

Certain non-government educational bodies, begun on provincial or lower level, have now become national in scope. These include: the Canadian Education Association, the Canadian School Trustees' Association, the Canadian Teachers' Federation, the Canadian Federation of Home and School, and the Canadian Association for Adult Education.

In addition, there are a number of organizations primarily directed to other ends that devote considerable effort to education: for example, the Junior Red Cross, the Boy Scouts, the Girl Guides, the cadet leagues, etc. The National Film Board and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, while not primarily interested in formal education, have been, with the collaboration of school authorities, extending their services to the schools of all provinces (see pp. 304-307).

Again, proximity to the United States and close relationship with other members of the British Commonwealth, particularly with Great Britain, have enabled Canada's education departments to benefit greatly from innovations and experiments conducted outside Canada.

The educational press is still essentially provincial in scope, although a quarterly publication, *Canadian Education*, designed for national circulation, was established by the Canadian Education Association in 1945.

In past years, there has been a tendency for Canadian teachers to restrict their experience to the provincial area where they have received their training, particularly in those provinces where average salaries are comparatively high. Superannuation funds require continuity in service and proposals to enter other provinces have not been encouraged, irrespective of the qualifications of the teacher. During the war years, however, the acute shortage of teachers tended to modify this practice. Another influence counteracting this 'provincialism', is an arrangement for the exchange of teachers carried out under an interprovincial committee of the Canadian Education Association. In 1946, 50 Canadian teachers were on exchange with provinces other than their own, 17 of whom were in Ontario. There were also 20 visiting teachers from Great Britain in that Province. To facilitate such exchanges, private interests have donated 50 bursaries of \$50 each to help defray the travelling expenses of teachers taking exchange positions in other provinces or in Newfoundland. Unfortunately, the effect of this exchange, apart from being beneficial to the teachers concerned, is not felt outside the larger urban areas. The Canadian Education Association, working in co-operation with the League of Empire, hopes to arrange from 20 to 30 exchanges between Canada and the United Kingdom for the 1947-48 school year.

Advantages having an equally broadening effect as those that accrue to pupils from the exchange of teachers come from increased use of visual aids in social studies and select radio programs that are designed to build more accurate concepts of, and healthier attitudes towards other people. Correspondence with 'pen pals' in other countries is becoming more popular and helps to break down racial prejudice and insularity.

**Teacher Supply.**—Shortage of teachers is still prevalent in most provinces. The fact that comparatively few pupils are without all educational facilities and few schools remain closed for lack of teachers, is due to the transportation of pupils to neighbouring schools and use of correspondence courses. Teacher supply has been a serious problem for some time and will continue as such for the next few years at least.