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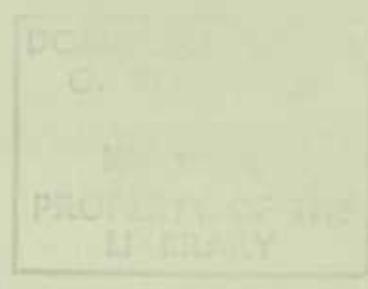
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A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL GUIDE TO CANADIAN EDUCATION

GUIDE BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT AU CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Education Division
Research Section



BUREAU FÉDÉRAL DE LA STATISTIQUE
Division de l'éducation
Section de la recherche

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PREFACE

To meet many requests for this bibliography, which has been out of print for some time, this revised version has been prepared. The first edition was well received both within and outside Canada. The second has attempted to bring the listing up-to-date; and the number of entries has been increased from 306 to 404. It was never considered expedient to list the thousands of books, pamphlets and articles on education; but representative publications in the field were selected so that a well-rounded picture of Canadian education could be obtained by the general reader, and others could find leads to additional sources.

Because of the numbers and variety of publications, it is likely that some valuable references were overlooked. It is also understood that personal bias by those making the selection is reflected in the items listed despite attempts to keep this to a minimum. It was not intended that the items be highly selective, only that they be representative and adequate for an understanding of our education systems.

It was found that coverage in the several areas, or on various topics of education, was spotty, ranging from situations where it was necessary to make a choice from a number of suitable selections, to those where it was difficult to find a suitable entry. It may be of some interest that additional authoritative books are needed in some areas such as: the history of Canadian education and the history of some provinces and education institutions; school finance; and vocational education to mention but three.

In this edition the first part covering the organization of education, documentation, and mentioning sources of education information is new. It replaces a description of Canadian education in the former. The second section remains much the same except for the addition of sections on Theses and Other Research, and Royal Commissions and Related Reports.

Work on this revision has been a part-time endeavour spread over a couple of years with contributions from Dr. Raymond Vaillancourt and Dr. H.D. Peters, while they were engaged as summer research assistants with the Education Division, and others. Miss Marian Helman organized and checked the contents. Any inquiries concerning the publication should be addressed to Dr. F.E. Whitworth, Director of the Education Division.

WALTER E. DUFFETT,
Dominion Statistician.

PRÉFACE

La nouvelle édition du Guide bibliographique a pour but de répondre aux nombreuses demandes reçues au sujet de cet ouvrage, épousé depuis quelque temps. La première édition avait été bien accueillie, tant au Canada qu'à l'étranger. La seconde a voulu mettre la matière à jour; le nombre des inscriptions a augmenté de 306 à 404. Il serait difficile d'énumérer les milliers de livres, de brochures et d'articles qui ont trait à l'enseignement; c'est pourquoi on a cherché à inclure les publications bien représentatives en ce domaine, pour que le lecteur moyen puisse se faire une idée plus juste de l'enseignement au Canada et que d'autres y trouvent une indication d'autres sources.

Vu le nombre et la variété des publications, il est probable que certains précieux ouvrages de référence ont été oubliés. Naturellement, les préférences personnelles ont influencé le choix des ouvrages inclus, malgré toute la bonne volonté du monde. On n'a pas tant cherché à inclure des ouvrages très spécialisés que des ouvrages représentatifs de nature à faire comprendre nos régimes d'enseignement.

On a constaté que divers secteurs, ou divers sujets éducationnels, avaient été traités de façon bien inégale, de sorte qu'il a parfois fallu faire un choix entre plusieurs, et parfois il a été difficile d'indiquer un seul ouvrage de référence. A noter que d'autres livres qui font autorité manquent dans certains sujets, par exemple à propos de l'histoire de l'enseignement au Canada, de l'enseignement dans certaines provinces, des maisons d'enseignement, des finances scolaires et de la formation professionnelle.

Dans la présente édition, la première partie, qui traite de l'organisation de l'enseignement, de la documentation et des sources de renseignements, est nouvelle. Elle remplace la description de l'enseignement au Canada de l'édition antérieure. La seconde partie n'a pas beaucoup changé, sauf qu'on y a ajouté des sections sur les thèses et autres recherches, les rapports des commissions royales et autres de même nature.

La rédaction de la nouvelle édition a été faite à temps partiel, au cours d'une couple d'années, en collaboration avec M. Raymond Vaillancourt et M.H.D. Peters alors qu'ils étaient employés à titre d'adjoints à la recherche, durant l'été, à la Division de l'éducation et ailleurs. Mlle Marian Helman a agencé et vérifié la matière. Toute demande de renseignements doit être adressée à M.F.E. Whitworth, directeur de la Division de l'éducation.

WALTER E. DUFFETT,
Statisticien du Dominion.

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INTRODUCTION

This second edition of a *Bibliographical Guide to Canadian Education* consists of an outline of educational documentation in Canada and a guide to reading on Canadian education. The selection of books for this volume was designed to provide adequate coverage for all except students of education, who wish to consult original sources, who desire a comprehensive coverage of one or more areas, or who as research specialists want to know just how much has been accomplished in any one field. To assist such students more comprehensive bibliographies are listed, most of which cover more limited areas than are found in this general treatment. This publication is intended for the general reader, inside or outside Canada, who is among the many persons asking questions and looking for answers concerning education and manpower, leisure time education, and related cultural activities. Parents, schoolboard members, teachers, and members of various organizations and industries who are interested in education for a variety of reasons may find leads to the answers they need.

