

originally designed to train young men either as ground craftsmen in the R.C.A.F., and civil aviation, or for aircraft manufacturing. After the outbreak of war the enrolment was confined to young men who planned to enlist in the R.C.A.F. The course of training followed in each of the ground trades is that prescribed by the R.C.A.F., and all trainees underwent the prescribed medical examination. This project is in operation in six provinces.

Student aid was suggested to the provinces by the Dominion in April, 1939, and was accepted by the four western provinces and Prince Edward Island. Equal contributions are made by the Dominion and the provinces to assist students of proven academic merit but who are in financial need, to enter upon, or to continue with, a course of study leading to a degree in a recognized university or affiliated college. The maximum amount of assistance per individual must not exceed \$200 in the academic year and the average amount in each province must not exceed \$150. No form of work is required from the student in return for this assistance. Students to benefit are selected by a committee appointed by the university concerned.

The physical recreation and training project was greatly extended during the year and is now operating in the four western provinces and in New Brunswick, over 450 centres for men and women having been established.

Following the outbreak of the war, certain changes were effected in some of the projects and an effort was made to give special emphasis to training young people for skilled occupations as machinists and fitters, motor mechanics, and sheet-metal workers and welders, all of which are important in industries producing war materials. Classes were also carried on in radio servicing, wireless operating, and wood working. Assistance was continued in training apprentices or learners for industry by any of the three following methods: (1) the establishment of trade classes; (2) the provision of technical instruction in subjects related to the apprenticeship trades; and (3) the refunding to the employer of a certain percentage of the wage paid by him to a learner who entered his employment under an agreement providing for definite instruction in the occupation chosen and retention in employment as long as work was available and his or her services were satisfactory.

Only a limited number of learners were allowed to each employer, who agreed that the engagement of the learners would not displace any of the existing staff.

In addition to eighteen home service training schools, classes for young women were carried on as follows: commercial refresher; waitresses; retail selling; home and convalescent aid; dressmaking; power sewing machine operating; handicrafts, such as knitting and weaving; and other specialized forms of work in connection with the home.

A wide range of classes was held for rural young people. The curricula of the general agricultural classes were modified from time to time to fit in with the policies of the various Departments of Agriculture concerning war production work. These classes varied from periods of 2 weeks to 5 months. Specialized agricultural classes were held covering egg and poultry grading, poultry raising, bee-keeping, fur farming, dairying, and farm mechanics.

Technical and practical instruction in mining and prospecting was given in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, and British Columbia. In Nova Scotia and Quebec the training was given through the actual operation of a gold mine by groups of apprentices under the direction of skilled miners and supervisors.