

co-operative activity have been undertaken and carried through with much success. Adaptations of this system have spread to other provinces of Canada and sections of the United States with economic and social conditions similar to those in which it originated.

Western universities, in consideration of the geographic isolation of sections of the country and the diverse racial origin of the population, have undertaken the task of blending the cultural contributions of the West into a versatile, balanced whole. By means of radio, correspondence courses and itinerant instructors, programs in art, music, literature, handicrafts, health education and citizenship are sent to remote districts through the university extension departments.

Short summer sessions from a week to ten days duration provide a holiday as well as an education for men and women who, for long periods of the year, are shut off from personal contact with social and cultural influences or for those whose occupations provide little leisure for study.

Repercussions of recent events upon the agricultural industry of Canada have given impetus to organization among the primary food producers. This movement is closely associated with the extension activities of Canadian agricultural colleges and includes a program of practical instruction, radio forums, seasonal lectures and conferences sponsored by the provincial departments of agriculture and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

*The Workers' Educational Association.*—Organized labour within the Province of Ontario in 1918 adopted a plan modelled upon that existing in the United Kingdom for the education of vocational workers in non-vocational subjects.

The University of Toronto undertook to establish evening classes, week-end conferences and seasonal schools conducted by university teachers or instructors with university standing. Study courses include economics, public speaking and administrative labour problems, international affairs and cultural arts. Subsequent years have seen the establishment of similar extension schools in co-operation with Dalhousie, McGill, Queen's, Western Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta Universities with prospective courses from the Universities of Saskatchewan and British Columbia. In 1919 there were 33 classes with a membership approaching 1,000; in 1937-38 there were 59 classes and a net enrolment of 2,635.

The activities of this Association are financed by grants from the Provincial Governments or universities, student fees and substantial grants from the Carnegie Corporation.

*Canadian Association for Adult Education.*—Establishment of a national organization in 1935 for the co-ordination of existing agencies engaged in the education of adults has resulted in a marked advance in public interest and enrolment in courses. By means of substantial assistance from the Carnegie Corporation, a full-time staff was secured and this Association launched upon a program of systematized progressive study courses and elimination of duplication of effort within district organization and regional agencies. Particular attention is given by the Association to the arrangement of programs of activity and study for rural and outpost sections of the population as it is considered that this field has a definite need for improved educational status.

*Unofficial Agencies.*—To prevent exploitation of the unlimited opportunities for educational propaganda made available by radio, the channels through which 'condensed' educational material is broadcast have been subjected to national regulation. Subject-matter for broadcast must conform to recognized standards and radio discussion groups must comply with the rules of debate and recognized parliamentary methods.