

The laboratory method of individual instruction in foreign languages, using electronic equipment, is used in a number of universities and in several of the larger secondary school systems. Its extension on a wider scale is limited in part by the relatively high initial cost of the equipment. The advent of programmed instruction, using programmed texts or "teaching machines", is one of the most recent innovations in teaching techniques. Programmed instruction lends itself to individual progress according to the pupil's ability and many informed observers believe that this method of instruction will relieve the teacher of some of the mechanical aspects of teaching and free him for much more constructive work.

Education Costs to Students.—In all provinces educational systems are based on the legal doctrine that schooling shall be free and compulsory during the child's formative years. With minor provincial differences, all children must attend school between the ages of six or seven and fifteen or sixteen. With few exceptions, no fees are charged for attendance at a public elementary or secondary school in the locality where the child resides. The cost of education at these levels is met mainly through taxation levied by the municipalities on property holders, and through provincial grants.

At the university level, however, students are charged an annual fee varying from \$200 to \$700 depending upon the institution and the faculty. The cost of text books and students' supplies must be added to tuition fees, so that total education costs, quite apart from living costs, impose a considerable financial burden on many students. Scholarships, fellowships and bursaries help to offset these costs for many students and the number of these is being increased annually.

A survey was made of university and college students enrolled in selected faculties for the academic year 1961-62, to analyse expenditures and sources of income. For single male undergraduates living at home, total expenditure during the college year ranged from \$1,060 to \$1,652, depending on the faculty; those who were not living at home spent between \$1,406 and \$2,231. Expenditures for single female undergraduates were slightly lower than those for males, and married undergraduates had expenditures ranging from \$2,758 for those in Education to \$3,929 for those in Dentistry. Male unmarried students at the graduate level had average expenditures of \$1,598 for those living at home and \$2,035 for those away from home, with the corresponding figures for females again slightly lower. Married male graduate students spent on the average \$3,968 during the college year.

National Organizations in Canadian Education.—A number of national organizations are active in the field of education.

The Canadian Education Association (CEA) is an organization through which the provincial Departments of Education can make known official education policy. It was founded in 1892 as the Dominion Educational Association, later became the Canadian Education Association, the Canada and Newfoundland Education Association, and in 1946 again became the Canadian Education Association. The present constitution provides for a majority representation of the executive from the provincial Departments, with membership open to many other educators. The CEA employs several full-time officials, including an Executive Secretary and a Research Officer. It issues a Newsletter monthly throughout the school year and publishes *Canadian Education and Research Digest*. Annual conventions are held in different cities each year.

The Canadian Teachers' Federation (CTF) was founded in 1919 as a federation of the provincial teachers' associations. It has a full-time staff and engages in many activities related not only to the welfare of teachers but to the betterment of education in general at the elementary and secondary levels. It undertakes research projects related to teaching methods and the learning process, and encourages and co-ordinates research projects initiated by the provincial associations. It publishes regular bulletins and separate articles dealing with various aspects of education.