

Catholic Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, with a French Secretary. General elementary and continuation or "complementary" training is given by means of a curriculum, extending over a preparatory course of six "years" of an elementary course and two "years" of a complementary course. Some of these "years" require more than a year to complete, the work of the "eighth year" corresponding in a general way to the work of Grade X, as that work is usually defined.

Recent Developments in Education.—In recent years there has been a tendency to lengthen the period of compulsory attendance and to enforce the law. This tendency has been most marked in Ontario, where in 1919 an Act was passed providing:—(1) that children 8 to 14 must attend full time and that children from 5 to 8, once enrolled, must attend full time to the end of the school term for which they are enrolled; (2) that adolescents from 14 to 16 who have not attained university matriculation standing must attend full time; those exempted owing to circumstances requiring them to go to work must attend part-time classes during the working day for 400 hours a year in municipalities providing part-time courses, which all municipalities of 5,000 population and upwards must do from September, 1922, smaller municipalities having an option in the matter. Further, those who had not attended full time up to 16 were required, after September, 1923, to attend 320 hours a year of part-time courses up to age 18. In other words, an Ontario adolescent has the alternative of full-time attendance to 16 or full-time attendance to 14 plus part-time attendance to 18. The operation of this Act has greatly increased the attendance in Ontario secondary schools.

Further, as a result of the retention of children in school to a more advanced age, increasing attention has naturally been devoted to technical education of various kinds, especially as required by those students who are not adapted to higher intellectual work. The number taking technical training of some kind or other is rapidly increasing. Details are given in Section 2 of this chapter, dealing with "Vocational and Technical Education".

Statistics of General Education.—The statistical tables on education in Canada commence with a statistical summary (Table 1), which shows that, in the academic year ended in 1928, there were 2,342,335 pupils in attendance at educational institutions in Canada, or 24.3 p.c. of the estimated 1928 population. Of the above, 2,054,298 were enrolled in ordinary day schools under provincial control, the average daily attendance numbering about 1,614,915. Those attending vocational schools—agricultural, commercial, industrial and other technical schools—numbered 113,873. There were 14,683 students in private business colleges, and 72,622 in other private schools under college grade. University students in regular courses numbered 28,675 and college students in regular courses 8,284. Students in classical colleges numbered 10,547.

There were, in 1928, 67,861 teachers in schools under public control, 13,172 males and 54,689 females. The total expenditure on schools under public control was \$128,890,836, of which Governments contributed \$18,178,619; the difference was made up by local taxation.

The rest of this chapter of the Year Book is divided into six sections dealing respectively with: elementary and secondary education; vocational and technical education; higher education; scientific and industrial research in Canada; public libraries in Canada; and art in Canada. More detailed statistics are published annually in the "Annual Survey of Education in Canada" prepared in the Education Statistics Branch of the Bureau of Statistics. Copies may be obtained from the Dominion Statistician.