

350 or 375. Now they close up and the workers are virtually out on the street. Their case comes under paragraph (b):

. . . corporations or partnerships or individuals engaged in industry respecting the expansion of industrial employment.

If their employees are unable to get other work they will have to go on relief. That is one of the matters which the minister should take up with the provinces and the munitions board because the telegram suggests the use of the plant for war orders.

Notwithstanding all the commissions which the government has appointed, I have not heard one new constructive suggestion in this chamber in the last three years. It is three years ago since I proposed that we should have a system of national service for the youth of this country for peace and war alike, whereby they could learn a trade in one of many industries, meanwhile receiving pocket-money, lodging, deferred pay, clothing and food, and undergo a certain amount of military training. Had that been done in the period during which the government has been spending a billion dollars, the youth of this country could have long ago helped to furnish five or six hundred thousand men capable of manufacturing shells, tanks and other necessary equipment, and helped in enlisting. But the government did not do a thing about the matter or for a survey of large and small plants and a national register.

I was here three years ago with the Toronto board of education. It was on that board years ago that I started. They have three large technical schools—Western Technical, Danforth Technical, and Central Technical and vocational schools—and they proposed to give the government the use of their buildings and plant and sought federal aid. Our young people are being trained in the evenings; the city of Toronto is spending \$12,000,000 a year on all kinds of education. Central Technical and Danforth Technical have eight to ten thousand young people trying to learn various trades, including the metal trade, one of the twelve key industries which the British government has brought under the national service act in the last four years. A few years ago the federal government struck off any grants for technical education, as formerly, although it is federal work in relation to industry and commerce. Let me plead with the minister that in making an agreement with the provinces he should include a vote to enable federal power and the provinces to maintain these technical schools, now doing war work for industry.

Nearly a month ago I called the attention of the government to the fact that the high

schools, colleges and universities this spring and summer were turning out great numbers of pupils, and wanted to know what they were to do to use their services in the vacation. I asked for the opening, as in other years, of cadet camps for training, and in addition I suggested, as was proposed when the Toronto board of education were down here three years ago, that the technical schools be kept open for three months in the summer time and the staffs utilized to train the youth of the country, and that student labour be used in the summer months to develop Canada's natural resources. Yet nothing was done; the government would not even give the matter a thought. For some days they even declined to see the board of education delegation, telling the board to go to the provinces and to the municipalities. I suggest that the government, instead of providing some assistance to keep these schools open in the three summer months so that the employees of the John Inglis company and other munitions companies may obtain a certain amount of training at night for their help, should have the schools open the full twelve months with federal and provincial aid. I made that suggestion two years ago. The war branch work of these schools should be expanded, and the dominion should pay one-third of the cost all the year round, not merely for three months, and the province should pay one-third. The municipality should not bear the brunt of the whole thing.

Another matter I should like to mention in connection with this agreement—for, as I read *Hansard*, the minister has not said a word about it—is, what is to become of people forty-five years of age and over? The other evening I pointed out that there are industries which will not employ a man after he is forty or forty-five years old. What is to become of these people? They are the forgotten people in industry. The United States have a policy for them; but in Canada the man of forty to forty-five is to-day the forgotten man in industry. He cannot get a job; he cannot enlist.

It was said in this chamber the other day that as a consequence of recruiting something is going to be done to lessen relief costs. I can tell the committee that in the Royal Canadian Air Force and the army and navy at Toronto, when young people come to enlist, they are told, "We won't take you on until next fall," and they cannot get enlisted. I can name the schools from which these young men came; I can mention some of the names of those who were unable to join up as recently as last week. I tried to find out from the officers what was the reason, but