

**Post-School Education.**—A fair percentage of pupils leave school with little formal education. Several avenues for further learning are open to these young people depending on the standard of education they have reached, their interests and their abilities. These include evening classes in publicly supported high schools, collegiates and colleges, the fees for which are usually little more than nominal. For those who find it more convenient to work at home, extension courses are available from provincial Departments of Education and universities; tuition for these varies but is not excessive. There are also numerous privately supported schools giving post-school courses.

Subjects offered vary widely. Some courses are intended to be of a practical nature having application to the industries in the vicinity while others are given for their cultural value, or are planned for progression in certain avocations such as dressmaking, carpentering or cabinetmaking, etc. Some of the practical courses give instruction in homemaking, rearing children, personnel management, business practice, not to mention arts connected with certain of these subjects.

Private institutions, for the most part, offer such training as is necessary to enter the skilled trades or practical arts—business courses, hairdressing, engineering, etc. A few business firms in Canada have provided courses for their employees by correspondence, school plants or organized conferences. As a contribution to the war effort, the Department of Labour of the Dominion Government provided basic materials and techniques for a number of courses such as job-instruction training, job-methods training, safety training, etc. Reports indicate that these were reasonably effective and should be continued.

To meet other needs, informal groups gather at more or less regular intervals to discuss problems of common interest. Among the more formal of these groups are the Farm Forums and Citizen's Forums. These are sponsored by the Canadian Association for Adult Education and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. In these meetings use is made of films, special broadcasts and other discussion aids. (See pp. 1044-1045.)

Attempts to popularize the conception of "The Lighted Schoolhouse" suggest that the schoolhouse should be used as many hours of the day as possible. Some writers go so far as to recommend that the school be used as a community centre. Certain districts in the United States with this in mind have planned classrooms, auditorium-gymnasium, and lunch rooms to serve the community.

**The Canadian Legion Education Services.**—The war activity of the C.L.E.S. came to an end on Mar. 31, 1946. Since that time the Department of Veterans Affairs has been occupied with veterans interests as well as with those of men of the post-war Armed Services.

Provision had been made for the establishment of an education committee of the Canadian Legion in 1938. When war broke out the Legion was prepared to attack the problem of education for the Armed Services, as they realized that the War would call for more individual responsibility and higher educational standards than ever before, and that the process of post-war rehabilitation would be facilitated if some study could be undertaken by the young men and women during their leisure time.

The size of the undertaking, begun by the Legion and later aided by the Dominion Government, may be observed from the following figures. Prisoners of war received almost 100,000 text-booklets, just under 10,000 extramural university