

legacies, gifts, or by religious orders. Fees range from inexpensive institutions to those charging \$800 to \$1,000 per year. In most provinces there is some form of inspection or regulation by the provincial department of education.

Some 160 private business colleges (more than half of these being in Ontario) give training for office and secretarial positions. Enrolment in these schools has been increasing and was 15,015 for full-time students in 1947 as against 10,384 in 1944. The number of part-time students decreased from 1,801 to 1,410 in the same period. In 1947 there were, in addition to the above, 14,525 enrolled in evening classes. About 70 p.c. of the students attending these schools are girls.

Subsection 1.—The Educational System of Newfoundland at the Time of Union*

The first recorded school in Newfoundland was established at Bonavista in 1726 by the Rev. Henry Jones, who had been sent to the colony by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. It was not unfitting that the first school in Newfoundland should have been set up in the town of Bonavista where Cabot first landed. However, it was 1836 before the Government assumed definite responsibility for public education. In that year Newfoundland's first Representative Government allocated £2,100 sterling for education and in that year, too, Newfoundland's first Education Act was passed.

Between 1726 and 1836 the Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church and, later, the Methodist Church established schools in various parts of the Island and, when the first education grant was voted, part of it was divided among the denominational schools. The 1836 Act, however, was undenominational in principle but, since apparently undenominational schools were not popular, an amendment to the Act in 1843 recognized a two-way system and made provision for the division of education grants equally between Protestants and Roman Catholics. At that time the country was divided into 36 educational districts—18 Protestant and 18 Roman Catholic. There followed a period of much educational unrest during which the legislation had to be amended many times. Finally, in 1874 an Education Act was passed recognizing the denominational system which had grown logically and inevitably out of the will of the people. The 1874 Act, though amended five or six times between 1876 and 1927, remained basically in force until, in 1935, a further amendment radically changed the Act as in force at the time.

The Act, as operative in 1927, was a lineal descendant of the 1874 Act. It made provision for a uniform system of education within a denominational framework. Policies were formulated and controlled by a body known as the Bureau of Education, the actual administration of the Department being carried out under the direction of the Secretary for Education.

The 1935 amendment replaced the Bureau of Education by a Secretary responsible to the Commissioner for Home Affairs and Education, and two Assistant Secretaries whose functions were not defined. Later, a third official of assistant secretarial rank was appointed. The three Assistant Secretaries, while chosen on a denominational basis, were not official representatives of the religious bodies to which they belonged.

A body known as the Advisory Committee (consisting of six members: two Church of England, two Roman Catholic and two United Church) was appointed to maintain a channel of communication with the major denominations and the

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