

Unemployment Relief

the municipalities' contribution. Approximately fifty-five technical schools have been offered for this purpose distributed as follows:

Ontario	24
British Columbia.....	5
Alberta	2
Saskatchewan	3
Manitoba	2
Quebec	12
New Brunswick.....	6
Nova Scotia.....	1

In answer to the hon. member for Cumberland, may I point out that the one in Nova Scotia is the Nova Scotia Technical college. The supervisor of youth training advises me that this is the only college really available in Nova Scotia.

The first schools were opened a week ago, and it is expected that all schools will be in operation by the beginning of July, according training facilities to a minimum of 5,000. Where necessary, a second shift will be operated in the schools with eight hours instruction a day, with a total of 350 to 500 hours during the course. These schools are in addition to those that are being operated under the regular youth training programme, but they will be coordinated with its activities.

Mr. HARRIS (Danforth): Will night classes be organized and arranged for those in regular employment during the day?

Mr. McLARTY: That is being presently organized, but they might not be night classes. The suggestion is an eight-hour day, with a break at about three o'clock in the afternoon. But in some circumstances it might be possible to establish night classes for the training of youth.

Mr. HARRIS (Danforth): That condition presently obtains under the curriculum of the technical schools. They have night classes on at least three nights in the week, in connection with the mechanical trades.

Mr. McLARTY: Those are in the vocational schools, under the regular youth training plan, I believe.

Mr. PERLEY: Section 3 provides for agreements with the provinces for the alleviation of unemployment and agricultural distress. I have listened to the discussions which have taken place on the bill, and the discussion on the resolution which preceded the bill. I have listened to the debate with considerable interest, and I have felt as did the hon. member for Wood Mountain (Mr. Donnelly) who prefaced his remarks the other night by saying he had not intended speaking, but after listening to the speeches from hon. members in the extreme left-hand corner of the house he had decided to say something.

[Mr. McLarty.]

After having listened to the speech of the hon. member for Wood Mountain, I avail myself of this opportunity to say a few words.

I believe I have not trespassed unduly on the time of the house thus far. The question of unemployment and agricultural distress has long since reached the point where it is a national problem. The Minister of Labour (Mr. McLarty), the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Gardiner) and the hon. member for Wood Mountain stressed the point that the rural municipalities had the first responsibility, the province the second and the federal government the third. To my mind the rural municipalities and the provinces can no longer cope with this problem.

Why do I say that? First, many of the rural municipalities in Saskatchewan have reached the point where they cannot finance their own obligations, carry on their own road work and perform other necessary tasks. For any expenditures in connection with relief they must depend upon the guarantee of the province which they must give the bank before they can obtain any money. In turn the province comes to the federal government.

When we were discussing the resolution I heard the hon. member for Peel (Mr. Graydon) ask why men are out of work to-day. It must be remembered that we are at war, and that industry has been asked to step up production. His question was a reasonable one, namely: Why are men out of work to-day? Possibly there is a reason for that, but I think hon. members will agree with me when I say that agricultural distress involves a further question, namely, that of production and marketing. I believe the government cannot divorce itself from these problems, when it deals with matters connected with unemployment and agricultural distress, and particularly is that so when it is dealing with the provinces.

In his opening observations respecting the estimates of his department, the Minister of Agriculture outlined the reorganization which had been taking place in his department in the last year or so along lines of production and marketing. I believe that is a splendid idea. Had his department been properly organized with a view to what was going to take place in the future in connection with agriculture, and had the minister in the last year or so been giving his department the attention it deserves, thousands of men could have found employment on the farms in Saskatchewan.

Someone may ask me how that could have been done. It seems to me obvious that in the future years we shall have to change our whole system of agriculture. We must change to meet changed conditions, and that change