



Children see free 16mm. films in the Public Library at Kingston, Ont.

movement which led to the provision of free public education.

Today, public schools are free and attendance is compulsory to the age of fourteen or sixteen, depending upon provincial regulations. The average age at which students complete their high school education with junior matriculation is seventeen and one-half years. There are separate schools for religious minorities in four provinces—Protestant in Quebec, and Roman Catholic in three others. In Newfoundland, schools are administered by religious denominations with grants from the provincial government through its Department of Education. Privately-operated schools, which follow provincial standards, are attended by a small proportion of the nation's youth. In the predominantly English-speaking provinces, between two and three per cent go to private schools; in Quebec, about ten per cent attend schools operated mainly by religious orders of the Roman Catholic Church.

Study programmes are flexible in the secondary stage of school instruction. There are college preparatory curricula leading to university and teachers' courses, composite courses for a general education, vocational training, commercial studies, home economics, and agricultural courses.

Sports and physical training are important and there is a growing emphasis on health programmes. Regular dental and medical inspections are provided in many schools and nursing services in some. There are free milk and lunches provided for the younger pupils in many communities.

New techniques in education are widely used, including the "learning by project" method. Films are being used in the schools, and a regular series of school broadcasts is carried to classrooms in every section of the country by the networks of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation working in co-operation with the provincial authorities.

Higher Education

There are thirty-one institutions of higher learning granting degrees in Canada. At present about three per cent of Canadian youth become university graduates. There is a wide choice of studies at the undergraduate level, and the larger universities have graduate schools and research facilities for more specialized work.

The universities are supported by grants from the provincial governments and by private endowments, so that students pay

School buses bring the children eight miles to the new country school at Barr Hill, Alberta.

