

In Saskatchewan, the law provides for separate schools, which are nevertheless subject to official regulations. At the elementary level, French may be taught, at the discretion of the school board, one hour a day. There are 7,000 French-speaking pupils in such schools. Similar regulations are in effect in Alberta, where the French school population is 6,000.

British Columbia and Newfoundland have no French public schools, the French population being small and dispersed.

Throughout the country (outside Quebec), at the secondary level (Grades VIII - XII), English is the medium of instruction, except in a few French high-school classes. French as a subject of study is optional except in Prince Edward Island, where it is compulsory and is studied by 80 per cent of the English-speaking pupils.

All provinces outside Quebec have French private schools. At the secondary level, there are many French colleges, offering an 8-year course, leading to the B.A., e.g. College Ste. Anne, Church Point, Nova Scotia; Université Saint-Joseph, Moncton, New Brunswick; Université St. Louis, Edmunston, New Brunswick; Collège de St. Boniface, Manitoba; Collège Catholique, Gravelbourg, Saskatchewan; Collège St. Jean, Edmonton, Alberta; Université du Sacré-Coeur, Bathurst, New Brunswick; Collège de l'Assomption, Moncton, New Brunswick.

There are six universities in which French is the language of instruction: Laval (Quebec City), Montreal, Sherbrooke, Ottawa, Sudbury, St. Joseph University (Memramcook, N.B.), St. Louis University (Edmunston, N.B.). French is taught in all English universities and is required for admission to some, e.g. British Columbia. Some universities offer French summer sessions for teachers of French and for those who wish to learn the language or increase their fluency; these include Laval, McGill, Western Ontario, Alberta.

In addition to the above there are about 100 French-language classical colleges in Quebec, and about 35 theological colleges across Canada using French.

### Commerce

While, throughout Canada, English is, of course, the predominant language, there are many hundreds of business firms belonging to French-speaking owners. These businessmen use French in their dealings with one another and English in their relations with English-Canadian firms. In view of the importance of the French-Quebec market, firms managed by English-speaking Canadians normally use French with their clients, advertise in French in that province, employ French-speaking staff, etc.

### New Teaching Methods

Of recent years, there has been a rapidly-growing interest in making Canada more truly bilingual through an effective use of such newer media for teaching languages as language laboratories, television, films and records. To assess and encourage this, the Canadian Teachers' Federation convened a representative seminar, from which came the report Teaching Modern Languages in November 1963. Other conferences have followed in several provinces.

The Association Canadienne des Educateurs de Langue Française (ACELF) was organized to serve the cause of French culture and of Catholic education in Canada. It enlists the co-operation of French-language educators in all provinces, publishes lists of French-speaking private schools, produces education reports, convenes annual conferences and stimulates research in the field.

### Royal Commission Appointed

The Canadian Government, with the consent of the provinces, in July 1963 appointed a Royal Commission to inquire into and report on the existing state of bilingualism and biculturalism in Canada, including practices within all branches of the Federal Administration, the role of public and private cultural organizations, and the opportunities available for Canadians to become bilingual.