

**Vocational and Technical Education.**—There has been considerable growth in vocational and technical education during the past decade. Technical education is usually administered by the provincial departments of education. Across Canada approximately 210 provincial and municipal institutions give technical and trade training. Of these, 29 offer mainly post-secondary or advanced technical courses, about 100 are high schools and some 80 are trade schools.

Provincial trade schools and technical institutes are organized to complement the work of vocational high 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, having regard for employment and the economic development of the country. Grants are made according to agreement providing for assistance to appropriate provincial government authorities operating approved vocational training projects. These schools are also frequently assisted by industry, which may contribute financially, 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 skilled trades.

Several other provincial departments of government offer specialized courses in such occupations as mining, forestry, fishery, 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. The training of nurses' aids or 'practical' nurses is carried on in some provinces.

Private trade schools, some offering correspondence courses only, conduct 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.

**Adult Education.**—Classes and courses for adults are conducted in all provinces and the territories, under private or public auspices. According to a survey of participants conducted in June 1960, about one adult in 25 was enrolled in some type of adult education course during the academic year 1959-60. Almost half of the total enrolment was in courses of a vocational nature (42 p.c.), a similar proportion was in general cultural and artistic fields, and the remainder in academic subjects for credit toward a high school diploma or university degree. In addition, universities and colleges, government agencies and private organizations sponsor public lectures, film showings, tours and performances of an educational nature for adults; in 1958-59 such programs drew an estimated attendance of several million. A considerable proportion of the productions of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation provide educational experiences for adults in their own homes, and many educational films and filmstrips produced by the National Film Board reach adults through private and public showings.

**Teachers and Teachers' Salaries.**—Candidates for teaching certificates are generally required to have high school graduation 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.