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ASSIST YOUNG IN LIFE WORK

Inspector H. C. Fraser Delivers
Interesting Address Before
Rotary Club

School Inspector H. C. Fraser, addressing the Rotary Club on the subject of "Vocational Guidance" yesterday afternoon made a strong plea for the co-operation of members of Rotary Club and business and professional men generally in assisting the boys and girls of the community on leaving school to start out in the world in their right vocations. A scheme of vocational guidance put into operation along these lines in the United States had been productive of excellent results, Mr. Fraser stated that the world was full of men and women who were in their wrong vocations this state of affairs having been brought about by their sticking to the first job they entered for various reasons—some because of the wages offered in a particular business or calling and others because they had relatives or friends in the work. Business and professional men could greatly assist young people in choosing their future work in the world by telling them truthfully of the advantages and disadvantages of their particular callings.

In the course of his address Mr. Fraser said he believed a man was born into this world for a very definite purpose and had some particular occupation awaiting him in which he could express himself better than in any other. If a person found that he was in a vocation not suitable he should exercise all haste and make his exit with the object of taking up a calling suitable to his taste and desires. Recently when coming down from the interior the speaker had chatted with two boys on the train who were on their way to Vancouver to look for jobs. These two boys had been worried along by their teachers until they had got up to grades five and six and, finding that they did not take to the education very well, they had been advised to leave school. He had asked them what they were going to do and they had said they were just going to look for a job. This experience had suggested to the speaker the necessity of studying the question of vocational guidance.

"In our own province," Mr. Fraser said, "We have a system of compulsory education and compulsory school attendance from the ages of seven to fifteen. This is left in the hands of the school trustees and the superintendent of education to enforce." Continuing, the speaker said that nearly every province in the Dominion had a compulsory school age. In a survey of all the reports from the various provinces it had been found that only thirty per cent of the boys and girls actually covered the full grade age and seventy per cent left school before they had completed the eighth grade work. The question was—what was becoming of these children?

TIMBER SALE X 5347

Sealed Tenders will be received by the District Forester, not later than noon on the 10th day of January, 1924, for the purchase of Licence X 5347, near Lot 2194, north shore of Kootenay Lake, C.R. 4, to cut 60,000 ft. B.M. of Spruce, Cedar, and Hemlock sawlogs.

Two (2) years will be allowed for removal of timber.

Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C., or District Forester, Prince Rupert, B.C.

TIMBER SALE X 5852.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Minister of Lands, at Victoria, not later than noon on the 17th day of January, 1924, for the purchase of Licence X 5852, to cut 585,000 ft. of Cedar, Spruce, Hemlock, Fir and Balsam, on an area situated on the south shore of Okefenokee Lake, Range 2, Coast Land District.

Two (2) years will be allowed for removal of timber.

Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C., or District Forester, Prince Rupert, B.C.

TIMBER SALE X 5466.

There will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at noon on the 10th day of January, 1924, in the office of the District Forester, Prince Rupert, the Licence X 5466, to cut 200,000 ft. B.M. of Hemlock, Spruce and Cedar, and 80,000 ft. of Cedar Poles, on an area situated between Hanall and Usk, on opposite side of Skeena River, Range 5, Coast District.

Two (2) years will be allowed for removal of timber.

Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C., or District Forester, Prince Rupert, B.C.

BOY'S BAD COLD TURNED TO BRONCHITIS

The frequency with which bronchitis develops into pneumonia is appreciated by very few mothers. The danger of pneumonia is, probably, well understood too, but how many mothers take into consideration that a neglected attack of bronchitis frequently leads to this dangerous disease.

We would advise all mothers to give their children Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup the first moment they show any symptoms of a cold or cough, as by doing this they may save them from an attack of bronchitis or pneumonia.

Mrs. Lawrence Quick, Sandwich, Ont., writes:—"My little boy, six years old, had a bad cold which turned to bronchitis. I tried everything I thought would be best for it, but did not see him getting any better. I was told to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and after giving him two bottles he got wonderful relief. I cannot praise it enough."

