

Changes in national economy, the urgencies of the unemployment situation and the outbreak of war have made necessary certain adjustments to the original scheme of Dominion collaboration. On the recommendations of the Royal Commission on employment, the Dominion-Provincial Youth-Training Project was inaugurated in 1937. Each province entered into an agreement with the Dominion Government on an equal-cost basis, to train unemployed and necessitous youth in certain occupational trades and vocations. Regional projects for practical experience were established and arrangements made with local industrial organizations for apprenticeship training. The success of this system has made possible an expansion to include industrial training for war exigencies. These recent developments are described in detail under the heading "Youth-Training and the Wartime Industrial Training Program, 1940-41", at pp. 673-679 of the chapter on Labour and Wages.

Vocational Guidance.—No feature of modern educational development has more direct influence on preparation for democratic citizenship than the work performed by trained youth-counsellors and -psychologists.

Scientific research into social problems and the unemployment situation undertaken during the past decade have revealed in some measure the waste of money, energy and talents caused by vocational and professional mis-fits in the occupational world. In an effort to overcome this social waste, progressive educational authorities in collaboration with public-health authorities now include psychologists and counsellors on the school staffs. Problems of behaviour and retardation are studied sympathetically and adjustments made at the earliest possible stage of educational development; exceptionally brilliant children are given opportunities for progressive advancement and children with special talents are directed to the proper courses of instruction.

One of the chief duties of the counsellor staff is to assist the older student in the selection of a vocation or profession in line with his natural aptitudes and interests. Study of current opportunities and trends in occupations, costs of training, and discussion of personal relationships and economic background forms the basis of intelligent selection of training for future citizenship.

Post-School Education.—*University Extension Work.*—Canadian universities have made a distinctive contribution to the education of adults through extra-mural courses and summer or part-time sessional attendance. Twelve of the nineteen degree-conferring institutions have regular summer courses that give credits in various subjects toward a Bachelor of Arts degree and, in one or two cases, a Master degree. In the majority of schools the students write the same examination as do the students of the winter session but there is considerable variety in the requirements of intra-mural attendance, although in no case does this exceed two years.

The summer school was established primarily to allow teachers in elementary and secondary schools to improve their academic standing; enrolment of such students has increased steadily in the past two decades.

In addition to the degree courses, short courses are offered by most of the universities in subjects of special interest to the area served by the university. As an example, St. Francis Xavier University in Nova Scotia has re-established large groups of the local population, dependent for support upon one primary industry, where that industry has suffered reverses. Adult study groups and projects in