

Assistance to Students.—Under the Youth Training Division of the Vocational Training Agreement with each province, assistance was provided for nurses-in-training at hospitals and university students in courses leading to a degree, who had good academic standing but who, without financial assistance, could not continue training. At the discretion of the provincial authorities, assistance could be given in the form of a grant or loan, or a combination of the two.

The value of Federal Government assistance to students at universities and nurses-in-training may be assessed from the following approximate amounts which have been paid to the provinces for that purpose during 1948-49.

<u>Province</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Amount</u>
	\$		\$
Prince Edward Island.....	5,000	Manitoba.....	3,650
Nova Scotia.....	9,300	Saskatchewan.....	19,500
New Brunswick.....	10,800	Alberta.....	11,300
Quebec.....	75,500	British Columbia.....	24,800
Ontario.....	60,000		

Total federal payments in the last eleven years have been over \$1,850,000, to over 20,700 students.

During the fiscal year 1949-50, Federal Government expenditures for assistance to students and nurses amounted to \$130,000 in the form of grants, and \$89,850 in the form of loans. Financial help was given to 591 nurses-in-training and 2,150 students at universities. Included in the total number of university students were 425 taking courses in medicine, 85 in dentistry, 395 in engineering, 64 in agriculture, and 746 in arts and science.

Apprentice Training.—Apprenticeship Agreements continued in effect with all provinces except Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Quebec. Very few changes were made in the trades designated under Provincial Acts. The main emphasis was given to building and construction trades. With the completion of the veteran's training program, the number of discharged members of the Forces as apprentices has decreased very substantially and has not been fully compensated for by the number of young civilians entering designated apprentice trades. The result was that the total number of apprentices registered in the seven provinces decreased from 10,976 on Mar. 31, 1949, to 10,427 on Mar. 31, 1950.

Increasing importance has been placed on the class training of the apprentices. In some provinces, certain categories of apprentices are taken in for full-time training of a practical, as well as technical, nature for a period of one to three months each year. For other categories, part-time training is given either in afternoon or evening classes for about seven months in the year.

In 1950 an experiment was commenced in basic or pre-employment training, following the experience gained in the rehabilitation program for veterans. This training was given prior to the young men taking up work with an employer and usually lasted for six months, commencing about October. Training of this kind has been commenced in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Alberta, and will be commenced shortly in Saskatchewan. Following the completion of the course, each apprentice is trade tested and given time credit according to the skill attained.

Provision was made for more adequate supervision of apprentices, while working 'on-the-job' with employers, by the appointment of instructor-supervisors whose time was spent for approximately six to eight months instructing in full-time classes, and in supervision for the remaining part of the year. The results have been satisfactory.