Canadian education is by no means easy to comprehend and even more difficult to evaluate. It is conservative yet dynamic. It exhibits similarities and differences from province to province or within a province. It displays wide variations in expenditure per pupil in methods of paying grants and in organization. It exhibits an interesting combination of provincial centralization and decentralization, a situation which reflects forces at work pushing and pulling, and striving for a new equilibrium. It is, therefore, not unusual for critics to both praise and condemn what they find, or at one time to praise and another to criticize schools, teachers and pupils at all levels. All of this gives ample reason for the present interest in pupil progress, increasing costs and enrolments, need for additional facilities, vocational-technical education, and such. The role of education is changing with the times and the individual and society today demand far more of the school than was expected even a decade ago.

Increased interest in education throughout Canada, and an increasing interest of persons outside Canada in Canadian education, has increased the need for a documentation centre for education reports and other publications. The number of requests for information to all Departments of Education, education organizations, etc., particularly for provincial and other data, directives and explanatory materials, has increased

Cette deuxième édition du Guide bibliographique de l'enseignement au Canada constitue un exposé de la documentation relative à l'enseignement au Canada et un guide des publications pertinentes. Le choix des ouvrages énumérés a été fait en vue de fournir des renseignements suffisants pour tous, sauf ceux qui désirent consulter les sources mêmes ou qui veulent une information plus complète sur un ou plusieurs secteurs, ou qui, à titre des spécialistes en recherches, désirent savoir exactement ce qui s'est accompli dans tel ou tel domaine. Ces étudiants trouveront dans le présent ouvrage une liste de bibliographies plus complètes, qui, pour la plupart, traitent de certains secteurs d'une manière plus particulière que le présent exposé. L'ouvrage a été rédigé à l'intention du lecteur moyen qui, au Canada ou à l'étranger, cherche réponse à ses questions sur l'enseignement et la main-d'œuvre, l'éducation fournie durant les heures de loisir et les initiatives culturelles connexes. Parents, commissaires d'école, instituteurs et membres de divers organismes et industries qui s'intéressent à l'enseignement pour diverses raisons pourront y trouver certains renseignements qui les conduiront aux réponses qu'ils cherchent.

Il n'est pas facile d'avoir une vue d'ensemble de l'enseignement au Canada, encore moins de l'évaluer. Cet enseignement est à la fois traditionaliste et dynamique. Il manifeste des similarités et des différences d'une province à l'autre ou au sein d'une province même. On y trouve des différences appréciables quant aux frais de scolarité par élève et quant aux méthodes de payer les subventions et d'organiser la profession. On y trouve également une intéressante combinaison de centralisation et de décentralisation provinciale, situation qui reflète des forces en jeu cherchant par des pressions à trouver un nouvel équilibre. Il n'y a, par conséquent, rien d'anormal à ce que des critiques trouvent matière soit à louer, soit à condamner, ou de temps à autre à critiquer ou à louer les écoles, les instituteurs et les élèves à tous les échelons. Voilà de nombreuses raisons qui expliquent pourquoi on s'intéresse tant à l'heure actuelle au progrès des étudiants, à la hausse des frais de scolarité et des inscriptions, à la nécessité d'accroître les installations, à l'enseignement professionnel, technique et connexe. Le rôle de l'éducation se transforme d'une époque à l'autre et l'homme et la société d'aujourd'hui exigent bien plus de l'école qu'ils ne l'exigeaient il y a à peine dix ans.

Le plus grand intérêt que les Canadiens, et même les étrangers, portent à l'enseignement au Canada a accentué le besoin d'un centre de documentation pour la compilation de rapports et d'autres publications sur l'enseignement. Les demandes adressées à tous les départements d'instruction publique, aux organismes d'enseignement, etc., en vue d'obtenir des renseignements, surtout des chiffres, provinciaux et autres, des directives et des

many times. In part, these demands reflect greater sophistication in interests, including organization and administration, education and economics, education and manpower, education planning; in part, they indicate that more research projects and surveys are being conducted. They reflect a changed view of the place of education in the economy of nations today. While there may be some difference of opinion as to the amount of planning needed, it is now generally agreed that some planning is not only desirable but necessary. This requires both current statistical data and projections.

explications, se sont considérablement multipliées. Ces demandes reflètent en partie des préoccupations plus complexes au sujet de l'organisation et l'administration, l'enseignement et l'économie, l'enseignement et la main-d'œuvre, et la planification de l'enseignement; d'autre part, elles indiquent qu'on poursuit un plus vaste programme de recherches et d'enquêtes. Elles reflètent également un changement d'opinion quant à la place que l'enseignement devrait occuper aujourd'hui dans l'économie des nations. Bien que les opinions soient partagées sur le degré de planification requise, on convient généralement qu'une certaine planification est non seulement souhaitable, mais nécessaire. Ce qui exige des données statistiques courantes et des projections.

The Canadian Government and Education

Canada is an independent federal union within the Commonwealth. Executive authority in Canada is vested in the Queen, who is also the recognized head of the Commonwealth. Except when the Queen is resident in Canada, functions of the Crown are discharged by the Governor General, appointed by the Queen as personal representative, on the advice of the Prime Minister of Canada. Executive action in the name of the Governor General is in fact performed by the Cabinet, a committee of Ministers led by the Prime Minister.

