outlines of Dominion Government administration as follows: the International Joint Commission; the Geodetic Survey of Canada; the Topographical Survey; the Dominion Observatories.

The three latter services were, up to the end of 1936, administered by the Department of the Interior but, as will be seen from the outline of Dominion legislation (under the heading "Civil Service") p. 1046, the newly-organized Department of Mines and Resources, which came into effect on Dec. 1, 1936, absorbed the old Departments of Mines, Interior, Indian Affairs, and Immigration. The Geodetic Survey and the Dominion Observatories administrations are continued as Divisions of the Surveys and Engineering Branch of the new Department, but topographical survey work has been re-organized, the mapping work having been combined with the Hydrographic Service as a Division of the Surveys and Engineering Branch, and the topographical survey work taken over by the Bureau of Geology and Topography of the Mines and Geology Branch.

The organization of the new Department of Transport (see p. 631) has made it advisable to recast the material of Chapter XVIII, pp. 630 to 729.

The purpose of establishing the above-mentioned new Departments was to correlate the efforts of the staffs of such older Departments as had, in the course of time, acquired overlapping features, or which could be more economically administered under one head without impairing the usefulness of necessary services.