

## THE GOLD STRIPE

ical draughting, art metal work, motor mechanics, gardening, shoe repairing, typewriting, stenography, telegraphy, commercial subjects, sign painting, illustrating and other subjects. Often they learn enough during the convalescent stage to take on greater responsibilities upon their return to civil life, and also to engage in entirely new trades and occupations. Instances are constantly arising where men are able to graduate from one of the lower trades to an occupation commanding vastly greater remuneration.

**INDUSTRIAL RE-TRAINING:** Probably the most important stage of the work carried out by the Vocational Branch of the Invalided Soldiers' Commission is industrial re-training. The Government has passed an order-in-council granting re-education courses for men discharged from the Army who are unable to return to their former occupations on account of their disabilities. Men receive pay and allowances for themselves and for the up-keep of their dependents while undergoing training. Industrial re-training courses are granted for periods extending from three to eight months. The procedure in granting these courses is as follows: All convalescent men are interviewed and their careers noted. Each case is given careful consideration and the man is helped and advised in the choice of a future occupation. After training has been given and the man placed in employment, the case is kept under observation to determine with what success he is able to make use of his training.

Besides receiving training in the university and private institutions, men are placed in factories, workshops, offices, shipyards, etc., to learn trades first hand, and a large number of disabled men are taking advantage of this

first hand training and are "making good." All costs of training are borne by the Commission.

It will be seen that the co-operation of employers is needed to enable the Commission to provide facilities for such training and employment.

The responsibility of this work is assigned to the Commission's industrial surveyors, who are all returned soldiers with wide business experience and practical knowledge in dealing with men.

The following are some of the occupations for which men are being trained directly in the industries: Machinist, garage mechanic, steam fitting, ignition and battery repairing, gas engine, oxy-acetylene welding, stove moulding, saw filing, wire mattresses, sign painting, cabinet-making, upholstering, furniture repairing, dentistry, dental mechanics, typewriting mechanics, linotype operating, farming, poultry and light farming, bee-keeping, milk testing, electricity, boot and shoe-making, artificial limb making, photography, tailoring, etc., etc.

When the vast numbers of our able men return to Canada, it will be seen that the disabled and wounded men will be strongly handicapped. Not only will their disabilities be a handicap to them but they will have these thousands of able-bodied men to compete with. It is, therefore, up to the disabled men to get the best out of themselves as is possible, and to take advantage of the facilities the Government is offering them.

In conclusion, Canada is straining every effort to solve satisfactorily the problem of re-training men to civil life and industrial activity with the utmost thoroughness and expediency.

