

standards for teachers are the rule, and salaries are relatively high. In New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, on the other hand, where the population is scattered, difficulty is experienced in securing trained teachers at the salaries the people are willing to pay. Similarly, we find no less than three first grade normal schools in Ontario, with four more to be established during the present year, while in each of the other provinces, except Quebec, there is but one.

The situation in Quebec is a peculiar one. Four-fifths of the people are French in language, customs and education. To prevent friction in their schools, a dual system has been organized, whereby the Catholics and Protestants each control their own schools, and provide their own normal schools. Of such schools, five are Roman Catholic and one is Protestant.

The grades of teachers which shall be trained in any province likewise depends on local needs. Thus under existing conditions in Eastern and Western Canada from three to five grades, and in Ontario but two grades are found necessary.

In the table given below, teachers of the same rank are similarly designated. Thus the academic or high school teacher, who in Ontario is trained at Toronto University, may attend normal school in the other provinces or not, as he prefers. In any case, he must undergo an examination in both professional and academic subjects before a teaching license is granted. These teachers are, for the most part, college graduates, and prefer to take their

psychology, history of education, etc., in connection with their arts course, thus relieving them of the necessity of normal school attendance.

The normal school is thus concerned in training the three remaining grades of teachers, viz., those of first, second and third class.

The academic examinations for admission to the normal school is roughly based on the first year's high school work for class III, second year's work for class II, and high school graduation for class I. Besides these, a provisional third class certificate is in extreme cases granted to a student who has had no professional training; but such certificate cannot be renewed after one year of teaching. All other classes, with rare exceptions, receive permanent certificates upon graduation from normal school.

A striking feature of the normal school courses is the difference in their length for the various classes of students. While no course requires more than one year for its completion, the lowest grade of teacher may graduate with from two to five months of training. In Eastern Canada this time is divided between academic and professional work; but in the West the course is almost strictly professional. The same length of course is usually prescribed for the second and first class teachers, the instruction given being graded in difficulty to suit the needs of each class.

The following table indicates the various classes of teachers trained in Canada, with details regarding the time devoted to the various subjects of the professional course.

Table I.—Condensed Statement of the Professional Courses Offered in Canadian Normal Schools.

Province.	Nova Scotia.				N. B.			Ontario.		Man.		Sask.			Alta.	
Class of License	A	I	II	III	I	II	III	A	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II
Weeks in Course	40	40	21	21	40	40	15	38	38	18	13	17	17	8	17	17
1 Psychology	20-1 1/2	20-1	20-1	14-1	20-2	15-2	....	30-2	38-2	20	...	15-3	15-2	...	9-3	9-3
2 Philosophy of Education	40-1	20-1	20-1	14-2	...	...	...	30-2	*	20	...	15-4	...	...	9-2	9-2
3 History of Education	40-2	40-1	...	14-1 1/2	20-2	10-2	...	30-2	38-1	25	15	...	...	...	9-2	3-5
4 General Principles Education	40-2	40-1	20-1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	15-1	15-1	7-2	3-5	3-5
5 Methods and Management	40-6	40-6	20-7	14-6	40-5	35-5	15-6	20-17	38-6	240	210	15-7	15-7	7-8	9-26	9-26
6 Observation & Prac. Teaching	40-6	40-6	20-6	14-6	**	**	**	25-4	38-3	50	30	5-5	5-5	3-5	8-30	8-30
7 Per Cent. of Time Spent55	.47	.50	.50	.28	.23	.20	.75	.40	.60	.77	.45	.33	.45	.70	.70

*Included under Psychology.

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