

(C.W.B. May 23, 1962)

cialized sections of each museum or gallery for specific periods of time, and works closely with members of staff. Trainees are also assigned special studies in the field of Canadian art, and special projects and research problems related to attribution, conservation, etc. A similar programme is carried out at New York University, in co-operation with the Metropolitan Museum.

Miss Pepall of Erindale, Ontario, who is 24, graduated from the University of Toronto in 1960 where she studied art and archaeology (honours). In continuation of her studies, she spent a year in Europe and studied at the Sorbonne and L'Ecole du Louvre.

Mr. D'Iberville-Moreau, 25, is a native of Iverville, Quebec. He received his B.A. degree from the University of Montreal, and finished his architectural studies at New York University (1961), where he specialized in interior architecture. He has also studied at the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University.

Both trainees have recently returned from organized visits to major museums and art galleries in New York and Cleveland, a part of the training programme.

UNEMPLOYED TRAINING PROGRAMMES

The federal-provincial programme for the training of the unemployed has shown marked improvement in the past year and indications are that an even more effective programme is developing in Canada. This was reported to the members of the National Technical and Vocational Training Advisory Council meeting in Ottawa, May 9 and 10.

The report showed that, as of March 31, 1961, there were 5,763 unemployed persons in training in Canada. By comparison, as of March 31, 1962, 10,672 unemployed persons were in training. Between April 1, 1961, and February 28, 1962, training was given to 24,509 unemployed workers. In the previous year ending March 31, 1961, 10,744 persons were trained. All provinces have reached the minimum number of student days of training required to qualify for the 75 per cent reimbursement offered by the Federal Government.

The effectiveness of the programme was illustrated by a number of examples. It was reported that, in Ontario, approximately 80 per cent of those persons who had completed unemployed training had found immediate employment. In British Columbia in the special "Basic Training for Skill Development Courses" approximately 50 per cent of those completing the basic training programme had entered specific vocational training programmes for which they had not previously been qualified. These courses are designed to raise the unemployed person's proficiency in mathematics, science, language and other subjects related to the trades so that he or she can take further training. In New Brunswick, of 1,800 persons enrolled in the basic-training courses, 60 per cent were doing well, 15 per cent had nearly reached their maximum capacity and 25 per cent were "doubtful".

In submitting the report, R.H. MacCuish, Assistant Director, Technical and Vocational Training Branch, Federal Department of Labour, paid tribute to the co-ordinators at the provincial and municipal levels who were responsible for the development and success of the training programmes for the unemployed.

ESTIMATED POPULATION

Canada's population reached an estimated 18,508,000 on April 1, an increase of 270,000 or 1.5 per cent since the June 1, 1961, count of 18,238,247. The largest quarterly population gain was 88,000 between July 1 and October 1, 1961. From October 1 to January 1, 1962, the increase was 77,000, and from January 1 to April 1 the increase was 74,000.

The largest numerical provincial increase over the ten-month period was Quebec's 89,000 (1.7 per cent). Ontario gained 85,000 (1.4 per cent). The largest percentage gain was Alberta's 2.3 per cent; the numerical increase was 31,000. British Columbia's population increased 25,000 (1.5 per cent). Manitoba's increase of 11,000 to 932,000 enabled that province to pass Saskatchewan, which increased only 3,000 to 928,000.

Newfoundland gained 10,000 (2.2 per cent). New Brunswick gained 7,000, passed the 600,000 mark by October 1, and had an estimated population of 605,000 by April 1. Nova Scotia gained 7,000 (0.9 per cent) and Prince Edward Island gained 1,000 (1.3 per cent).