The Cabinet is formed by the party, or combination of parties, holding the largest number of seats in the House of Commons to which members representing constituencies are elected by Canadian adults. The Governor General invites the leader of the majority party to become Prime Minister and select his cabinet. The government then remains in power so long as it maintains the support of a majority of members of the House of Commons. Cabinet ministers have areas of responsibility and each is normally in charge of a department of government, such as Agriculture, Trade and Commerce, etc. There is no Minister of Education or Department of Education in the Federal Government.

Legislative responsibility at the Federal level is vested in the Parliament of Canada (the Queen represented by the Governor General, an appointed Senate and the House of Commons). Bills must pass both Houses and receive formal Royal Assent before becoming law.

In each of the ten provinces, the Queen is represented by a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor General in Council (Federal Government). Executive action is originated by Provincial Ministers (the Cabinet) responsible to the Provincial Legislature and acts must pass the Legislature and receive assent of the Lieutenant-Governor before becoming law.

Le gouvernement du Canada et l'enseignement

Le Canada est une union fédérale indépendante au sein du Commonwealth. Le pouvoir exécutif au Canada est attribué à la reine, qui est aussi le chef reconnu du Commonwealth. Sauf lorsque la reine réside au Canada, les fonctions de la Couronne sont remplies par le gouverneur général, nommé représentant personnel de la reine sur l'avis du premier ministre du Canada. Les mesures d'ordre exécutif, prises au nom du gouverneur général, sont effectivement exécutées par le cabinet, comité composé de ministres ayant à leur tête le premier ministre.

Le cabinet est formé par le parti (ou coalition de partis) qui détient le plus grand nombre de sièges à la Chambre des communes, où sont élus les représentants des circonscriptions. Le gouverneur général demande au chef du parti majoritaire de devenir premier ministre et de choisir les membres de son cabinet. Le gouvernement garde alors le pouvoir aussi longtemps qu'il jouit de l'appui d'une majorité des membres de la Chambre des communes. Les ministres du cabinet ont certaines attributions bien définies et chacun est normalement à la tête d'un ministère (Agriculture, Commerce, etc.). Le gouvernement fédéral n'a ni ministre ni ministère de l'Éducation.

Le pouvoir législatif fédéral est attribué au Parlement du Canada (lequel se compose de la reine, représentée par le gouverneur général, d'un Sénat désigné et de la Chambre des communes). Les projets de loi doivent être adoptés par les deux Chambres et recevoir la sanction royale avant de devenir lois.

Dans chacune des dix provinces, la reine est représentée par un lieutenant-gouverneur nommé par le gouverneur général en conseil (gouvernement fédéral). Les mesures d'ordre exécutif émanent des ministres provinciaux (le cabinet), qui sont responsables devant la législature provinciale; les lois doivent être adoptées par celle-ci et recevoir la sanction du lieutenant-gouverneur avant d'entrer en vigueur.

The allocation of powers to the Federal Government and Provincial Legislatures is set forth in the British North America Act, 1867, as amended. Residual powers, not specified by the Act, rest with the Federal Government, which also has responsibility for territories outside the provincial boundaries.

Bodies Concerned with Education

Articles 91-95 of the B.N.A. Act distribute legislative powers between the Federal and Provincial levels. Article 93 states, "In and for each Province the Legislature may exclusively make Laws in relation to Education" subject to certain provisions such as the disallowance of any law which "shall prejudicially affect any Right or Privilege" enjoyed by a minority at the time of Confederation.

To meet their responsibilities in the field of education each of the ten provinces has a government Department of Education; the first was organized in Quebec in 1846, the last in Newfoundland in 1920. Except in the province of Quebec, the Department is headed by a Provincial Cabinet member who serves as Minister of Education. The Minister is chosen by the Lieutenant-Governor on the recommendation of the Premier from among elected members of the Provincial Legislature.

In Quebec the senior professional educationist, the Superintendent of Education, is appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council during good behaviour or unless the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly both request his withdrawal. He is President of the Council of Public Instruction, which is composed of a Roman Catholic Committee and a Protestant Committee. The Department of Education deals with matters of administration, finance and inspection and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has authority to approve or disallow regulations prepared by the two Committees.

The Federal Government is responsible for the education of the Indians on reservations within the provinces; for Indians, Eskimos, and whites in the Territories; for families of members of the Armed Services in Canada and overseas; and for inmates of the penitentiaries. Teachers in these schools are members of the Civil Service but operate under a school law and regulations similar to those in effect in the province. The Provincial Departments of Education are generally responsible for the public elementary and secondary schools within their boundaries (including separate schools where these are permitted by legislation), for provincial teacher-training colleges, trade schools and technical institutes. In some provinces the Provincial Legislature has established a provincial university, but the majority of universi-

L'attribution des pouvoirs au gouvernement fédéral et aux législatures provinciales est exposée dans l'Acte de l'Amérique du Nord britannique, 1867, modifié. Les pouvoirs non attribués, que ne précisent pas l'Acte, incombent au gouvernement fédéral, qui est également chargé d'administrer les territoires hors des frontières provinciales.

Organismes qui s'occupent de l'enseignement

Les sections 91-95 de l'Acte de l'Amérique du Nord britannique répartissent les pouvoirs législatifs entre les législatures fédérale et provinciales. La section 93 déclare: "Dans chaque province et pour chaque province, la législature peut exclusivement édicter des lois sur l'enseignement", sous réserve de certaines dispositions telles que la désapprobation de toute loi pouvant "porter préjudice à un droit ou privilège" que possédait une minorité à l'époque de la Confédération.

