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DOMINION-PROVINCIAL YOUTH TRAINING—A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT

(Continued From Page 1)

and home crafts were also on the programme. New Brunswick projects included forest conservation, surveying of Crown Lands and prospecting, women's courses in household work, home making and handicrafts, agricultural training for men and women, occupational training and training for leaders for training.

Quebec also operated a mine training project. The Quebec list comprised vocational guidance and occupational training for men and women, women's courses, rural and agricultural training, forestry and leisure time activities. As already mentioned, Ontario gave technical training in mining and also forestry, household work for women, rural and agricultural training for both sexes, apprenticeship and learnership courses and urban occupational training.

A forest conservation and training project was one of those operated in Manitoba. The Dominion-Manitoba Agreement also covered learnership, home service training, urban occupational training, agricultural training for rural young people and an agricultural certificate course in association with the University of Manitoba.

In co-operation with the University, Saskatchewan carried on a series of farm courses for men and women. Some of these were highly practical in their nature, others more technical. Saskatchewan also operated a project to provide for training and placement of unemployed young women in the urban centres, and urban occupational training for men. In Alberta, courses carried on in co-operation with the University of that province, were available to both men and women. A forest conservation project was operated under the Alberta Forest Service. The programme also included training for household workers, urban occupational training and agricultural apprenticeship.

A placer mining training project for men was a feature of the British Columbia programme. It also included forestry training, urban occupational courses for both men and women, and physical training for both sexes.

What was the response of Canadian youth to this many-sided opportunity, thrown open to it by Dominion and Provincial Governments? Figures cannot for a moment give a complete picture of the enthusiasm, the effort, and in many cases, the genuine sacrifice made by young men and young women of Canada in order to qualify themselves for employment. Such a picture can better be obtained by reading reports from supervisors of courses in various parts of Canada. These are, in many cases, stories with rare human interest—documents telling how young men and women contributed what they could to keep training centres going, even though unable, because of their circumstances, to give money; many-sided stories of co-operation in the smaller communities so that the plan could go on and achieve success.

No statistics cannot tell the full story, but they constitute the best medium for giving a quick, definite outline of the extent of the programme last year and some idea of its success. In order to quantify it is ascertained that 55,457 young unemployed, needy Canadians were trained in 1,474 classes last year, the wide scope of the programme, even in its early stages, becomes evident. Of these, 55,457 trained, 32,301 were men and 23,156 women.

In order to see how the programme has taken hold in different parts of the Dominion it is necessary to glance at the provincial figures of those given training. They are as follows:

	Men	Women
Prince Edward Island	457	460
Nova Scotia	300	132
New Brunswick	770	361
Quebec	13,542	6,853
Ontario	1,586	1,330
Manitoba	3,893	3,225
Saskatchewan	5,471	3,468
Alberta	2,589	1,588

British Columbia 3,893 5,720
32,301 23,156

These young men and women, the great majority of whom were aged 18 to 30 years, received a total of 909,609 days' work, or instruction, under the plan. On the basis of 365 days to a year, this works out to approximately 2,492 years. That is quite a period of time. For this period 55,900 young unemployed Canadians were given a chance to do something beneficial in many cases, not only to themselves, but to their country as a whole.

The great object of the programme was to fit trainees for employment. Consequently, it is of particular interest to note figures of those who found employment directly or indirectly, as a result of training. When considering this, it should be remembered that a large number of those who received training in some form or another did not take courses which would lead to employment. To illustrate, thousands of young men and women took physical training under the Physical Training courses, while of great value in restoring health and morale, do not lead directly to employment, in the sense that a course in household training for a woman, or radio servicing for a man, might.

Consequently, while 55,400 men and women were trained, only about 14,650 finished courses of a character to fit them for employment. Of this number, 3,282 (2,064 men and 1,218 women) or slightly over 22 per cent found work. This would appear to indicate that work can be found by at least some of Canada's unemployed young people provided they are equipped by training to do it. The belief that this was true was one of the important reasons for the Youth Training Programme.

Terms of the Programme did not provide that persons receiving training in the various courses must necessarily come from those whose names were on Canada's relief rolls. The plan recognized that a large number of needy unemployed young men and women in Canada were not on relief. Such young people were frequently in as great a need of training as those on relief rolls. And training was given to them.

On the other hand, the desirability of giving young people on relief full opportunity to profit by the programme was fully recognized. The figures show that this opportunity was appreciated by thousands. During the period in which courses were operated last year, nearly 6,800, to be exact, 5,259 men and 1,507 women who were on relief applied for an occupational training.

So much for statistics. What of actual training? General nature of the courses has already been indicated. In every province courses of training in farming and agricultural subjects were given. Selected young men from urban centres were placed as farm apprentices with experienced farmers in some provinces. The farmers agreed to instruct the trainees in various phases of farm work. Thus a back-to-the-land movement in miniature resulted from the Youth Training Programme last year.

