

Secondary Education.—The course of studies provides for eight grades in the elementary school, and upon its completion the pupil writes an examination known as the "entrance." If he passes this he may enter one of the secondary schools. When ten or more pupils above the entrance attend a school having two or more departments, the school board may make application for intermediate standing. In order to gain this they must employ a principal holding at least a first-class professional certificate and an assistant holding at least a second-class professional. Such a school is entitled to a special grant of \$200 per annum from the Department. There are now 58 of these schools in Manitoba, most of them employing from four to five teachers in public and high school work, and with an average attendance of more than 20 pupils per secondary school. In addition to these there are 30 larger secondary institutions, known as high or collegiate schools, employing two or more teachers devoting their whole time to secondary work, and with larger enrolment than is required for intermediate standing. These schools receive liberal grants, determined by their enrolment, equipment and the scope of their curriculum.

Night Schools.—The value of the night school is becoming generally recognized. By its aid the adult foreigner is enabled to gain a working knowledge of the English language, young people who left school at an early age are assisted in making good their deficiencies, and the ambitious and energetic are enabled to gain technical qualification for the occupations which they follow. This work was carried on in some 15 centres in the province during the past year.

Special Subjects.—The secondary schools of Manitoba offer the usual course leading to university matriculation and a general cultural course for teachers. In addition to these, certain schools provide instruction in commercial subjects and special courses in agriculture and home economics, while the technical schools in the city of Winnipeg give training in the various branches of household art and domestic science, as well as in printing, electrical working, blacksmithing, machine shop practice, cabinet-making, pattern-making and mechanical drawing.

Training of Teachers.—For the first time in many years the supply of teachers is equal to the demand. Accordingly, steps have been taken to raise the standard of the profession, and after July 30, 1916, no student will be admitted to the normal school without a second-class non-professional certificate, i.e., evidence of having successfully completed a three-year high school course. Normal training for one year or thirty-eight weeks, including a month's course in the Agricultural College, will, after that date, be required of all desirous of acquiring permanent certificates. At the present time the full normal school term is 32 weeks.

Normal Schools.—There are two provincial normal schools with permanent staffs in charge, the one situate in Winnipeg, the other in Brandon. The Winnipeg school aims chiefly to prepare teachers for the urban centres, while the Brandon institution gives special attention to the rural problem. In addition to the work done in the regular normal schools, short-term courses of 15 weeks are held in St. Boniface, Portage la Prairie, Morden, Manitou and Dauphin. An earnest effort