Pour faire face à leurs engagements dans le domaine de l'enseignement, les dix provinces ont chacune un département de l'Éducation; le premier fut organisé au Québec en 1846 et le dernier à Terre-Neuve en 1920. Sauf au Québec, le département est dirigé par un membre du cabinet provincial, qui remplit les fonctions de ministre de l'Éducation. Il est choisi parmi les membres élus de la législature provinciale par le lieutenant-gouverneur, sur la recommandation du premier ministre.

Au Québec, l'éducateur professionnel en chef (le surintendant de l'Instruction publique) est nommé par le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil et demeure en fonction tant qu'il ne démerite pas; il est contraint de démissionner si le Conseil législatif et l'Assemblée législative le réclament. Il est président du Conseil de l'Instruction publique, composé d'un Comité catholique et d'un Comité protestant. Le département de l'Instruction publique s'occupe de questions qui trait à l'administration, aux finances et à l'inspection des écoles et le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil a le droit d'approuver ou de désapprouver les règlements soumis par les deux Comités.

Le gouvernement fédéral est chargé de l'éducation des Indiens dans les réserves des provinces; des Indiens, des Esquimaux et des personnes de race blanche dans les Territoires; des familles des militaires au Canada et outre-mer; et des détenus des pénitenciers. Les instituteurs dans ces écoles sont membres du service civil, mais exercent leur profession en vertu d'une loi et de règlements scolaires analogues à ceux qui sont en vigueur dans la province. Les ministères provinciaux de l'Éducation sont chargés en général de l'administration des écoles élémentaires et secondaires dans leurs territoires (y compris les écoles séparées où celles-ci sont autorisées par la loi), des écoles normales provinciales, des écoles d'arts et de métiers et des instituts de technologie. Certaines législatures provinciales ont fondé une université provinciale,

ties have been established by churches or independently. All universities receive Federal and Provincial grants and enjoy a large degree of academic freedom. Most colleges also receive one or more of these types of grants.

In addition, there are private academic and trade schools which in most provinces are required to register with the Provincial Departments.

In addition to the Departments of Education, special schools may be operated by other Departments, such as Agriculture, Mines, Fisheries, etc. Implementing Acts of Parliament assign the following educational operations to one or more Federal Departments and Agencies.

- (1) The establishment and operation of specified government institutions for formal education and certain controls over non-governmental institutions operating in the same areas.
- (2) The provision of service or support to education or training.
- (3) The provision of informal culture and educational activities.

In all cases the Department or Agency, in charge of each of these, reports to Parliament through a Minister concerning its responsibility for education matters. The following Federal Departments and Agencies are each responsible for one or more of the matters mentioned above.

1. Citizenship and Immigration. (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 67). The Canadian Citizenship Branch assists governmental and non-governmental agencies with plans, programs and materials to promote citizenship. The Education Section of the Indian Affairs Branch is responsible for the education of Indians outside the Territories in child and adult, day and residential and seasonal schools. In addition, it exercises certain controls over church-owned residential schools enrolling Indian pupils; and works with provincial authorities concerning Indian pupils attending public schools.

2. Northern Affairs and National Resources. This Department was established in 1953 superseding the Department of Resources and Development. The Minister is responsible for the administration of the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Its Education Division has jurisdiction over Federal schools for Eskimos, Indians and whites, in the Territories, and inspects private schools receiving federal aid. Education of the Eskimos in Northern Quebec is included. By instruction 2993, dated 1946, the Canadian Governor General in Council

mais la plupart des universités ont été fondées soit par une Église, soit par un organisme indépendant. Toutes les universités sont bénéficiaires de subventions fédérales et provinciales et jouissent d'une grande liberté scolaire. La plupart des collèges reçoivent également une ou plusieurs subventions du genre.

En outre, il y a des écoles régulières et des écoles d'arts et de métiers privées qui, dans la plupart des provinces, sont tenues de s'inscrire auprès des ministères provinciaux.

A part les ministères de l'Éducation, d'autres ministères (Agriculture, Mines, Pêcheries, etc.) peuvent administrer des écoles spéciales. Des lois exécutoires du Parlement attribuent les tâches suivantes à un ou plusieurs ministères et organismes fédéraux.

- 1) La fondation et la direction d'institutions gouvernementales, dont la fonction précise est d'offrir une instruction régulière et d'exercer un certain contrôle sur les institutions non gouvernementales desservant les mêmes régions.
- 2) L'établissement de services ou d'un appui à l'enseignement ou à la formation.
- 3) L'élaboration d'initiatives culturelles et éducationnelles parascolaires.

Dans tous les cas, le ministère ou l'organisme chargé de chacune des tâches susmentionnées fait rapport au Parlement, par le canal d'un ministre, de son activité dans le domaine de l'éducation. A chacun des ministères et organismes fédéraux suivants incombe une ou plusieurs des tâches susmentionnées.

