

In 1958-59 there were 123 normal schools, teachers' colleges, and university faculties engaged in teacher training (101 of them in Quebec) and 23 university colleges in education graduating more than 10,000 newly-trained teachers. In the same year there were 142,157 full-time teachers in the public elementary and secondary schools throughout the 10 provinces and 8,367 in the private schools.

Most teachers in these schools are paid according to a local salary schedule, subscribe to a provincial superannuation scheme and are members of a provincial professional organization. In 1957-58 about 73 per cent of them were women, of whom some 38 per cent were married. About 67 per cent of the female teachers were from 25 to 45 years of age. The average male teacher was a little older, though 60 per cent were from 24 to 45 years of age and the same percentage married. The shortage of teachers has provided greater teacher mobility; about 16 per cent of the teachers employed during 1957-58 had taught outside the province where they were then teaching, and 2 per cent had been recruited from outside the country.

Apart from Quebec's teachers, concerning whom adequate data were not available, about 23 per cent of all teachers were university graduates, another 53 per cent had senior matriculation (one year beyond high-school completion) and at least one additional year of professional training. The remaining third had less schooling and training and about 9 per cent were classed as substandard.

Canadian teachers are now about equally divided among city, town, village and rural schools, with the number of those in city schools increasing most rapidly.

Higher Education

Like the elementary and secondary schools in English and French, the institutes of higher learning in the two tongues continue to follow parallel courses. Though dissimilar in origin, tradition and organization, they aim equally at the improvement of standards of culture and scholarship and at turning out professionally-trained citizens with the ability to lead.

There were about 339 institutions of higher education in Canada in 1958, including eight provincial institutions, 21 possessing religious affiliations and 18 special institutions giving degrees in theology only, and another eight degree-granting universities and colleges. The other 284 included a variety of provincial, federal, church-affiliated and private non-denominational colleges of arts and science, professional and junior colleges and colléges classiques, which do not grant degrees. The large French-language universities, patterned on the universities of France (Montreal, Laval and Sherbrooke), are all in Quebec. The University of Ottawa and St. Joseph's University, New Brunswick, are bilingual. The English-language universities resemble those of Great Britain, Germany, and the United States. They are adapted to the Canadian scene and provide instruction in English only, though they offer courses in other languages.

To enter an English-language university a student must have graduated from high-school with matriculation standing (or, in some cases, junior matriculation, which is one year below senior). Graduation in arts or pure science usually follows three years after senior matriculation, or four years for the student who takes an "honours" course with specialization in one subject or two related subjects. Requirements for entrance to professional courses vary somewhat, depending on the faculty, and may follow completion of all or part of an arts course. Such courses may require from 3 to 7 years for graduation.