

higher classes of certificate have been made more exacting. The proportion of men in the teaching profession has increased steadily since the close of the War, when it was at the abnormally low figure of 15.5 p.c., and now amounts to 21.1 p.c. for the Dominion as a whole, which compares with 19.2 p.c. for the last year before the outbreak of the War.

After observing the general raising of standards in teachers' certification it is of interest to note some of the provisions that have been made for their more advanced training. There is the establishment within the last few years of new professional training courses in several of the universities—Saskatchewan, Alberta, Montreal and, less recently but within the past decade, in the Maritime universities and British Columbia. The lengthening of courses in the normal schools has been general, culminating in the experiment of Ontario in bringing teachers back for a second term at normal school after they have attended a full school year and done some teaching.

Summer schools for teachers, with one or two exceptions, are an innovation of the last two decades, but have come to occupy an important place in the academic and pedagogical improvement of the teaching profession. Most of the provincial Departments of Education now offer courses during July and August at one or more centres, frequently in co-operation with universities, while in addition many of the universities and colleges conduct classes independently. The sessions ordinarily last from four to seven weeks, and in the summer of 1930 had an attendance of more than 9,000 of whom 7,500 or more were teachers. This represents more than one-tenth of all teachers in the Dominion.

Educational Institutions other than Provincial Schools.—Beyond the scope of the provincial Departments of Education there are the Dominion Government schools for native Indians. The work of these is reviewed in Chapter XXVIII of this volume. There are also some schools under private management in each province, not supported by public funds, and in which the Departments of Education take only a secondary interest. Except in Quebec, where they enrol 10 p.c. of all pupils (and where about half of them do receive grants), their numbers are comparatively small. In 1930 those offering a general education enrolled 32,216 pupils in eight provinces, or about 2 p.c. of the school population, while those giving training in commercial subjects only enrolled a further 26,014. Practically all of the latter group, and about 35 p.c. of the former, are of post-elementary grade.

Six of the provinces have provincial universities and the others have certain colleges belonging to the higher educational systems. But the colleges not provin-