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## APPRENTICE TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT IN NOVA SCOTIA

An Address By Hon. Michael Dwyer, Minister of Public Works and Mines Before Maritime Board of Trade

At an address delivered a few days ago before the Maritime Board of Trade at Moncton, Hon. Michael Dwyer, Minister of Public Works and Mines in the Nova Scotia government spoke on "Apprenticeship Training" and how this scheme is handled in Nova Scotia.

Mr. Dwyer said that the purpose of such training in Nova Scotia was to make available opportunities for the training of those young people during the period when their need of earnings is not as great as in later life, and when they are more receptive to new ideas of work and citizenship. It provides for a setting-up of high standards of workmanship. The scheme outlined by Hon. Mr. Dwyer is interesting. He said:

The subject "Apprenticeship Training" on which you so kindly asked me to speak on this occasion is one which has many places, depending on the interests and outlook of those considering it. Each phase is interesting and when properly presented, convincing as to the desirability of such training.

For some generations past the comparative excellence of educational institutions, together with an intense desire for advancement, provided an outlet for the excess population of the Eastern Provinces of Canada, not only through placing so many persons in exalted positions in State, Church and the professions in other sections of Canada and Countries of America, but the indirect effect of their home associations led to the development of a progressive energetic people who were welcomed as citizens in any Community. However, with the increase of educational facilities in other sections and the growing of sectional and nationalist prejudices, together with the lack of employment due to the depression, an outlet for surplus population in Eastern Canada has been closed for almost a decade, and the problem of utilizing this increased working force without reduction of the prevailing standard of living becomes one of major importance.

It is an accepted fact in the older industrial countries that the most important factors in industrial development is a highly trained force of craftsmen who can utilize to the best advantage any natural resources or advantages as are available, and that the standard of living varies as the abundance of natural resources and the ability of the population to take advantage of them.

Having the above facts in mind, it is quite evident that the problem of apprenticeship training is a matter of concern not only of that particular industry or of the individual person affected, but a matter that concerns all the people. The wisdom of the

Government's action in the passing of the present apprenticeship legislation becomes at once apparent so that with proper training and regulation, an adequate force of highly trained men may be available to maintain and improve the industrial development of Nova Scotia, and most important of all that an outlet for the younger generation may be found, which they may fill with pride and contentment.

The purpose of the Nova Scotia Apprenticeship Act is to make available opportunities for the training of these young men during the period when their need of earnings is not as great as in later life, and when they are more receptive to new ideas of work and citizenship. It provides for the setting of high standards of craftsmanship by the compulsion of certain technical education along with actual working practice, and provision is made for a regulation of numbers to be trained to insure renewal of the necessary working force. Provision is made for State assistance in abnormal times or in trades where training is an excessive burden to the employer, and for registration of apprenticeship contracts, also for transfer of apprenticeship contracts from one employer to another when necessary; this arrangement is only possible when a standardized training without loss to either employer or employee is put into effect.

Section 20 provides for adding to the list of trades as the operation of the Act develops, and for revision of contracts, forms, etc.

20. The forms in the schedule to this Act shall be sufficient in the cases thereby provided for but the Governor in Council may at any time and from time to time repeal, amend or alter any of the said forms or schedules or may prescribe other and additional forms or schedules for the carrying into effect of the provisions of this Act.

The operation of such legislation, which is a complete departure from former customs, entails caution in its adoption to the industrial life of the Province, so as to occasion no disruption to industry or employment that may develop; for this reason the legislation is elastic in application as demonstrated by Section 20 which makes provision for the listing of trades as the Act develops, and for the revision of contract and forms.

Perhaps the best feature of the Bill is the outlet provided by it for the energy and aspiration of the youths of the Province, and the opportunity it affords them for a useful and constructive life, which should in turn develop a loyalty to the citizen body who made such training possible.

In addition to the program outlin-

## RISKS DEATH BY CANCER



Dr. Matias Duque, 68-year-old former Director of Public Health in Cuba, shows his bandaged arm after he received injections of cancerous tissue in Havana. Dr. Duque volunteered for the injections in the interests of society's war against the dreaded disease. He jubilantly declared that he felt confident that he would develop cancer from the injections. With him is Dr. de Granda who inoculated him.

ed through this Act respecting Training of Apprentices, the Department of Labour has investigated the possibility of training young men primarily from the mining districts, where the industrial background lends itself to such training in the trade of hard rock mining in which occupation a distinct shortage of trained men is evident.

A survey has been conducted of the available mining properties and negotiations with Ottawa completed for assistance towards the financing of the programme.

The present programme provides for the training over a period of years of 1500 young men and the opening up and operation of several mines as training schools. The following extracts from the instruction booklet deals with the arrangements for entry into this project:

"The Provincial Government proposes to make efforts towards the re-establishment of an apprentice system in industry in Nova Scotia and assist in the creation of a properly trained working force to take its part in the economic development of the Province. Included in this plan is the Mine Apprentice Project, which has for its purpose the training of young men in the art of mining to the end that they may qualify themselves to take their place with some degree of competency in the hard rock mines of this Province and of Northern Canada."

