

In Alberta all teacher-training is concentrated in the Faculty of Education of the University of Alberta where prospective teachers may take a two-, three- or four-year course. Secondary school teachers receive a four-year course.

Secondary school teachers are required to have an undergraduate degree in Arts and Science plus a year's professional training as in Nova Scotia and Ontario or receive professional training as part of the university course as in British Columbia and Saskatchewan.

Teachers of industrial subjects are required to have considerable trade experience before taking professional training. Special training is given teachers for kindergartens, handicapped children and such special subjects as music, home economics, arts and crafts, etc.

*Special Features.*—The value of teachers trained to give advice on the many problems involved in choosing a vocation has become more widely recognized, and increased attention is being given in most secondary schools to vocational guidance. Not only counselling, but aptitude tests and lectures dealing with various trades and professions are being made available to the students.

In the universities counsellors were first appointed at the request of the Federal Department of Veterans Affairs to advise student veterans. In some institutions this has been extended to all students.

The film, phonograph and radio are becoming standard educational equipment. Most of the departments have set up a directorate to arrange for equipment grants and to supervise the establishment of the necessary facilities in the schools. The National Film Board has a series of educational films available for all Canada's schools and some of the provincial departments and the more important public libraries have film libraries. The phonograph is being used for language-teaching as well as for music instruction. The CBC provides special educational broadcasts and relays exchange features from the BBC and the United States networks.

Special methods are adopted to bring education to the children of remote areas. All provinces have correspondence branches which provide instruction at the primary and secondary school levels. These courses are also used by secondary school students who require particular subjects not taught in the local schools. Ontario has a number of railway school cars working in conjunction with the correspondence courses. Each car has an itinerary of some 200 miles on the northern railway lines. A car is "spotted" on a siding and instruction is given the pupils of the area for about two weeks when the car moves on to another siding.

*Enrolment.*—At the secondary school level enrolments have been increasing since the school year 1944-45 except in Saskatchewan. Birth registrations of the past few years indicate that by 1953-54 the enrolment in Grades I to VIII will have increased from 1,712,662 to over 2,307,000, a total of 595,000, and there is every indication that the increase may amount to 800,000 by 1960. A decline may set in shortly after that. An increase of 800,000 is equal to over 45 p.c. of the total enrolment in the elementary schools of Canada and is 140 p.c. of the elementary enrolment of the largest province—Quebec. Grades above Grade VIII will begin to feel the effects between 1953 and 1955.

Other factors, too, are operating to increase enrolment. The introduction of Family Allowances in 1945 while showing its effects on schools most clearly in improved attendance has also kept in school to the legal age limit many pupils who were leaving from a few months to two years before they were lawfully entitled to leave.