

available in all areas. In French speaking schools, which are 85% of the total, English is taught as a secondary language in each grade, from Grade V. In English schools, whether Catholic or Protestant, French is taught from Grade III. In each category of schools, the second language is compulsory as a subject of study and of examination.

In Ontario, the most populous province, 10.4% of the population is of French origin and the law provides for the establishment of separate schools. At the present time, there are 1775 French classes (grades 1-X), with 55,000 pupils, and 27 bilingual high schools. The French schools are supervised by a Director of French schools, and separate school inspectors appointed by the Department of Education. There is also a Normal School for French teachers, a French section of the correspondence courses given by the Education Department and an active French Education Association.

In the Maritime provinces (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island), English is the usual medium of instruction, but in French communities there are usually public French elementary schools, conducted by French-speaking teachers and using French textbooks. The figures for French classes and pupils are as follows:

New Brunswick	1,175 classes	36,000 pupils
Nova Scotia	205 classes	5,000 pupils
Prince Edward Island	75 classes	2,000 pupils

New Brunswick has, in addition, 45 French High Schools.

In Manitoba, French-speaking Canadians live mostly along the Red River, between Winnipeg and the American border, and this grouping facilitates the maintenance of French schools by local school boards. Although French is not officially recognized, a "modus vivendi" allows an elementary course in that language. There are 450 French classes, with 9,000 pupils.

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 public French 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% 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;