

## Bible re-created at Canadian ranch

The 108 Mile Ranch in Cariboo, British Columbia, this year offers one of the most unusual displays in Canada — a recreation of scenes from the life of Christ, through a series of sculptures depicting key events that occurred nearly 2,000 years ago.

Called The Garden, the display contains historic stone walls and footpaths; a man-made lake and waterfalls; a 650-seat amphitheatre for special events; and 24 life-sized original sculptures.

A special sound system has been designed so that as the visitor walks through The Garden and stops to study and enjoy the artistry of the sculptures and its message, a voice gives a full description of that particular scene.

Visitor facilities include the lodge, restaurant, an air strip, golf, tennis, horseback riding, fishing or just relaxing at the lake.

For complete details write The Garden, Cariboo Christian Centre, 108 Mile Ranch, Cariboo, British Columbia, Canada.

## Aluminum wiring safe

Inadequate workmanship and over-fusing were the main causes of failure with aluminum wiring, according to Dr. J. Tuzo Wilson, chairman of Ontario's Commission of Inquiry on Aluminum Wiring.

At a Toronto press conference last month, Dr. Wilson said that residential wiring was not a common cause of house fires and that "less than 10 per cent of fires are due to electrical causes of any kind and only a fraction of these can possibly be due to the use of aluminum".

### Safeguards

The Wilson report did recommend several safeguards, including free inspections, a consumer "hot-line" and wiring diagrams for new houses. The commission says a number of failures with aluminum wire did occur and identifies several causes. "These include overfusing, inadequate workmanship leading in some cases to loose connections which visual inspection did not reveal, and the introduction of steel and zinc-plated screws and push-in connections in electrical devices. All of these three components were used in the United States, but were never authorized

in Ontario, except for the last on a limited basis between 1970 and 1974.

"These failures caused immediate concern, investigation and action so that the causes had been largely identified and rectified before the Commission met. This resulted in a great reduction in the number of reported failures."

### More info for amateurs

Dr. Wilson also says that mistakes by amateur handymen have been a problem, but does not suggest banning the practice which would be difficult to police. The report recommends "that retailers provide more information and better labeling of products and that Ontario Hydro should be required to inspect the wiring whenever a house is sold".

Other recommendations deal with home warranties, training of electricians and inspectors, methods of inspection, steps to make enforcement of regulations simple and effective and improvement in collection of records and statistics.

## Face of security



*Security in Manitoba's Legislative Building took on a new face in May with the hiring of the first female security guard, 24-year-old Kristine Buschall. Here Kristine directs a young businessman to a government office.*

## Education in Canada

Recent education indicators show that the decline in the student population which began in the early 1970s is continuing. This reflects the passage of the "baby-boom" generation beyond the ages of elementary-secondary school attendance. Education was overtaken by social welfare as the main area of government expenditures in 1972. In 1970 education represented 9.0 per cent of the gross national product; in 1976, 7.9 per cent.

Nevertheless, total education spending continued to rise and amounted to more than \$15 billion in 1976, an increase of 266 per cent in ten years. Over the same period, enrolment at all levels increased only 7.9 per cent. Thus, the average annual expenditure *per* full-time student went from \$690 to \$2,334.

Total full-time enrolment reached a peak of 6,363,900 students in 1970-71, but dropped to 5,988,600 in 1977-78. This over-all decline was due to a drop of 8.7 per cent at the elementary-secondary level.

Enrolment in non-university institutions rose 13,000 from 227,200 in 1976-77 to 240,300 in 1977-78. Quebec's contribution to this increase was 11,000 students. The sharp rise was due to the earlier structural change in the province's elementary-secondary system.

Meanwhile, full-time university enrolment decreased 0.6 per cent from 376,500 to 374,200. In relation to the 18-24 age group, it dropped from 12.4 per cent in 1976-77 to 12 per cent in 1977-78.

### Teachers

Full-time teachers increased from 270,600 in 1967-68 to 323,500 in 1977-78. The elementary-secondary teaching force was largest in 1972-73 when it totalled 278,300. By 1977-78, their ranks had dropped to 272,000. But to keep up with enrolment at the post-secondary level, the number of teachers rose from 26,300 to 51,500.

Non-university institutions granted 54,060 diplomas in 1976-77, more than twice as many as in 1966-67.

From 1966-67 to 1976-77 the number of bachelor's and first professional degrees awarded by universities rose 102 per cent; master's and earned doctorates more than doubled.

The sixth annual edition of *Education* (Continued on P. 8)