

The procedure followed in the first year of the program was repeated in the second. Each of the nine provinces was notified by the Dominion Minister of Labour that a sum of money from the vote had been allocated to it for youth-training projects. Subsequently agreements laying down the general principles governing the program were drawn up and each was signed by the Dominion and the province concerned. As previously mentioned, the provinces agreed to contribute one-half the cost of youth-training projects, together with administration costs. These agreements were later approved by the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

Projects submitted by the provinces, approved by the Dominion and operated during 1938, followed along lines laid down in the first year of the program. Generally speaking, these projects might be classified under the following heads: urban occupational training; industrial apprenticeship and learnership; forestry work; agricultural training, both practical and technical; home service training for women; handicrafts and other specialized services; technical training in mining; practical training in hard rock and placer mining; and physical training.

The importance of vocational guidance and placement was emphasized during the second year of the program. In this connection it was recognized that one of the main objectives was to place in employment young men and women who had taken training courses. Placement officers were engaged in this work, and results fully justified their employment. Placements of those in training during 1938 exceeded the number recorded in the first year of the plan.

A glance at some of the projects operated during 1938 indicates the general nature of the program. Four provinces operated mining training projects, *viz.*, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia. The training offered by the several provinces varied somewhat. In both Nova Scotia and Quebec gold mines were operated, those in training receiving their instruction under direction of qualified mining engineers. A nucleus of skilled miners assisted learners to acquire familiarity with the use of their tools. Ontario again provided technical training, which was given at the Haileybury School of Mining. As the course lasted for six months, the number undergoing training had necessarily to be limited. In British Columbia training was more general in character, but with special attention being given to placer mining and prospecting.

Forest-training projects were operated in a number of the provinces. This type of training has proven its value, not only in rehabilitating youth but also from the point of view of forest conservation. Young men are put to work at a healthy, clean occupation which takes them into the open and develops them physically. They are taught useful lessons in forest conservation and allied occupations. They learn how to live together under healthy, open-air conditions, because forestry projects are centred in camps established for the purpose and located on or near the scene of operations. At the same time the forests of Canada, a great source of wealth to the Dominion, are protected and increased through the work done by those trained under the program. Not only are sources of fire danger removed, but the clearing away of dense undergrowth improves chances of survival and growth to maturity of trees which otherwise would rot and fall early in their lives. Reforestation and afforestation projects are also undertaken.

Particularly in Western Canada, agricultural training was prominent. Both men and women were given instruction in a wide variety of subjects with a view to increasing the economic return from their home farms. This instruction varied, in some degree, from province to province, but courses for men included such subjects as farm mechanics, operation and repair of farm machinery, construction of farm buildings, poultry, horticulture, dairying, farm management and accounting,