"The young men included in this project will be selected initially from those who are unemployed and residing in the colliery towns of the Province, and the training they receive will be given in Gold Mines of this Province which are to be operated as a Government Project. The gold mining field has been selected because it is not subject to industrial competition."

"The apprentices will receive free board, free instruction and equipment and will be paid a rate beginning at 50 cents per day."

"The age limit for applicants is from 19 to 25 years. Those who pass the physical and X-ray examinations and are selected for training will be provided with free transportation to the mines to which they are assigned."

"There, the trainer will be given an intensive training designed to qualify him within a year to take a

semi-skilled position in the hard rock mines of this Province and of Northern Canada.

"It is proposed that under the project, arrangements will be made with the larger mining Companies to place the trainees in employment as soon as they complete their training."

"The Gold Mines will be operated by a skeleton crew of specially selected skilled workers, each of whom will have under his direction two or three apprentices to whom he will give the necessary information and skill in the shortest possible time under practical working conditions. Supplementary technical instruction

will be given to the trainees on a definite schedule for two or three evenings a week. The course of training is planned for a period of one year, after which the worker will be sent to some other mine in the Province or elsewhere for a regular job. "The schedule of training calls for work at prospecting, construction, surface plant, shaft sinking, drift cross-cutting, stoping, timbering, raising and milling etc."

**Program of Training.** "For purpose of training, there is at the mine will be separate frightened by their talk of the maintenance work, and (2) the British themselves are repressed ground work. In the first division by career ambassadors who including prospecting, wood grain from political controversy tion, concrete foundation, to avoid public criticisms of their power plant operation, mill litical enemies while on Govern-

ment service abroad. During recent years they have become accustomed to the outright propaganda of Fascist ambassadors, but they are still somewhat astonished every time an American Ambassador goes political. Persons in the city admit that Mr. Bingham may be right when he indicates that there is an organized bear movement on Wall Street, but they feel that this is primarily the result rather than the cause of the bear market. Experience has taught them that no bear movement can be successful unless fundamentally bearish factors are present. This, they consider, holds good on Wall Street just as it does in London, Amsterdam or any other trading centre."

## GERMANY

(Continued from Page One)  
and Togoland, British and French mandate.

Other former German colonies, which with those in Africa have an area almost six times that of the present Reich; are: the Caroline and Marshall Islands in the Pacific, under Japanese mandate; Kiaochow, China, returned to China in 1922; the Marshall Islands in the Pacific, Japanese mandate; Nauru Island in the Pacific, British mandate; New Guinea in the Pacific, Australian mandate; and German Samoa in the Pacific, New Zealand mandate.

The German press yesterday hailed the support of Premier Mussolini of Nazi claims to colonies as marking a gain in the Reich's drive for return of the possessions she lost at the end of the Great War.

Simultaneously the Deutsche Diplomatisch Politische Korrespondenz, semi-official mouthpiece of the Foreign Office, and newspapers generally took favorable notice of what they described as the changing attitude of the British press toward "respect" for German colonial arguments.

## NATIONAL CHEESE

(Continued from Page One)  
North America use little cheese in their menus. As matter of fact, Canada and the United States eat less than any of the great nations, the United States with its consumption of 4 3/4 pounds of cheese per head of population being just a pound ahead of the 3 3/4 pound-quota eaten by Canadians.

## THE STORY OF A BRICK

How Bricks Are Made — An Address Delivered By Ald. Mundle Before the Cathedral Men's Club

The making of bricks seems to have been one of the earliest arts that the ancient people of the East mastered. The Israelites were not the first people to make bricks. These had been made in Egypt and Assyria and Babylon long before the Jewish slaves were compelled to make bricks in Egypt. From a very early age the ancients used to make bricks of clay and chopped straw, which they placed in the sun to dry. Those, of course, were not the best bricks. A single winter's frost in this country would make them fall to pieces. But in those hot, dry lands there are bricks of this sort still in perfect condition, thousands of years after they were made.

But these people knew in very early times how to make better bricks, bricks which had been made hard and lasting by being burnt in kilns. The men who started to build the Tower of Babel used good bricks like these. Some of the bricks that the ancients used may be seen today in the British Museum in London. The Greeks and Romans probably learned from the East how to make bricks, and there are to be seen in Rome today some fine examples of the buildings of brick that they put up when Rome ruled the world. Naturally, when the Romans mastered Britain and made their homes there, they built their houses of bricks. Many remains of their work have been discovered in England, deep down in the soil, or under mounds of rubbish, which, in the course of a thousand years, has gradually covered them. So useful an art as brick-making might have been expected to survive the departure of the Romans; but it did not. The Danes, and Norsemen, and Saxons were a rough, uneducated people, and they live there pretty much in the wild way that they had lived in their own lands.

Then came the time to check up on Mr. Evans' statement.

Then came the time to check up on Mr. Evans' statement. In connection with the disturbance this morning, the R.C.M.P. have taken the names of those who were active in the throwing the stones and injuring the cars. It is understood that the most of these men are men who have come from outside places to work in the mine.

