

departments have established a number of technical schools and institutes where pupils enter after completing part or all of their high school grades. Courses are given in a wide variety of fields which require from a few months to three years for completion.

At college level students may enter upon professional training in such fields as law, medicine, theology and engineering, in some direct from high school, in others after completing part or all of a course in arts and science.

Professional teacher training is provided in normal schools or teachers' colleges where high school graduates enter for one or two years to qualify as elementary school teachers. Until recently high school teachers were generally university graduates who had completed one year of professional training at a college of education within the university. In several provinces the normal schools have been closed and prospective teachers enrol in a university faculty of education where they take professional and academic courses towards a degree. They may teach at the end of one or more years and return at their convenience for summer or regular courses to complete work towards the degree. To obtain a high school teacher's certificate work towards the degree must be completed.

Separation of elementary and secondary education is incomplete in rural areas and small villages where the school may comprise from eight to twelve grades, whether taught by one teacher or more, and some high school pupils must depend chiefly on correspondence courses. In most rural schools only an academic course is given.

Emphasis at the elementary level is on language, arithmetic, health and social studies (geography, history and civics), with varying amounts of time given to music, art, crafts, home economics and shop work. At the secondary level the curriculum varies from a fairly rigid course to a course providing a core of required studies supplemented from a variety of optional subjects.

In addition to Quebec and Newfoundland where schools are established on a sectarian basis, three of the provinces have enacted legislation under which religious minorities may organize separate schools. Except in Quebec, both "public" and "separate" schools follow the same course of study in the teaching of all subjects but religion.

All provinces permit the establishment of private schools at any level. At the elementary and secondary levels these enrol only about 1 p.c. of the school population of Canada although the percentage is somewhat higher in some provinces. Private schools include academic schools, business colleges, art schools and a wide variety of trade schools including a few which provide correspondence courses.

*The French Tradition.*—The Quebec Department of Public Instruction is represented in the Cabinet by the Provincial Secretary. Although the Superintendent of Public Instruction is the head of the Department, a Roman Catholic Committee and a Protestant Committee, in charge respectively of the education of Roman Catholics and of Protestants and others, constitute the Council of Education which formulates policy and superintends the administration of all educational matters. The Council however has no authority over many special and technical schools that come directly under other government departments. The Protestant schools have developed in the English tradition already described; the Roman Catholic schools follow the French tradition.

There are about 50 infant schools enrolling more than 4,000 boys and girls of ages 3 to 5. From the very beginning boys are separated from girls. Both sexes follow through the primary grades I to VII. The girls may then enter a *collège classique* leading to the universities and professional schools or enter the commercial or domestic arts section of the complementary primary schools for two or three years respectively; or they may enter the general section where they are prepared for the household science section after two years, the normal schools or the nursing schools after four years, or special schools for social service, home economics for teachers, etc. after five years.

At the end of the sixth or seventh year a boy may enter a *collège classique* for an eight year course ending with a baccalaureate, which is prerequisite for entrance to a professional course in university—or he may instead continue to the end of the primary course and then