1. Citoyenneté et Immigration (S.R.C., 1952, chapitre 67). La Direction de la citoyenneté canadienne aide les organismes gouvernementaux et non gouvernementaux au moyen de projets, de programmes et de documents d'information destinés à encourager la citoyenneté. La Section de l'enseignement de la Direction des affaires indiennes est chargée de l'instruction des Indiens hors des Territoires dans les écoles pour enfants et pour adultes, dans les pensionnats et externats, et dans les écoles saisonnières. En outre, elle exerce un certain contrôle sur les pensionnats confessionnels qui reçoivent des Indiens et collabore avec les autorités provinciales dans tout ce qui a trait aux élèves indiens fréquentant les écoles publiques.

2. Nord canadien et Ressources nationales. Le ministère a été établi en 1953, remplaçant le ministère des Ressources et du Développement économique. Le ministre est chargé d'administrer les Territoires du Yukon et du Nord-Ouest. Les écoles du gouvernement fédéral fondées pour les Esquimaux, les Indiens et les personnes de race blanche, dans ces territoires, relèvent de la Division de l'enseignement du ministère, qui fait l'inspection des écoles privées bénéficiant de l'assistance fédérale. L'éducation des Esquimaux dans le Nord du Québec fait partie de

specifically designated "education as a subject within the legislative authority of the Commissioner in Council of the Northwest Territories" with power "to make ordinances relating thereto".

3. Labour. (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 286). The Vocational Training Branch administers the Vocational Training Co-ordination Act authorizing Federal-Provincial agreements for sharing costs of vocational training. The branch has authority to provide assistance to trade schools, secondary vocational schools and classes, and technical institutes for approved courses. It issues bulletins and promotes training. The Economics and Research Branch is particularly interested in professional manpower, training research, labour management and training, and provides information of value to school administrators, guidance officers, as well as employers, etc.

4. Trade and Commerce—Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The Education Division, DBS, operating under the Statistics Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 257) has authority to require returns from public and private educational institutions throughout the country. The Division is divided into sections, elementary-secondary, vocational, higher and adult education and school finance and research. Surveys and other publications are made available to the public.

5. External Affairs. The Department of External Affairs (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 68) makes it the official channel of communication on educational and cultural relations between agencies in Canada, foreign governments and inter-governmental agencies. It co-operates with those wishing to bring foreign cultural and educational displays to Canada.

The External Aid Office. This office is responsible for the administration and operation of Government development assistance programs for eligible emerging countries. It works with development assistance activities of the international agencies and of other countries. The Education Division of the Office administers the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Program in Canada, and the recruitment and provision of technical advisers for services in recipient countries.

6. Finance. (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 116). Under grant provision in annual Appropriation Acts, this Department channels Government funds to the Canadian Universities Foundation for distribution to universities and colleges according to agree-

ses attributions. En vertu de la directive numéro 2993, datée de 1946, le gouverneur général du Canada en conseil a spécifiquement décrété que l'éducation relevait de l'autorité législative du Commissaire en conseil des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, qui a tout pouvoir pour faire les règlements y ayant trait.

3. Travail. (S.R.C., 1952, chapitre 286). La Direction de la formation professionnelle applique la loi sur la coordination de la formation professionnelle, qui sanctionne les ententes fédérales-provinciales concernant le partage des frais de la formation professionnelle. La Direction est autorisée à fournir de l'aide aux écoles d'arts et de métiers, aux écoles et classes secondaires de formation professionnelle et aux instituts de technologie dont les cours ont été approuvés. Elle publie des bulletins et encourage la formation. La Direction de l'économique et des recherches s'intéresse particulièrement à la main-d'œuvre professionnelle, aux recherches sur la formation, à la direction et à la formation de la main-d'œuvre; elle fournit, en outre, des renseignements utiles aux administrateurs d'écoles, aux préposés à l'orientation, aux employeurs, etc.

4. Commerce—Bureau fédéral de la statistique. La Division de l'éducation (B.F.S.), en vertu de la loi sur la statistique (S.R.C., 1952, chapitre 257), est autorisée à exiger des rapports des institutions d'enseignement, publiques et privées, de tout le pays. Les diverses sections de la Division s'occupent chacune d'un domaine particulier: enseignement élémentaire et secondaire, formation professionnelle, enseignement supérieur et éducation des adultes, et finances scolaires et recherches. Les résultats d'enquêtes et d'autres publications sont mis à la disposition du public.

5. Ministère des Affaires extérieures. (S.R.C., 1952, chapitre 68). Ce ministère est le canal officiel de communication entre les organismes au Canada, les gouvernements étrangers et les organismes inter-gouvernementaux en ce qui a trait aux questions éducationnelles et culturelles. Il collabore avec ceux qui désirent apporter au Canada des expositions ambulantes étrangères d'ordre culturel et instructif.

Bureau de l'aide extérieure. Ce bureau est chargé d'administrer et de diriger les programmes gouvernementaux d'aide aux pays admissibles qui prennent naissance. Il collabore aux programmes d'aide établis à cette fin par les organismes internationaux et d'autres pays. La Division de l'éducation du Bureau dirige le Programme des bourses d'études et de perfectionnement du Commonwealth au Canada et s'occupe du recruter et d'envoyer de conseillers techniques aux pays bénéficiaires.

6. Finances. (S.R.C., 1952, chapitre 116). En vertu des dispositions concernant les subventions contenues dans des lois annuelles sur les subсидes, ce ministère achemine les fonds du gouvernement à la Fondation des universités canadiennes, en vue de leur distribution

ment; and makes provision for Quebec to pay equivalent amounts to her universities from proceeds from her income tax returns.

