

*Library Services.*—To supplement the work of the educational services and provide reference-library material, a modern library system has been established with headquarters at Ottawa. Approved works on technical and cultural subjects have been selected by professional librarians and authorities in Navy, Army and Air Force training for distribution to the various military districts. These libraries function under recognized library science systems and receive the co-operation and assistance of the librarians' associations.

*Other Instructional and Experimental Projects.*—Close co-operation with the Army Trades Training scheme and the Royal Canadian Air Force refresher courses is maintained. Young men with high-school standing, except for the final year, may bring their academic standing up to junior matriculation level—the minimum requirement for air-crew training—by the Legion courses in English, mathematics and physics. Extension of courses to include first-year university subjects and general courses without credit rating are now under consideration.

*Overseas Activities.*—The overseas director of education has the responsibility of co-ordinating the services for the Canadian Active Forces on duty in Great Britain. A system of procedure similar to that functioning in Canada is followed and local classes are established at the various billets.

Mathematics, diesel engineering, automotive engineering, English and book-keeping are the most popular classes. A commercial art school, a school for training military clerks and classes for practical instruction in building and metal trades have been established. Lectures from eminent writers, war-correspondents and educationists are a regular feature of the services and conversational classes in English and other languages with the added attraction of linguaphone records are popular.

Gradually the scope of the courses has been extended to include first-year university subjects, music, journalism and agriculture. In connection with the latter, weekly excursions have been arranged to Reading University where ambitious young farmers receive lectures and demonstrations in English agricultural methods.

Opportunity is presented for every member of the armed forces to attain, gratis, university matriculation standard, preparatory to training for his chosen profession or trade. This most recent attempt at post-school or adult education promises far-reaching effects on Canadian democratic society during the period of reconstruction that must follow cessation of war.

## Section 1.—Schools, Colleges and Universities

The British North America Act assigned public education in Canada, except in the case of the native Indian population, to the jurisdiction of the provincial governments. A system of public elementary and secondary education, financed mainly by local school authorities but assisted by provincial grants, has developed in each province. There are private schools in all provinces (i.e., schools that are not conducted by publicly elected or publicly appointed boards and that are not financed out of public money) but their enrolment is not large in comparison with that of the public schools. At the level of higher education, six provinces each have a provincially supported university, and the remaining three each have one or more colleges supported out of provincial funds.

Table 1 gives statistics of enrolment in four different categories of educational institutions including Dominion Indian schools. Indian schools are treated more fully in Chapter XXVII, Miscellaneous Administration, along with other information on Indian affairs.