An amusing incident in connection with the disturbance in Minto is reported. It appears that about twenty men attacked a lone miner who had continued to work and who was proceeding from his home to the mine. The aged mother of the miner who had been attacked, came out of the house and chased the whole twenty men from the field out into the road.

the Woodstock Road, everything that goes into the manufacture of Ryan's brick is available on their property, which occupies some twenty acres. The clay used in the process is said to have been the sediment left by a river which thousands of years ago coursed through this property. Some few years ago a fish was taken out of the clay bank in the petrified state and was given to the University of New Brunswick. Also trees presumably spruce, have been taken out of the bank, deep down in the clay, in the petrified state. It would seem that these trees probably had blown down from the river bank across the stream, and as the years rolled on settled in the sediment left by the river which coursed down through this property. An inspection of the clay used evinces each year's sediment, and upon closer examination it is found that the clay is dull slate or green color, is quite plastic and much like rubber in appearance.

The clay is taken and conveyed by trolley into the plant, where it is crushed by machine to eliminate any hard substance, such as rock. This clay is so rich that shore sand, also to be found on the property, has to be mixed with it. Another feature of the undertaking is that the pure spring water, so necessary in the making of good brick, is available right on the property. The next step after the clay is crushed is the dumping of the substance into moulding machines, whence this substance is then cast into moulds. The brick after being cast into moulds are then dumped on pallets which, in turn are placed on cables and transported to the drying-room. This is fitted up with about ten miles of steam pipe for drying brick. After nine hours in the drying room the brick can be used for building. Still in the raw state to check up on Mr. Evans' statement.

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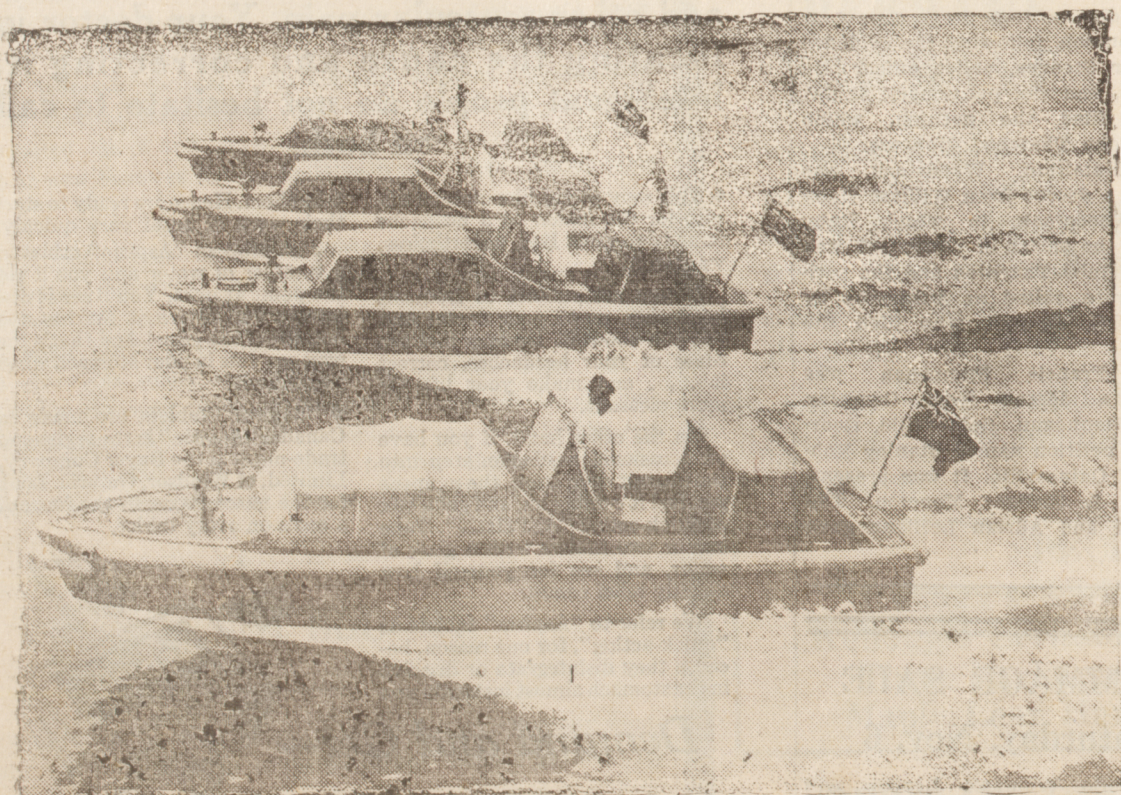
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## WHAT DO THE "DOODLE BOATS" DO?



Another example of quaint British nomenclature is brought forward in the curious name given these speedy little boats designed for service at seaplane bases of Imperial Airways. They are called "Doodle boats" and they will be used to police aircraft alighting areas and also to tow flying-boats to and from their moorings. They are shown during a recent test run on Southampton Water.

Chester  
The 475