

it was decided that for the year 1941-42 the four provinces would co-operate to provide two programs a week, one in general music and the other a library program, originating alternately from Vancouver and Winnipeg. No complete survey has been made of the number of schools using these programs in the classroom.

In the Province of Quebec a regular series of broadcasts to French-speaking classes was carried over the French network in the season 1941-42 under the name of "Radio College". These were educational broadcasts with no direct connection with any school curriculum but were designed for supplementary use in high-school classes. This venture was started entirely through the initiative of the French regional offices of the CBC and specialists in education acted as advisers. The response to this series by Quebec schools was most encouraging although it is not yet known how many schools are equipped with radio-receiving facilities to make use of the broadcasts. Three schools that were well equipped and used the programs consistently were chosen as experimental centres for the purpose of evaluation of the series.

The Ontario Department of Education has not yet made a comparable use of radio in schools. The Ontario Education Association has, however, recently shown a keen interest in possibilities of broadcast material for schools and is considering ways in which a program series might be designed to supplement the work of the teachers.

During the past year the Canadian Council of Education for Citizenship presented on the CBC network a national series of six programs which dramatized the lives of great Canadian statesmen. These were presented in school hours as a means of portraying the outstanding personalities of the country in which school children were its "citizens-in-the-making". The CBC also presented on its national network two of the five weekly broadcasts in the School of the Air of the Americas. These programs were also available in school hours.

Technical Education.—Since the First World War there has been a tendency toward diversity of instruction at the secondary level. Enrolment in day technical schools has increased greatly and extensions to building and equipment have been made possible by Dominion-Provincial co-operation. Information concerning the use of technical schools in the youth-training and war-emergency training programs is given at pp. 694-698.

*Technical Education Act.**—The ten-year period for which grants were made available by the Technical Education Act of 1919 came to an end on Mar. 31, 1929. At that time the Province of Ontario alone had been paid the whole of its appropriation, and, by c. 8 of the Statutes of 1929, the other eight provinces were granted a further period of five years to earn the remainder of their respective shares. At the expiration of this extension several provinces still had substantial sums to their credit and the Act was again extended at the 1934 session of Parliament for another five-year term. At the end of this term the Province of Manitoba alone had an unexpended balance and once again that Province has, by c. 8 of the Statutes of 1939, been given another five years in which to earn the remainder of its original apportionment, which, at the beginning of the fiscal year 1941-42, amounted to \$185,422.

Financial Statistics.—Table 5 presents records of the finances of the boards operating provincial schools, in a comparable way, so far as this can be done with existing records.

* Revised under the direction of Bryce M. Stewart, Ph.D., Deputy Minister, Department of Labour.