

All these problems are so continuously inter-Provincial in their character that they cannot be adjusted by any individual Provincial Government, as its jurisdiction does not extend beyond its own borders.

The Immigration policy of the country is shaped and controlled by Federal Authorities. They stimulate and bonus. The shaping of the destinies, the distribution of the fresh human resources introduced, and the application of their dynamic forces is a gigantic responsibility resting on the Federal Government, in coordination with the Provincial and Municipal Authorities.

WHERE NATIONAL LABOUR BUREAUX ALREADY EXIST

Government Labour Exchange systems have been in existence since 1865 and are now found in Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, France, Belgium, Spain, Scandinavia, the Argentine Republic, Germany and Austria. The New Zealand system has existed for 24 years and proved its worth, not only in dealing with domestic Labour conditions, but in relation to Immigration in affording accurate information to Immigrants and in distributing them on arrival.

Great Britain with her network of 430 Labour Exchanges covering the whole country has, through statistics collected, proved the worth of the system, and its increasing facilities in dealing with future problems, when the Empire will be girdled with a chain of Labour Exchanges playing the leading part in the distribution of population and Labour throughout the Empire. The following brief figures give us some idea of progress:

In 1910 Great Britain had 82 public Exchanges, which by July 1913 had grown to 430. In 1912 2,432,213 applications for work and 1,286,205 applications for workers were received, a total of 1,051,661 positions filled or 77 per cent. of all notified; 96 per cent. of all the workers were found to have repaid fares advanced by Government, to enable them to reach their jobs.

France has over 162 Exchanges established since 1910; and Germany (before the war) had 323 Exchanges—in 1911, 1,055,784 positions were filled.