Forestry training was another project which found general acceptance among the provinces. Seven of them operated forestry plans under which approximately 2,500 young men were trained. The forestry projects were of value not only from the point of view of youth training and rehabilitation, but also from that of forest conservation. Young men were put out in the bush under the direction of Forest Service officials and were shown methods whereby Canada's great tree heritage may be saved. They enjoyed a healthy life in camps, with class instruction in subjects related to forestry. Arrangements for recreation were made in most camps.

Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia operated mine training projects. In British Columbia, training in placer mining was given in specially established camps, followed by several months' supervised prospecting in small groups with grubstakes supplied by the project. Training in Ontario was technical in nature, given in a six-months' course at the Halleybury School of Mining, Quebec and Nova Scotia each provided a practical course in hard rock mining in a gold mine, operated by the province with a nucleus of skilled miners and under the supervision of qualified mining men. A certain amount of time was given each week to class instruction. All trainees were given thorough medical examination and X-rays to ensure that they would be physically fit to work in the mines after training.

In Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba there were plans to assist the training of apprentices and learners in industry. A canvass of employers was made and whenever they agreed to take on young people and train them in specific trades or occupations, they were relieved of the cost of instruction, either through provision of special classes or, in those occupations where class instruction was unnecessary, through payment of a weekly sum to the industry to meet cost of instruction on the job (this sum varies in amount and in the length of time paid, according to the nature of the occupation). No subsidy was paid to productive wages. There were safeguards to prevent overcrowding of trades or displacement of older workers. All provinces except Nova Scotia had plans for providing occupational training for urban young people, either in technical schools or in other centres, to fit them for employment.

A variety of opportunities was provided specially for young women. Schools for training household workers were established in some two dozen cities of the nine provinces. A three-months' intensive course was given, with a placement and follow-up service provided. In some of these schools the girls lived in residence. Training was also given in other specialized forms of work for women. In rural districts of all provinces courses of instruction were given in home economics, appropriate farm subjects, health, handicrafts, etc.

In British Columbia and Quebec there were definite projects for pro-

INDIANA SHRINKERS TO SEE FAMED COLUMBIA ICEFIELD

One of the first groups to visit the Columbia Icefield over the new motor highway from Jasper Park Lodge will be a delegation of 22 Shriners from Evansville, Indiana. They belong to Hadji Temple and their Potentate is Robert L. Greek. In charge of the party is Arthur W. Mann, Recorder of the Temple.

Evansville Shriners have made several trips to Canada before. Hadji Temple had a special Canadian National train from Chicago to Toronto for the Shrine Convention of 1930. The arrival in the mountains will coincide with the opening of Jasper Park Lodge on June 15 and the visitors will take advantage of the new road to one of the Park's most spectacular areas.

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Mortgage Sale

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF the Powers of Sale contained in a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale there will be offered for sale by

R. J. KERE, Auctioneer,
at public auction, on
Wednesday, the 22nd day of June, 1938 at the hour of one-thirty o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time) at the farm of the

LATE HORACE P. BINGHAM,
R.R. No. 4, Georgetown, Ontario, the following property; namely,

ALL AND SINGULAR those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the Township of Esquering, in the County of Halton, being composed of **FIRST:** Part of the North easterly half of Lot 17, Concession 10, containing 93 acres, more or less. **SECONDLY:** All that part of the easterly half of Lot 16, Concession 10, north of the roadway of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, containing 2 acres more or less, and **THIRDLY:** Part of the Easterly and Westerly half of Lot 18, Concession 10, containing about 55 acres, all in said Township of Esquering, and being more particularly described in mortgage No. 14300 to the Agricultural Development Board.

On said farm there is said to be erected a dwelling house with suitable farm buildings.

The lands will be sold subject to a Reserve Bid.

TERMS OF SALE: Twenty-five per cent of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of the sale, the balance to be secured by a mortgage with interest at four per cent per annum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, refer to

W. ERIC STEWART, K.C.,
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Toronto, Ontario,
Solicitor to the Mortgagee.

DATED at Toronto this 26th day of May, 1938.

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Canadians are the most talkative people in the world and they are getting even more so.

Apart altogether from the wordy briefs presented to Royal Commissions and the 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 words spoken in the House of Commons each session, telephone statistics show that Canadians are the most talkative people in the world.

Telephone conversations per capita during 1935 in Canada numbered 210.8 compared with 197 in the United States, 173.9 in Denmark and 152.2 in Sweden, the next highest countries. Still on the increase, Canadian calls were 222 a person in 1936, latest year reported.

222 Calls Per Person

Birthplace of the telephone, Bell in 1876, Canada retains the lead in Empire advancement of this instrument in establishing the longest direct wire voice path of 2,200 miles between Toronto and Calgary, Alta.

Canada stands fifth in world comparison with 1,265,228 telephones installed, showing approximately 10 per cent of her population benefits by telephonic communication. The United States is the only country showing a larger number of telephones installed per capita.

Although it is impossible to determine whether men or women are the greater users of the telephone, men use the long distance service more frequently during business hours.

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