

This is shown by the extensive legislation for compulsory education.

The history of the development of various administrative units and their respective duties is another section in the science of education. We realize that there is a true balance of power which should exist between the duties of district, county, province and Dominion. This balance of power is not yet clearly realized, but we search that we may find.

Another field of investigation in educational science is "what knowledge is most worth." The conventional school during the early decades of our national life prepared for College. We realize that one type of school does not meet the demand of equality of educational opportunity. We must fit the youth for business, trade, and industry, as well as for the learned professions. Above all we must find what the contents of the curriculum which best fits an individual to be a citizen and a patriot.

TEACHERS'

ORGANIZATION.

Strength in Union is quite as true of the influence of educators as of political institutions. Teachers should organize. Teachers in the past have had little or no influence in dictating the educational policy of the State. Each individual teacher has been but a "voice crying." Too long has education been administered by "the butcher, the baker and candle-stick maker," whose first interest often is to decrease the school budget. Teachers should organize that they may speak with the authority of a concerted group to the forces in Society which control education.

Teachers need more wages. To do their most efficient work teachers must have good food, warm clothes, a pleasant home and recreation. "All work and no play" has the same effect in the teacher that it had on "Jack." It is an obvious fact that Society is imposing upon the majority of its teachers at present. Teachers should organize in order that they may demand a decent living wage for every teacher in the Dominion.

There are dangers lurking in organization. We must not fall victim to the fallacies to which some other organizations have succumbed. There is an old adage "Two wrongs never made a right," which we will do well to remember. When teachers consider using a "strike" to gain their ends they must remember that the strike of teachers in any community would weaken the moral fibre of that community, as perhaps no other strike would. Public opinion has taken a decided stand, and rightly, against the Boston police strike and the coal-miners' strike in winter. Can teachers' organizations expect to hold any prestige with Society if they so desecrate the strength which union gives?

RESOLUTIONS OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The National Conference on Character Education in Relation to Canadian

Citizenship held in Winnipeg during October of the past year was attended by fifteen hundred and four accredited delegates. Popular interest was shown by the fact that some meetings were attended by audiences of five thousand people. The resolutions of this conference are significant of the times and of interest to all. The following are some of the resolutions:

CHARACTER EDUCATION.

That this Conference puts itself on record as recognizing the necessity for the deepening and strengthening of the moral and spiritual factors in our National Education, alike in the School, the Church and the Home, and instructs the newly appointed National Council to make a consideration of the problem here involved a first charge upon its deliberations.

Believing that the moral education of the youth of our country must depend on the development of sound physical bodies, the Conference desires to express its conviction that every possible means should be taken for safeguarding and promoting the health of the children in all parts of the country. To this end we believe that a complete system of medical and dental inspection under competent doctors and nurses should be organized in every province for both rural and urban schools; also that provision should be made for the adequate and specific training of all teachers in the principles of hygiene, particularly applied to the conditions of school life.

That inasmuch as the prevailing emphasis on competitive methods in industry and commerce has tended to a weakening of the sense of solidarity among the citizens of Canada, and the perversion of motive resulting from undue regard to the rewards of work as compared with interest in the service rendered, this Conference recommends that all our schools promote by every reasonable means the spirit and practice of co-operative effort both in team-games and in class work.

That this Conference expresses its conviction that provision should be made for free and compulsory education up to the age of 16 years and part-time education for all the youth of Canada up to the age of eighteen.

Whereas on account of the waste of the recent war and the demands of the present task of reconstruction the conservation of the youth of our country is of such vital importance; Resolved that this National Conference on Character Education expresses its conviction that provision for state aid should be made for parents who would otherwise be forced through economic neces-