

In addition to the vocational courses provided in the senior high schools, the Department of Education operates a trade school (Manitoba Technical Institute) in Winnipeg, and the Department of Agriculture has an Agriculture and Home-making School in Brandon.

Elementary school teachers are trained at the Provincial Normal School, Tuxedo, and at the Normal School of Brandon College—in a one-year course following grade 12. Secondary school teachers are prepared by the University of Manitoba and by Brandon College in a post-graduation year. Summer courses at the Manitoba Technical Institute are provided for the training of vocational instructors.

Higher education is provided by the University of Manitoba, with which are affiliated Brandon College, the Manitoba Law School, Collège de Saint-Boniface, St. John's College, St. Paul's College and United College, and by the Grand Séminaire de Saint-Boniface an affiliate of the University of Montreal. Direction of the provincial adult education program and the University of Manitoba's extension services is fused in the office of the Director of University Extension and Adult Education. Agricultural extension is under the Department of Agriculture.

**Saskatchewan.**—The Saskatchewan school curriculum is divided into two stages: elementary (kindergarten and grades 1 to 8) and high school (grades 9 to 12). The senior matriculation level is at the end of grade 12 and there is no leaving certificate awarded at the junior matriculation level (end of grade 11). Both public and separate (chiefly Roman Catholic) schools are under the control of the provincial Department of Education which also inspects all private elementary and most private secondary schools.

Three technical schools and an increasing number of composite high schools are included in the provincial system. A Canadian Vocational Training centre is located in Saskatoon. A government correspondence school serves a growing number of students, offering courses at all grade levels and in vocational subjects. Consolidation of school districts is proceeding in Saskatchewan but there are still many small rural schools in operation. Special attention was given to the problems of rural schooling by a provincial Royal Commission on Agriculture and Rural Life whose report on *Rural Education* was published in 1956.

The elementary school teachers of Saskatchewan are trained in a one-year course, following grade 12, at two Saskatchewan Teachers' Colleges (Moose Jaw and Saskatoon), or at the College of Education of the University of Saskatchewan which also trains secondary school teachers. A recent move to relate more closely the teachers' colleges and the University made it possible for graduates of the former to gain a year's credit for their training when entering the University for the four-year Bachelor of Education course.

The University of Saskatchewan (including Regina College) and its ten affiliated colleges dominate the higher educational scene, but there are also two independent Roman Catholic theological seminaries and four colleges affiliated with the University of Ottawa.

There is an active Adult Education Division in the Department of Education and a flourishing program of rural extension centred in the College of Agriculture of the University.

**Alberta.**—Like Saskatchewan, Alberta has a 12-grade system ending at the senior matriculation level, and divided into public and separate schools, with, in addition, departmental inspection of private schools. The curriculum is divided into three stages: elementary school (grades 1 to 6), junior high school (grades 7 to 9) and senior high school (grades 10 to 12). Because of crowding in the schools there has been no kindergarten in the public system since 1954, but private kindergartens do operate.

A major project was completed in 1954 when the Coterminus Boundary Commission submitted its final report. For most of the settled parts of the Province, the Commission's work resulted in identical boundaries for rural school and municipal administrative areas. Centralization of school facilities has been a significant aspect of school administration in recent years, resulting in improved facilities, better qualified teachers and greater retention of pupils in high school grades.