

solidated area makes its establishment desirable, will provide services and facilities for Grades VII to XII. Plans include a minimum of four academic classrooms, mechanic and domestic-science facilities, school garden and demonstration plot, adequate playground space and, where necessary, hostels for boarding of pupils. Tenders for two such schools have been called for, and five or six additional ones were projected during 1948.

A Committee on Planning, Construction, and Equipment of Schools in Ontario presented an Interim Report in 1945. In 1947 a demonstration school, the V. K. Greer Memorial School, was completed at a cost of \$78,000, to exemplify the findings of this Committee. Details of its construction are suggestive, since it illustrates a rural central school adapted to more efficient teaching and greater flexibility of classroom procedure. Economical in design, the four-classroom, one-storey building is constructed without a basement. Pastel shades are used on walls and ceilings which are of acoustical material to reduce the carrying of noise. Floors are of asphalt tile laid in mastic on a concrete slab. Woodwork has been given two coats of white shellac and two coats of wax to prevent dirt from adhering. Blackboards are of green glass composition, on which contrasting chalk is used. There are special lights over the blackboard as well as indirect lighting. Drapes have replaced window shades. The rooms are equipped with form-fitting, adjustable desks or individual study desks and chairs of correct sizes. There are well-equipped rooms for home economics and industrial arts and crafts, and a large playroom-auditorium. The construction of this model school has influenced considerably plans for other schools now built, or in the process of building. The total cost of elementary schools completed in 1947 in Ontario was about \$10,500,000.

A modern Composite High School is being erected at Ottawa at a cost of \$1,650,000 with projected accommodation for 950 pupils. In Winnipeg, Man., a by-law was endorsed by the electors in October, 1947, to build a Technical-Vocational High School at a cost of \$1,500,000. The school will be organized to cover certain "families of occupations" such as electrical crafts, metal crafts, household and personal service occupations, etc. In Saskatchewan there is a greater emphasis upon vocational education, use of the library, adult education, and the use of the school as a community centre. Fourteen centres in the Province have converted their present high schools into Composite Schools which include the above features. In Alberta the Red Deer Composite High School was established in 1947-48. This has an enrolment of 473 pupils, a staff of 23 teachers, operates dormitories for boys and girls accommodating 270 students, and offers both academic and vocational subjects. The trend in British Columbia is toward Composite High Schools with special technical and commercial departments, rather than toward separate specialized institutions. However, a Vocational School is now being built at Vancouver at an estimated cost of \$1,800,000.

Teacher Supply.—In spite of a general increase in salaries the shortage of fully qualified teachers has grown more acute. The most serious problem is in one-room rural schools where there was, in 1947-48, a total shortage of 6,575 fully qualified teachers. Of these schools 318 were closed because no teachers at all could be secured, and 6,257 were in the hands of teachers who were not fully qualified. On the other hand there was an increase in enrolment in teacher-training institutions across Canada from 6,866 in 1946-47 to 7,833.

The improved relationship of salaries to the teacher supply situation is most marked in the Maritime Provinces. Taken as a unit, they show not only the greatest relative improvement in statutory minimum salaries, but in teacher supply and in