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ing of that seventy per cent?
Ontario's System

In order to answer the question and in order for boys and girls to have a basis of knowledge for intelligent selection in the choice of labor the department of labor in Ontario had issued a series of bulletins dealing with the opportunities in the industries of Ontario. The authorities had discovered that a very great number of girls and boys were in "blind alley" occupations in which there were no chances of promotion. They discovered also that the ever-increasing specialization in work was multiplying the number of chances for work. The authorities had urged a central bureau of information which could advise the people as to the nature and opportunities of various occupations. It had been found, upon enquiring into the reasons for the choice of different occupations that twenty-six per cent were there because they liked the wages, twenty-three per cent were there because they had an inclination for that particular line of work, ten per cent because they had relatives in the work, ten per cent because the work was near home, seven per cent because there were chances for promotion, three per cent because they had friends in the occupation and two per cent because they liked the hours and other small percentages covered various reasons. The speaker said that many boys entered certain occupations upon leaving school not because they believed it was the work they should follow but simply for the sake of convenience and it became hard for a boy to leave that occupation and go back to take probationers' wages which might lead to promotion. No one liked to try and live on less money.

On Leaving School

Just as soon as a child is out of school he was then compelled to embark upon the industrial world. It was then that he needed assistance to look for and choose an occupation. However, it was generally a case of looking for a job. At the age of 14 or 15 a boy or girl was through with school and utterly unprepared for anything.

"There are," said the speaker, "certain children who have a definite idea from the beginning. Some friend of the family uses his influence on behalf of the boy or girl." Continuing, Mr. Fraser said it was usually the case of a boy or girl simply looking for a job and the first job that presented itself with good wages was the best job. "The world is full of men and women who are in positions for which they are not suited," said the speaker. Society had been slow in recognizing that it should co-operate with its future workers in a choice of occupations. Vocational guidance was the distribution of young people over the occupations in life in such a way that each one would enter into the work provided with real interest and joy. It had been called "Vocational Advisement" because boys and girls and their parents eventually decided the matter. "We ought to place in front of our boys and girls every detail possible with regard to the various occupations and place it in a truthful manner so that they and their parents can decide," said Mr. Fraser.

Great Britain Urges

In the year 1910 Great Britain, in her Educational Act, advised all educational authorities to urge upon parents the necessity of keeping their children at school as long as possible, and in Birmingham, England, there was a committee working with a sub-committee which endeavored to advise boys and girls up to the

age of seventeen as to their choice of occupation. In the United States in 1918 the junior secretary of the employment bureau appointed certain officers to look after the young up to the age of 21. In 1919 the Federal government appointed a junior employment specialist to work in conjunction with the provincial departments of labor to make a study of the young person from personal and physical standpoints and as far as possible to direct these would-be workers to situations and to direct the unfit ones back to school. It was also considered necessary to follow up those young people who had been placed in employment so that they would be well fitted for promotion when the chance offered. Action along these lines had been taken by Winnipeg and Calgary. In every country in Europe and even in the Orient these questions of vocational guidance were being taught.

"Who is going to look after this world?" said the speaker. In England the teachers had with no uncertain voice let it be known that the matter of vocational guidance was outside their province altogether as they had enough to do. The teachers in Canada would probably say the same.

United States' Action

In the United States they were always willing to make a stab at anything new, continued Mr. Fraser, and a number of towns had taken up the question. They had decided that while it was not a very perfect system it was at least practical.

In conclusion, Mr. Fraser suggested that the Rotary members step in supplemented by the various business, professional and tradesmen. This could be done by employers of labor going to the schools personally and speaking to the pupils, giving them the truth of the advantages and disadvantages of the various

MILLIONS and Movies

THROUGH the medium of slender strips of celluloid an actor appears simultaneously on thousands of screens in as many different towns. On the same evening, he entertains great armies of film fans who eagerly pay their money to see his performance.

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occupations. Mr. Fraser wondered if something like this could not be done in Prince Rupert. He had seen promising girls get no further in life than the candy counter or the cash desk and, while realizing these were very necessary duties, he thought perhaps such girls were fitted for something better. Smart, healthy boys he had seen take up duties as messengers and errand boys. These, too, were probably fitted for better things. The speaker wondered if there could not be some co-operation between Rotary and the teachers in Prince Rupert so that the boys and girls might be aided in their choice of occupation upon leaving school.

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