7. Justice. The Commissioner of Penitentiaries under the Penitentiaries Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 206) is responsible for providing inmates of Federal penitentiaries with correspondence courses, informal education activities and trade training.

8. National Defence. Under the National Defence Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 164) and the Militia, Naval Service and Royal Canadian Air Force Acts of 1944 this Department is responsible for Canadian Service Colleges and schools for service personnel in and outside Canada, including Collège Militaire Royal, Royal Military College and Royal Roads, about 65 schools on bases on Crown Lands and over a dozen Canadian schools in Europe at NATO bases. It also operates regular programs for the training of officers and men.

The Defence Research Board. Created in 1947 to carry out research relating to national defence and to advise the Minister on relevant scientific and technical matters the Defence Research Board carries on experimental research and provides assistance to university professors and research workers to undertake contracted research. Some of the research findings are applicable to education.

9. Veterans Affairs. Authority under The Veterans Rehabilitation Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 281), the Veterans Benefit Act, 1954 (R.S.C., 1953, Chapter 65), and the Children of the War Dead, Education Assistance Act (R.S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 27) permits the Veterans' Welfare Services Branch to provide financial assistance for technical and university courses for war veterans and for secondary and higher education for children of deceased veterans. Correspondence courses begun during World War II are still made available to armed services personnel.

10. The Canada Council and Canadian National Commission for UNESCO. The Canada Council, established 1957, is responsible "for the encouragement of the Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences". Proceedings of the Council are reported to Parliament through the Prime Minister. Half its funds are used to finance a 10-year program of capital building grants to institutions of higher education; the other half represents an endowment, the proceeds going to assist writers, research personnel, orchestras, and such, under the Act.

tion aux universités et collèges comme convenu; il s'assure que le Québec verse des sommes équivalentes à ses universités, à même les recettes de son impôt sur le revenu.

7. Justice. Le Commissaire des pénitenciers, en vertu de la loi sur les pénitenciers (S.R.C., 1952, chapitre 206), est chargé de fournir aux détenus des pénitenciers fédéraux des cours par correspondance, des programmes éducatifs parascolaires et de leur enseigner un métier.

8. Défense nationale. Sous le régime de la loi sur la défense nationale (S.R.C. 1952, chapitre 164) et en vertu des lois de 1944 relatives à la milice, au service maritime et à l'Aviation royale du Canada, ce ministère s'occupe des collèges et écoles que fréquentent les militaires au Canada et à l'étranger, y compris le Collège militaire royal, le Collège militaire royal du Canada et le Royal Roads, d'environ 65 écoles dans les bases militaires sur certains terrains de la Couronne et plus d'une douzaine d'écoles canadiennes en Europe aux base de l'OTAN. Le ministère dirige également des programmes réguliers de formation pour les officiers et les soldats.

Le Conseil de recherches pour la défense. Crée en 1947 pour faire des recherches touchant la défense nationale et pour conseiller la ministre au sujet de toute question scientifique ou technique connexe le Conseil de recherches pour la défense effectue des recherches expérimentales et aide les professeurs d'université et les chercheurs à entreprendre, à forfait, des travaux de recherches. Certains résultats ont trait à l'enseignement.

9. Affaires des anciens combattants. Sous le régime de la loi sur la réadaptation des anciens combattants (S.R.C., 1952, chapitre 281), de la loi sur les avantages destinés aux anciens combattants, 1954 (S.R.C., 1953, chapitre 65) et de la loi sur l'aide aux enfants des morts de la guerre (Education) (S.R.C., 1952-1953, chapitre 27), la Direction des services du bien-être des anciens combattants est autorisée à fournir de l'aide financière permettant aux anciens combattants de suivre des cours techniques et universitaires et aux enfants des morts de la guerre d'acquérir une instruction post-secondaire. Les cours par correspondance offerts au cours de la seconde guerre mondiale sont encore offerts aux membres des forces armées.

10. Le Conseil des Arts du Canada et la Commission nationale pour l'UNESCO. Crée en 1957, le Conseil des Arts est chargé "d'encourager les arts, les humanités et les sciences sociales". Ses délibérations sont soumises au Parlement par le canal du premier ministre. La moitié de ses fonds sert à financer un programme décennal de subventions aux institutions d'enseignement supérieur à des fins de construction; l'autre moitié constitue une Caisse de dotation qui, sous le régime de la loi, fournit une aide financière aux écrivains, aux chercheurs aux orchestres, etc.

Privy Council Order 931, 1957, provided for the organization of a Canadian National Commission for UNESCO with representation from External Affairs, the Canada Council and various national associations active in education, science and culture.

11. The National Research Council. The Awards and Committee Service Branch under the Research Council Act (R.S.C., as amended 1952, Chapter 239) administers activities which assist, promote, and undertake scientific and industrial research. Fellowships and scholarships in science, engineering, medicine, dentistry, and such are provided as are research grants to individual investigators in universities; and grants-in-aid are provided for research equipment at the university level. The Awards Officer is responsible to the Council's Vice-President for Administration; the President reports to the Minister who serves on the Council's Committee on Scientific and Industrial Research.

12. Other Agencies or Departments carrying out work related to Education. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, which reports to Parliament through the Secretary of State, co-operates with Provincial Departments of Education to prepare school broadcasts, and co-operates with the Canadian Association for Adult Education, etc.

