"I was in arts and science, but now I've switched to technology," he said. "I am specializing in microbiology now and looking for a university course to follow it up. After that, I want to teach in a setup just like this one."

The youngster was working on a project of his own devising. He was handling research tools with enthusiasm and considerable skill. Beside him was a boy preparing and studying slides. At the front of the room the teacher was demonstrating a heating-for-testing technique.

SHOPWORK PURSUED

The microbiology room was designed by the instructor. It was added to the science and technology program at the suggestion of the school's advisers on technical subjects. The lab is complete, with three incubator rooms: one for 37 degrees centrigrade, one for 25 degrees centigrade, and one for 2 degrees centigrade.

Martingrove Collegiate Institute also offers a course in industrial physics complete with functioning laboratory-testing equipment. This special course includes study of fluid power, mechanics of materials, instrumentation, as well as elec-

tricity and electronics.

Students perform electric and electronic shop work in the electronics laboratory after learning related theory in the industrial physics room. Each student works at his own pace, sometimes in twos or threes, on individual problems and

Classroom equipment includes a power supply of fluid connected by snap-on hoses to certain instruments; the teacher controls the supply. Students are given problems whose solution requires connecting the right hoses to the right instruments. Thus they can see and experience for themselves the combining of theory

Industrial physics also is offered in a four-year or five-year program. The fiveyear students are headed for university and already preparing for the engineering profession. The boys in the four-year program become skilled workers with sufficient academic background for further education at a community or technical college

Ninth and 10th graders enrolled in science and technology at Martingrove C. I. have a completely prescribed program of studies. Each student spends $2\frac{\pi}{2}$ months in each of the shops. This ensures, Mr. Day explained, a better choice of career.

SHOULDER RUBBING

Each student is able to find out for himself where his talents and interests lie. He gets a fuller appreciation of the type of discipline involved in each of the subject areas. Martingrove offers auto mechanics, architectural and mechanical drafting, electricity, electronics, machine technology, industrial physics, and microbiology.

The boy or girl who might want to study industrial chemistry would apply to Thistletown Collegiate Institute or Brunhamthorpe Collegiate Institute, two other schools in the Borough of Etobicoke. Girls interested in becoming dental

assistants would need to apply to Etobicoke C. I.

Mr. Day is equally interested in all his students. As he sees it, the boy or girl completing Martingrove C. I. at the end of the 12th grade is no different from the

one continuing through Grade 13 and then entering university.

Martingrove's motto is: "Lumen in vobis est"—"The light comes from within."

Mr. Day elaborated on this theme by adding. "The boys and girls all have the spark of intelligence in them. It's our task to bring it out and put it to the best use for them."

Asked to explain in a word why he was so in favor of the composite-school idea, Mr. Day thought for a moment and then said, "Rubbing shoulders, that's what's important.'

[From the Christian Science Monitor, July 18, 1967]

EDUCATION FOR TOMORROW'S JOBS

FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.—When should vocational education begin? A few educators argue that all skill training, all occupational education, should come after a student has completed 12 years of high school.

Many insist that students should be tested between the ages of 11 and 14; all those not rated academically superior should be given three or four years of vocational training toward immediate employment in manual labor.