

over a three-year period for capital expenditures for building and equipment. Except for the \$10,000 grant, the Provincial Government must match the Dominion contribution dollar for dollar.

Training of Discharged Members of the Forces.—The training of discharged members of the Forces was carried on under a part of the War-Emergency Training Agreement which expired on Mar. 31, 1946. It is now provided for in the Re-establishment Training Agreement. The rapid demobilization and conversion from wartime to peacetime production imposed a severe strain on the training schemes. There was serious difficulty and delay in obtaining the buildings, equipment and supplies necessary for an efficient pre-employment training. By the end of the year, however, most of these difficulties had been overcome.

General Administration.—The same method of administration was followed in 1946 as in the previous year, with all the Provincial Governments co-operating with the Department of Labour in the field of education. The staff of Canadian Vocational Training has been augmented as training developed. During the year, Superintendents of Rehabilitation Training and Supervisors of Women's Training were appointed in all the provinces. In all appointments, preference has been given to veterans with overseas service.

Close relations were maintained with the Department of Veterans Affairs and with the National Employment Service, both at Headquarters and through the district offices of the two Departments and the local employment offices.

Enrolment.—On Mar. 31, 1945, enrolment in all types of training was 3,607; this was increased by Mar. 31, 1946, to 36,341. The number of man-days' training in the special C.V.T. Training Centres during the year was 1,917,786.

There has been some lack of balance in the numbers applying for training in the different occupations in spite of efforts of D.V.A. Counselors and C.V.T. officials to divert applicants from occupations in which there appears to be danger of overcrowding. However, in certain building trades the number of veterans enrolled appeared to be far below the expected demands.

Training Facilities and Equipment.—Use has been made during the year of approximately 106 private schools, 200 business colleges, 48 provincial and municipal schools and 68 special C.V.T. Training Centres. At the outset of the program, the policy was laid down that training of veterans should be given on day shifts only, but shortage of equipment prevented rigid adherence to this rule, and the majority of Training Centres are now operating two shifts.

Substantial quantities of equipment have been given by the Armed Forces to the Canadian Vocational Training but much of it has been purchased from War Assets Corporation handling surplus Army supplies. Other equipment has been purchased in the open market, but at the end of the fiscal year some Training Centres were still inadequately equipped.

Pre-matriculation Training.—The wide range of individual academic attainments of ex-service men and women, as well as the differences in the subjects required, necessitated the provision of schools for the intensive training of those who lacked the requirements to enter either university or certain trades. There has been a rapid and unexpected increase in the number desiring pre-matriculation training.

Training-on-the-Job.—The most successful method of obtaining skill in many industrial occupations is training-on-the-job. During the year, this type of training became increasingly important, in that it afforded training for wider employment