

A person enrolling at teachers' college must sign a bond for \$600 as a guarantee to teach for two years in the public schools of New Brunswick within five years of receiving a teacher's licence. On attaining experience and additional university credits, a teacher is eligible for one of a hierarchy of six certificates. Music, vocational, and other special certificates are also available.

Quebec

Population: 5,780,845 (1966).

School enrolment: 1,461,528.

University enrolment (full-time): 67,316.

Grade system: kindergarten or nursery, plus Grades 1 to 12. Graduation from 11 constitutes junior, and from 12 senior, matriculation to six degree-granting universities. Many "classical colleges" accept pupils after Grade 7 and grant the Baccalaureat *ès Arts* after eight years of study.

Far-reaching change has characterized the organization and administration of education in Quebec since 1964. Traditions entrenched over three and a half centuries are yielding to pressures for modernization and secularization to such an extent that the process has been called a "renaissance" and a "coming of age".

Two basic practices which have their roots in 350 years of Canadian history remain unchanged: (1) Quebec has two parallel and distinct programmes of education operating under a common act, about five-sixths of the population following the programme of the Catholic section and the other sixth the Protestant; (2) French is the language of instruction in the majority of the Catholic schools.

Cities, towns and villages are usually left as units for educational purposes within their territorial limits. Catholics and Protestants may each select a school-board that operates independently for elementary-school purposes.

The administration unit called the school region is a union of several school districts for the building, maintenance and administration of secondary schools -- "secondary" meaning Grades 7 to 12. In 1964-65, 55 Catholic and nine Protestant school regions were established.

There are three distinct types of school administration: (1) Public schools, which offer elementary, secondary and vocational training to the end of Grade 12, with provision for a post-secondary technical education year; (2) independent subsidized schools, which include the classical colleges, hospital schools, family institutes, and "familial" education from Grade 8 and up; and (3) provincial government schools, which are mainly trade and technical, teacher-training, fine-arts, music and drama institutions.