

Twenty-two men and two women with double amputations were satisfactorily placed in positions. The training work of the department is getting preferential consideration because of the importance of adequately fitting men and women for new types of peacetime work and also to meet a shortage of skilled workers in different vocations.

With regard to veterans, a total of over 76,000 have been enrolled for training up to August 1 of this year with 38,000 undergoing training on that date—and approximately 5,000 others awaiting entry to training. We had 4,000 being trained in schools for the construction and building industries, and in addition more than 3,500 others working as apprentices. Over 10,000 other veterans were being trained for other occupations on the job in industry, that is besides those who have actually been employed in industry. The government subsidizes rates of pay during such training.

Rehabilitation of veterans training is carried on in cooperation with the provinces—the dominion bearing the operating costs. There are centres across Canada to meet area needs and every type of training desired is provided when it is believed that those so trained may speedily be absorbed in the employment stream. Recently I visited the centre at Brockville and I was much impressed by the eagerness of the students and the enthusiasm and ability of the instructors. Another phase of our work is the training of civilian workers released from gainful employment under joint dominion-provincial plans. Usually such trainees are referred to the centres by the employment offices of the department. Agreements covering this training are in effect with the provinces of Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Supplementary to this is the vocational guidance which our employment offices give to young persons seeking their first jobs.

Agreements have been made with all the provinces for vocational education on the secondary school level. The dominion government pays \$10,000 a year to each province plus a proportion of \$1,915,000 distributed on the basis of the population 15 to 19 years of age. The latter amount is matched by the provinces. Additionally there is a dominion grant of \$10,000,000 for capital expenditures, 25 per cent for equipment, to be matched dollar for dollar by the provinces and used by the end of March, 1948.

There are several factors to be considered in connection with employment after a war.

[Mr. Mitchell.]

We have the large number who were trained for war jobs whose skills are not in general demand for peace-time production. They must readjust themselves to the new work. High war-time earnings in comparison with normal peace-time rates of pay and the indisposition of persons to move from communities in which they have settled to other places where work is available, are other factors. It should be noted that upward adjustments of pay to compensate for changes in war-time "take-home pay" and reduced weekly hours of work have been put into effect in recent months by a number of industries following approval of war labour boards. Re-tooling and re-organization of industry was well advanced up to a few months ago but has lagged because of industrial troubles.

Our latest figures show there were 87,000 working in all branches of mining. Of the number, 26,000 were employed in coal mines where more skilled men could be used now. The base metal mines had 27,000 on their payrolls and the gold mines 22,000 men, a gain of forty per cent since the end of the war. It is expected gold mining will be giving employment to 30,000 men by next autumn and that in mining generally there will be 100,000 working. I would like to see a movement to the mining sections of Canada of persons in centres where there cannot be enough employment to take care of all.

Most of the prisoners of war whose labour was most useful in Canada for several years have been returned to the British isles. We had thousands of these men engaged in woods operations, largely pulp for paper making. Last winter ten per cent more men were employed in woods operations than the winter before. There is work for more men in this field now but a disinclination to take these jobs is apparent.

The war taught men and women new skills, more self-reliance and self-confidence. It is safe to forecast that new types of manufacture and thus new employment opportunities will come as time goes by.

To maintain the highest possible production of food to assist in relieving the famine areas of the world farm labour agreements again are in effect with the provinces.

In February the Department of Labour sent a letter to farmers urging them to submit their help requirements to the employment offices.

Wages and conditions are more attractive in farming now. There is new and better equipment. Every possible effort is being