

etc.) Type of work, wages paid; sources, and location of workers (degree of geographical mobility; origins and nationality, etc.).

Fluctuations in volume of such employment (amount of unskilled labour taken on, and for how long) to be obtained by questionnaire and other enquiries. How recruitments for unskilled labour made, and how sought (personal search applications to foremen, general and special employment bureaux, etc.). Attempts to organise unskilled labour and experience of such organisations.

Materials to be obtained from (few) published sources, information already filed in industrial concerns, trade unions, social agencies and employment bureaux, and questionnaires from same. Knowledge of French required.

(4). Employment Stabilisation by the C.N.R. (Economics).

Survey of the employment stabilisation schemes which have been operated by the C.N.R., with special reference to Montreal but with wider implications of such experience in mind.

Numbers and types of workers employed by modern railroad. Conditions of recruitment (differences if any for different grades of wage-earners, or of skill). Method and effects of seniority lists for skilled workers, regulating shop-work over good and bad times, etc. Comparison of conditions with those previous to attempts to stabilise, and if possible with employment conditions of C.P.R. workers. Advantages and difficulties of scheme. Conditions special to railway operation which make stabilisation feasible.

(5). Economic quality of the Unemployed. (Psychology).

Study or studies of literacy, aptitudes, mental defects, etc., of selected unemployed groups, by psychological tests adapted to the problem. Comparison of the more permanently unemployed with other