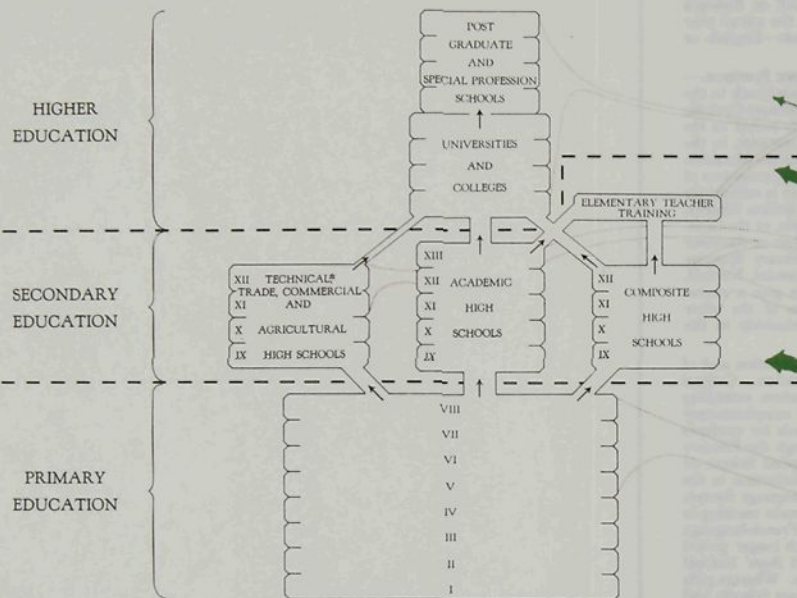


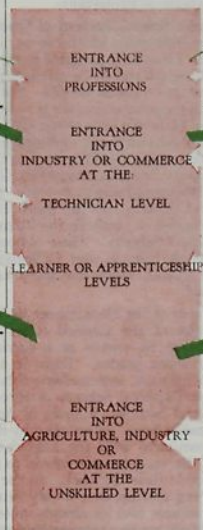
EDUCATIONAL LADDER FOR PUBLICLY CONTROLLED ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROVINCES



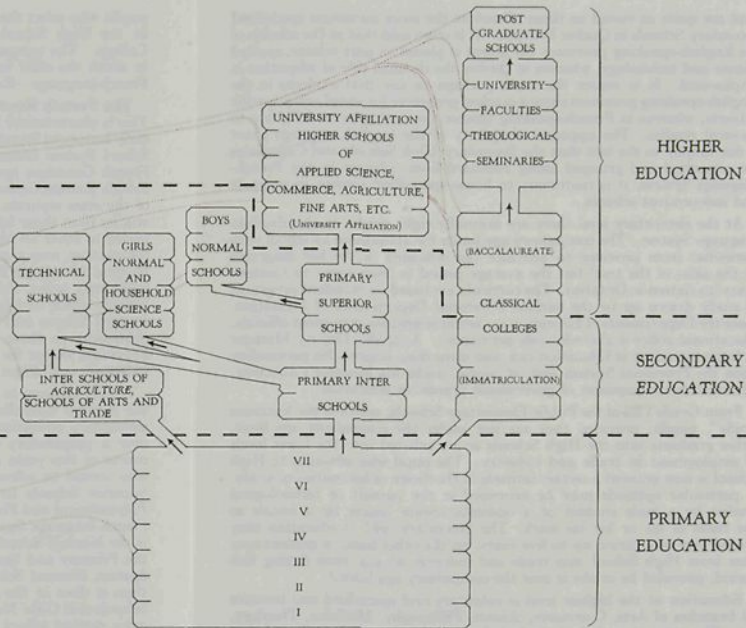
*Ontario has specially organized full-time and part-time advanced Technical and Polytechnical Institutes where pupils proceed usually from Grade XII to the higher technician level after a few years of special training.

ENTRANCE INTO OCCUPATIONS

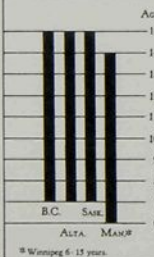
Note.—The approximate percentage flow of English and French language pupils, respectively, from the Educational Systems into or from occupations, is indicated by the thickness of the red and green arrows.



EDUCATIONAL LADDER FOR PUBLICLY CONTROLLED FRENCH LANGUAGE SYSTEM



AGES BETWEEN WHICH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IS COMPULSORY



EDUCATION in Canada is assigned by the British North America Act to the Provincial Governments and two clearly defined systems have grown up: (1) the English-language Provincial System; and (2) the French-language System of Quebec Province.

The above charts are designed to illustrate these systems and indicate the stages of progress from the lowest grades of the public elementary schools to the highest university levels. Of course, it is a practical impossibility to show in chart form the differences that exist between the separate provincial systems. The aim has been to reduce these to a general pattern. The heavy dotted lines drawn horizontally across the charts indicate the Primary, Secondary, and Higher levels of education, respectively, and the red centre panel with directional arrows shows the stages at which occupational entrance normally takes place.

A significant development in education in all provinces is the growing popularity of evening classes for adults. A wide variety

of subjects is offered, both cultural and practical, and the fees charged are merely nominal. Skilled instructors, in a wide variety of subjects, are engaged and generally speaking the classes are held at the institutions of Secondary education—Technical Schools, High Schools or Collegiates. This movement is shown in the charts by the return arrows (green) from the centre panel to the educational systems at Secondary School level.

The English-Language System.—This is common to eight of the nine provincially organized areas and also to the English-language schools of Quebec Province. Each of these has established standardized Elementary, High School and University grades and a student can move from one Province to another with some degree of assurance that his or her studies can be continued without too severe a break. A recent development in city schools has been the establishment of Kindergartens preliminary to Grade I, these serve as an admirable introduc-

tion to work in the elementary public schools. Many of the English-language provinces have organized French-language schools to meet the needs of French-speaking sections of their population. For instance, in Ontario and New Brunswick there are both English and French schools established under the same broad system.

On paper, the chart of the English-language provinces seems much less complex at the Secondary level than that depicting the educational system of French-speaking Quebec. The contrast is actually not as marked as would appear: the two main types of High Schools* in the English-language provinces, viz., (a) the Academic and (b) the Technical and Commercial¹, offer a variety of courses from which the student may select programs of study (SEE OVER—)

*The Composite High School, as the name indicates, attempts to provide varied courses of study under one roof where a student may select agriculture, arts, home economics or trade subjects, or a combination of these.

¹In certain provinces graduates from Technical High Schools are permitted to enter Normal School for training as instructors.

AGES BETWEEN WHICH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IS COMPULSORY

