

opportunities return. To-day in Nova Scotia, when one needs a man to do a certain job, it is not a question of finding a man who needs work, but of securing somebody who can do that job well, because the general training has not been of such a nature as to equip them technically for the purposes for which they are needed. In this connection the minister should ask industry to cooperate, if necessary, towards a subsidized apprenticeship system. In Nova Scotia this year the provincial legislature passed an apprenticeship statute. I have not seen it, but I believe it is designed to absorb in a regulated way in industry a number of our young people.

The trouble is that so many young people want so-called white-collar jobs. They do not want to start at the bottom. My experience has been that the man who started at the bottom without looking for a white-collar job is the man who has succeeded in the long run. In the town I come from the captains of industry are men who started on the lowest rung and acquired their education as they went along, and it was because of their perseverance, native ability and hard work that they succeeded. Sentimentalism will not save the youth of this country. Hard work and application is what they need. There is no greater problem that presents itself to a father and mother as their boys reach the working age than to know what to do with them so as to fit them to take their place in the social and industrial life of the country. We must not forget the old adage:

Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old, he will not depart from it.

This is the responsibility that rests upon parents, for the home is the best training school for the youth. The home is the best place in which to teach the habit of industry; it is the foundation on which is reared the success of worthy citizens; and through the cooperation of the home, the state and the individual, and imbued with the ideas and ideals that the minister has expressed, we shall do something to solve the grave problem of youth.

Mr. HARTIGAN: I was interested in the remarks of the hon. member for Greenwood. He talked a good deal, but evidently modesty is not one of his attributes, because he made the statement that he was the one who introduced on the floor of this house the idea of a youth movement.

Mr. MASSEY: I made no such statement; I said that I introduced the resolution for setting up a national youth reestablishment commission.

Mr. HARTIGAN: That may be, but every man in this house is deeply concerned in the youth movement in Canada. I will not take up the time of the committee labouring the point, nor will I discuss the subject to any great extent, because I do not believe that talking, if we talked all day, is going to get us anywhere with this problem. It is no use handing out platitudes and offering these people a philosophy of life. That is akin to old women going slumming in certain parts of the city and telling people how to live, but giving them nothing tangible to help them out of their predicament.

It seems to me there is an anomalous condition in the government of Canada to-day. We have had it for a long time, and I suppose a great many people believe that because it has existed, it should continue undisturbed. The hon. member for Greenwood said that the youth problem was the major problem in Canada.

Mr. MASSEY: I said it was one of the major problems.

Mr. HARTIGAN: I do not agree with that. I believe that the restiveness of people is the major problem to-day, and it is one of the things that have contributed to the youth movement. I do not believe for a moment that any government in a country like this, with limited possibilities of wealth, not overburdened with cities and with lots of farm land vacant, should be expected to take a youth out of one groove along which he has been going and put him in another which appeals to him and in which he believes he would be more proficient. Personal ambition should still characterize the young of the country, as it always has done in the past.

The sum and substance of all that has been said this afternoon is simply this. The minister is advised to give earnest consideration to the youth problem. But would the Minister of Labour or any man acting in his capacity fail to give serious consideration to that problem? Such an admonition is superfluous, I do not care from what source it comes. This is and has been a burning question with the Minister of Labour.

The anomaly to which I referred a moment ago is the civil service commission—and I have no axe to grind; I am discussing a principle. Before this house meets again there will probably have been a thousand or fifteen hundred positions awarded under that commission. With the commission the Minister of Labour has nothing to do; there is no cooperation between the commission and any department of government. The commission can give, as I understand, three or four positions