

vincial and municipal institutions give technical and trade training. Of these, 20 to 25 offer mainly post-secondary or advanced two-year or three-year technical courses, about 100 offer secondary-level industrial and trade courses, and 75 to 80 provide trade courses for apprentices.

Provincial trade schools and technical institutes are organized by the provinces to complement the work of the vocational schools and train qualified tradesmen and technicians. Contributions of the Federal Government, usually on a sharing basis with the province, have been a matter of contributing to the economic efficiency of the people in consideration of home and foreign markets. Grants are made according to agreement which provides for assistance to appropriate provincial government authorities operating acceptable vocational training projects. These schools are frequently assisted by industry, which may give financial assistance, employ students for the summer, assist in shaping the course of study, and provide equipment. Some of these schools offer a wide range of courses such as engineering technology, radio, electronics, metal trades, stenography, computing devices operation, and apprenticeship in the skilled trades.

Several other provincial departments of government offer specialized courses in such occupations as papermaking, textiles, mining, forestry, agriculture, navigation and dairying. The Armed Forces train certain recruits for technical positions in the Services and assist others to take university courses through extension or otherwise.

Nursing education is provided in schools of nursing attached to the larger hospitals, and advanced training is given in university hospitals.

Private trade schools, some offering correspondence courses only, give a wide variety of courses in fields ranging from hair styling to automotive engineering, and for occupations as dissimilar as artist, time-study engineer, and radio technician.

Teachers and Teachers' Salaries.—Candidates for teaching certificates are generally required to have high school completion or better, plus one year of professional training. Teacher training is given in provincial teacher-training colleges in courses lasting one school year or occasionally two, or in the universities where the training is usually combined with arts and science classes in a regular three-year or four-year university course. Secondary school teachers must have university graduation plus one year of professional training, or a special four-year university course in education.

In 1958-59 there were 119 normal schools and teachers' colleges preparing teachers, and 24 university faculties of education. Together these institutions graduated more than 10,000 teachers. In 1958-59 there were 142,157 full-time teachers in the elementary and secondary schools and 6,610 in universities and colleges; about 73 p.c. were women and 38 p.c. of these were married. The majority were between 24 and 45 years of age.

Teachers are generally employed according to a local salary schedule, belong to a provincial superannuation scheme and are members of a professional organization.

Research in Education.—The wide variety of research at present being undertaken in the field of education is expanding in scope and increasing in variety of method, and involves large numbers of personnel. Among the types found are historic and other studies, surveys, projects in applied research including action research, and a limited amount of basic or pure research. Most of the pure research is conducted in the universities by individuals or teams of professors and graduate students and the same personnel may conduct applied research. Applied research is also conducted by such organizations as the Canadian Education Association, the Canadian Teachers' Federation, the Education Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, l'Association canadienne des Édicateurs