The National Film Board, a crown corporation which provides educational films and films for schools and for general release, also reports through the Secretary of State as do the National Gallery, the National Library, the National Museum and the Public Archives. The Library of Parliament reports through the Speaker of the House of Commons. The Historic Sites and Monuments Board reports through the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

13. Other Departments of Government Concerned with Education. Most of the other Departments of Government such as Agriculture, Fisheries, Mines and Technical Surveys, the Unemployment Insurance Commission and other Commissions, Corporations etc., are in some way directly or indirectly concerned with education. For example, the Department of Agriculture fosters the 4H Clubs for farm youth, programs of the Experimental Farms, and provides other information for farm folk. The Department of Fisheries is interested in courses for fishermen; and many other departments are interested in a variety of courses or provide education materials.

An increasing number of associations are directly or indirectly interested in education. Some of these are Canada-wide, some provincial.

Le décret numéro 931 du Conseil privé a prévu la constitution d'une Commission nationale pour l'UNESCO à laquelle sont représentés les Affaires extérieures, le Conseil des Arts du Canada et diverses associations nationales intéressées à l'enseignement, à la science et à la culture.

11. Le Conseil national de recherches. Aux termes de la loi sur le Conseil de recherches (S.R.C., 1952, modifié, chapitre 239), la Direction des subventions et des comités dirige les initiatives qui aident et favorisent la recherche scientifique et industrielle. On accorde des bourses d'études et de perfectionnement en science, en génie, en médecine, en art dentaire, etc., ainsi que des subventions de recherche aux chercheurs individuels dans les universités; des subventions d'appoint sont destinées à l'acquisition d'outillage de recherche à l'échelon universitaire. L'agent des subventions relève du vice-président de la section administrative du Conseil; le président fait rapport au ministre, qui est membre du Comité de recherches scientifiques et industrielles du Conseil.

12. Autres organismes ou ministères qui exécutent des travaux ayant rapport à l'enseignement. La Société Radio-Canada, qui fait rapport au Parlement par le canal du Secrétaire d'État, collabore avec les départements provinciaux de l'éducation pour la mise au point d'émissions scolaires, ainsi qu'avec l'Association canadienne de l'éducation des adultes, etc.

L'Office national du film, société de la Couronne qui fournit des films de valeur éducative et d'autres à l'usage des écoles et du public, fait aussi rapport par le canal du Secrétaire d'État, comme le font la Galerie nationale, la Bibliothèque nationale, le musée du Canada et les Archives publiques. La Bibliothèque du Parlement fait rapport par le canal de l'Orateur de la Chambre des communes. La Commission des lieux et monuments historiques fait rapport par le canal du ministre du Nord canadien et des Ressources nationales.

13. Autres ministères du gouvernement intéressés à l'éducation. La plupart des autres ministères du gouvernement (Agriculture, Pêcheries, Mines et Relevés techniques), ainsi que la Commission d'assurance-chômage et autres commissions et sociétés, etc., s'occupent d'une manière directe ou indirecte de l'enseignement. A titre d'exemple, le ministère de l'Agriculture encourage la formation des clubs 4H chez la jeunesse agricole soutient les programmes des fermes expérimentales et fournit d'autres renseignements aux agriculteurs. Le ministère des Pêcheries s'intéresse aux cours offerts aux pêcheurs; beaucoup d'autres ministères s'intéressent à divers autres cours ou fournissent des documents sur l'enseignement.

Nombre d'associations s'intéressent de plus en plus, directement ou indirectement, à l'enseignement. Certaines sont nationales, d'autres provinciales.

Provincial Departments

As mentioned above, formal education is normally administered from the Provincial Departments of Education which operate under provincial School Law or Laws, issue Regulations and provide services to public and separate schools throughout the province. In addition to administering various grants, the Provincial Departments, among other things, operate teacher-training colleges or arrange for the universities to offer preparatory education courses; issue teachers' certificates; provide courses of study for the elementary-secondary schools, and prescribe textbooks or lists of books; employ school inspectors or superintendents; conduct end-of-the-year examinations for the final year or two of high school, and issue certificates to successful candidates. In some provinces other Departments of Government may have responsibilities for special schools or courses, e.g., in Quebec the Department of Education, its services and financial contributions come under the Department of Youth. A few schools are maintained by other departments, such as Schools of Agriculture, a School of Fisheries, a Forestry Station and its three schools.

Educational Documentation in Canada

Reference Centres for Education Publications in Canada. Canada has neither a Federal Department of Education nor a central documentation centre for education, as responsibility for formal education in Canada rests with the Provincial Legislatures. Although each province has a Department of Education none of them has established a documentation centre. Each receives many requests for information which is presently provided by the most appropriate person in the Department or sent to the most likely organization for its consideration.

Canada's National Library, established in 1953, presently has on file about 210,000 films and 115,000 micro-copy items. It collects and lists all books, pamphlets, etc., published in Canada. One of the sections is education. The Library prepared the National Union Catalogue on a card index, which covers the holdings of 140 university, government and public libraries. In addition, it publishes *Canadiana*, a monthly catalogue which lists Canadian publications totalling some 10,000 a year. Among its other publications are *The Canadian Index to Periodicals and Documentary Films* and *Canadian Selections, 1959*.

