

relations; respect for the rights of others; and the necessity for mutual assistance. Teachers of elementary grades are selected for personality traits conducive to happy relations within the school-room, and special courses in health education and project teaching are included.

Medical inspection, supplemental diets and toxoid services are available for children of elementary grades in all urban centres and in a substantial proportion of rural districts. Provincial authorities encourage the formation of junior societies and clubs sponsored by national philanthropic and social agencies. Music and drama festivals, as well as sports competitions, have now become a feature of inter-school and community relationships.

In most provinces, examinations set by departmental authorities have been replaced largely by a system of advancement on recommendation by the teacher. It is now possible for a child to advance to university matriculation without submitting to formal departmental examination. This system of advancement is calculated to permit more flexibility in choice of subject-matter for lessons and to increase the adaptability of the students.

**Secondary Education.**—At this stage of educational development when civic consciousness receives its first formal expression, the grades of instruction have been remodelled to include a transitional degree of 'social studies' by which adolescent youth passes to more formal and detailed study of history, governmental function and elementary science. Discussion groups have been organized to train youth in democratic methods of procedure. First-hand knowledge of the mechanics of representative government is obtained through student councils and student self-government; 'junior' public welfare, political and social organizations provide opportunity for participation in community and public affairs.

The number of pupils continuing their education beyond elementary schooling to develop individual talents and aptitudes has increased rapidly. Physical training and health education—including home economics, nutrition studies, a general course of safety ethics and first aid—receive a higher percentage of time allotment.

Rural high schools and continuation schools have developed a technique of instruction that, it is hoped, will restore the balance between rural and urban educational and occupational opportunities. The courses are based on practical education in agriculture, farm mechanics, household economics and marketing problems. For this reason the secondary school has become a larger factor in rural social and civic life. The school and its equipment are made available for community activities; music, drama, household science and moving-picture programs related to current affairs have become regular features of this work. These activities have promoted more interest in and discussion of public affairs, and in the relationship of legislative action to the social and economic life of the community. Recent experiments in farm forums conducted by means of radio and listening groups have proved a success. The influence of rural high schools on the agricultural population has had an effect in this direction.

**Higher Education.**—The National Conference of Canadian Universities was established in 1911 for discussion and study of problems relating to higher education in Canada. Its membership now consists of representatives from about 30 Canadian institutions of higher learning and from the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.