purpose has been to avoid duplication by using the experience of our department gained over the years.

Mr. GREEN: There would be no benefits payable to men taking training?

Mr. MITCHELL: The usual allowance is paid civilian trainees.

Mr. GREEN: The usual allowance is paid?

Mr. MITCHELL: Yes.

Mr. ROSS (St. Paul's): Suppose a particular field is overcrowded and unemployment ensues, is this intended to train men in some other art or skill?

Mr. MITCHELL: We try to train men for employment that is available. It is not much use training a person if you know beforehand that when he has completed the course there will be no employment opportunities for him.

Mr. ROSS (St. Paul's): Let us take one trade by way of illustration. Suppose you had an overabundance of bricklayers. I am not suggesting for a moment that it is so; this is merely an illustration. Suppose, however, there is no possibility of men getting work in that trade; rather than have them idle, the purpose of the bill is to train these people for some other art or skill. Is that correct?

Mr. MITCHELL: That is correct.

Mr. KNIGHT: Last year there was drawn to my attention the case of a girl who had never worked in the sense of being employed away from home, though she did work at home where she helped. She made application for entrance into a course, and there was some doubt at that time whether she could be admitted in view of the fact that she had never been gainfully employed. Will the minister comment on that case in the light of the proposed legislation?

Mr. MITCHELL: It has been agreed that where girls work in their homes they should receive training. A girl may stay at home until she is twenty or twenty-five; I will not go any farther than that. I see my hon friends smiling.

Mr. CASE: The question we are considering is the fitting of unemployed persons for gainful employment. Suggestions have been made—I do not know how true they are—that people who are unemployed and are not specially equipped to earn their living have entered into courses of this kind; yet after they have only partly completed their course the fund, or whatever provision is made for such persons, is exhausted and they cannot complete the course. If an unemployed per-

[Mr. Mitchell.]

son decided that he would like to go in for some particular vocation, and you are prepared to fit him for gainful employment, will the provisions of the act ensure such a person going through and not being cut off midway in his course?

Mr. MITCHELL: Provision is made for such persons to complete the course.

Mr. CASE: Thank you.

Section agreed to.

On the title.

Mr. MITCHELL: I wish to put certain figures on the record. If there is no objection I can put them on *Hansard*. One set deals with assistance under the money expended by the dominion and the provinces and the other deals with the number of schools and buildings in the different provinces. These are the figures:

Vocational Schools' Agreement Dominion Capital Allotments

Ca	proar Amouni	CHUS
Province	Buildings	Equipment
Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta	\$ 61,500 378,225 324,750 2,354,550 2,273,625 492,000 643,650 525,150	\$ 20,500 126,075 108,250 784,850 757,875 164,000 214,550
British Columbia	446,550	148,850
	\$7,500,000	\$2,500,000

Vocational Schools Assistance Agreement

Financial assistance given to provincial and municipal vocational schools.

Total 257.															
Prince Edward	1	S	1	11	n	d									1
Nova Scotia															3
New Brunswick															31
Quebec															55
Ontario															42
Manitoba															3
Saskatchewan .															50
Alberta															
British Columb	18	1													61

Assistance for 107 new vocational school buildings as follows:

Prince Edward Island	1
Nova Scotia	
	8
	28
	11
	15
	29
	6
British Columbia	6

Estimated total payments for new vocational schools up to 1952, dominion \$7,780.000, provincial \$9,160,000, municipal \$13,000,000.

Estimated total payments for capital equipment up to 1952, dominion \$2,280,000, provincial \$2,600,000, municipal \$2,000,000.