

soils and fertilizers, insects and pests, field and animal husbandry, and black-smithing. Included in the women's courses were care and management of the home, food and cookery, catering for tourists, hospitality and etiquette, laundering, child care, home nursing and first aid, making and repair of clothing, handicrafts, social customs and courtesies, dairying and poultry, horticulture, and rural home crafts.

Courses in occupational training for commerce and industry were carried on in cities and towns of several provinces. In some cities instruction was limited to classes held in vocational schools in the day or evening, but in most localities special centres were opened and furnished with the necessary machinery and equipment. The teachers were qualified and had practical experience in the trades concerned. A number of such centres were supplied rent free and in a few cases light, heat, and water were also free of charge. This was made possible by the co-operation of municipal authorities, business firms, and interested individuals. The length of a course varied but was usually of six months' duration, with 30 or 40 hours' instruction each week.

Classes for young men were given in motor mechanics, radio servicing, electricity and house wiring, machine shop practice, painting, plastering, wood-working and carpentry, diesel engineering, and other trade subjects; for young women there were classes in business and commercial subjects, dressmaking, power-sewing, machine operation, waiting on table, salesmanship, cookery and other forms of specialized work connected with the home.

In addition to such urban occupational training to prepare young people for employment, provision has been made for assisting industry to train workers either as apprentices or learners. An apprentice is a young person under contract with an employer to learn a skilled trade. A learner is a young person under training to acquire sufficient dexterity to become a qualified operator in a semi-skilled occupation.

Home service training schools for women were operated in every province of the Dominion. These were uniformly successful both from the point of view of training and of placement. In a number of the provinces physical training and recreational projects were operated.

Farm Placements.—The agreements entered into with the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia under the Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act, 1937, respecting the placement on farms of unemployed persons who would otherwise be in receipt of aid, expired on Mar. 31, 1938, together with the legislation under which they were executed. Under the provisions of the Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act, 1938, these agreements were, at the request of the provinces, extended to Apr. 30, 1938. During October, 1938, agreements with the four western provinces, effective from Oct. 1, 1938, to Mar. 31, 1939, were executed providing for the Farm Employment Plan, with payment to the individual placed on the farm of an allowance equal at the end of the period to \$7.50 per month. Provision was also made for the purchase of suitable work clothing at a cost not in excess of \$3 for each individual, while the necessary costs of transportation of workers from the point of employment to the home of the employing farmer were also contributed to by the Dominion under the terms of the agreements. The basis of the Dominion's contribution to the provinces under the provisions of the Farm Employment agreements was the same as under the 1937 agreements, *viz.*, 50 p.c., the provinces bearing all necessary administration expenses. The largest number of placements during any one month under the 1937 agreements was effected during January, 1938, when 42,733 persons were placed. This number was made up as follows: Manitoba 10,244, Saskatchewan 26,772, Alberta 5,439, British Columbia 278.