

vention was given by Hamburg, amounting to \$2,500. Dresden gave a subsidy of \$1,300 and Berlin \$1,250. Of the municipal establishments the one at Erfurt has been most active, securing places in 1895 for 8,600 out of 12,600 applicants.

Free labour bureaus are maintained in most of the Paris arrondissements, while similar establishments exist in many of the large provincial cities such as Marseilles, Rouen, Rheims and Nice. In several Italian cities labour bureaus maintained by the local chambers of commerce receive municipal subsidies. Nearly all of the Swiss cities of considerable size (Geneva, Basle, Berne) and even smaller places have municipal labour bureaus. On this continent municipal labour bureaus are almost unknown. There is one at Seattle, Wash, which has found employment for 4000 persons in three years; one at Wilkesbarre, Pa., for women only; one at Los Angeles, under the control of both city and country. Montreal contributes toward a privately managed bureau, as does also Savannah, Ga. Toronto opened a labour registry for those wishing employment on municipal works, and 1917 out of 2558 applicants obtained work during 1898. The clerk in charge of the bureau issued 9253 tickets to the 1917 men, some receiving only one and others three and four as they applied for them from time to time. The average time the men were employed was  $2\frac{3}{4}$  days for each ticket issued, or a total of 25,446 days. During the year 374 citizens applied to the bureau for men to perform various kinds of work.

Several of the States have established labour bureaus in the large cities. There is one each in New York City, San Francisco and Manchester, and Ohio has provided one in each of its five important cities—Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo and Dayton. In New South Wales also there is a labour bureau under government control. In Great Britain, employment offices have been established by the Board of Trade in the various industrial centres, such as Liverpool, Glasgow, Salford and Plymouth. Several of the boroughs have also established bureaus temporarily during periods of distress when many were out of employment.

The experience of these cities certainly justifies an attempt in Ottawa to maintain an employment office. The City Council might take up the work; the Associated Chari-

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