A number of organizations, such as the Canadian Education Association, the Canadian Universities Foundation, the Canadian Teachers' Federation and the Education Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, perform some of the functions of a documentation centre, while the Provincial Departments and the Federal Departments, respon-

Ministères provinciaux

Comme on l'a déjà mentionné, ce sont les départements provinciaux de l'éducation qui normalement dirigent l'activité dans ce domaine. Ils fonctionnent en vertu d'une ou de plusieurs lois scolaires, formulent des règlements et fournissent des services aux écoles publiques et séparées partout dans la province. En plus d'accorder diverses subventions, les ministères provinciaux dirigent entre autres les collèges pour la formation des instituteurs ou veillent à ce que les universités donnent des cours préparatoires de pédagogie; délivrent des certificats aux instituteurs; établissent les programmes d'études des écoles primaires et secondaires et prescrivent les manuels scolaires ou les listes de livres; emploient les inspecteurs ou les surintendants d'école; font subir les examens à la fin des deux dernières années de l'école secondaire et délivrent des certificats aux candidats reçus. Dans certaines provinces, d'autres ministères pourront s'occuper d'écoles ou de cours spéciaux; ainsi, au Québec, le Département de l'Instruction publique, ses services et ses contributions financières relèvent du ministère de la Jeunesse. Certaines écoles (d'agriculture, des pêcheries, station forestière et ses trois écoles) relèvent d'autres ministères.

Documentation sur l'enseignement au Canada

Centres de référence des publications sur l'enseignement au Canada. Le Canada ne possède ni un ministère fédéral de l'Éducation ni un centre de documentation sur l'enseignement, car ce domaine au Canada relève des provinces. Bien que chaque province ait un département de l'Éducation, aucune n'a organisé un centre de documentation. Les provinces reçoivent beaucoup de demandes de renseignements, auxquelles répondent la personne la plus qualifiée ou l'organisme le plus compétent en la matière.

La Bibliothèque nationale du Canada, créée en 1953, a présentement dans ses dossiers environ 210,000 films et 115,000 microfilms. Elle collectionne et dresse une liste de tous les livres, toutes les brochures, etc., publiés au Canada. L'une de ses sections s'occupe de l'enseignement. La Bibliothèque a dressé le Catalogue collectif national qui traite des stocks de 140 bibliothèques universitaires, gouvernementales et publiques. Elle publie en outre *Canadiana*, catalogue mensuel des publications canadiennes (environ 10,000 par année). Le *Index de périodiques et films documentaires canadiens et Canadian Selections, 1959*, est une autre de ses publications.

Un certain nombre d'organismes tels que l'Association canadienne d'éducation, la Fondation des universités canadiennes, la Fédération canadienne des instituteurs et la Division de l'éducation du Bureau fédéral de la statistique remplissent certaines fonctions d'un centre de documentation, tandis que les ministères provinciaux et fédéraux, chargés de

sible for Indians, Eskimos and other education, act as information centres for materials covering their fields of operations.

There is no general directive that can be offered as to where persons wishing information should apply except that the titles of the various organizations mentioned throughout this report indicate somewhat their primary interests. In addition these organizations generally keep in touch with one another and direct requests to ensure the best coverage.

Reference Works. The most comprehensive works on Canadian education are listed in the next section (pages 23 to 24) and include: the (8) *Encyclopedia Canadiana*, which contains authoritative articles on most aspects of Canadian education. Its forerunner, (9) the *Encyclopedia of Canada*, published in 1935, and still available in libraries, consists of eight volumes, which cover various aspects of education up to the early thirties. Other reference books include: (3) the *Canada Year Book*, and (3) *Canada, the Official Handbook of Present Conditions and Recent Progress*. Each of these annuals contains a chapter on education, which gives a brief general survey of education, a summary of statistics and notes on related cultural activities and research. Other reference works are listed in the section.

Bibliographies. The present volume was undertaken to provide a general reference to education which is adequate for the general reader and provides a starting point for those planning a more comprehensive approach to all or some phases, of education. It therefore lists other bibliographies many of which are limited to books and pamphlets on special areas, levels, or periods of education. Omitted from this section are the listings of graduate theses in education which will be found in the section on theses and other research, but included are (15) *Bibliographie analytique de la littérature pédagogique canadienne-française jusqu'à l'année 1952*; (27) *A Bibliography of Canadian Writings in Adult Education* available from the C.A.A.E.; (24) *A Bibliography of Higher Education in Canada* by Harris and Tremblay; and others.

History of Education. Treatment here is uneven. (63) Phillips' book on *The Development of Education in Canada*, 1957, which deals chronologically with sectional development of education in Canada, and topically with administration developments, education and practice over the past century, is highly recommended, as are a number of books (p. 27) dealing with the history of education in various provinces, and institutions other than universities which are listed under "Universities". Canada needs other general treatments of education, and there are still neglected areas.

l'instruction des Indiens, des Esquimaux et d'autres programmes d'enseignement, font fonction de centres d'information dans leurs domaines respectifs.

En général, on ne saurait dire aux personnes désireuses d'obtenir des renseignements où elles doivent s'adresser, mais les titres des divers organismes mentionnés dans le présent rapport indiquent un peu leur principale activité. Ces organismes ont généralement en contact les uns avec les autres et acheminent les demandes de renseignements de façon à ce qu'elles trouvent réponse.

Ouvrages de référence. Les ouvrages les plus complets sur l'enseignement au Canada sont énumérés dans la section suivante (pages 23 à 24) et comprennent: 8) l'*Encyclopedia Canadiana*, qui renferme des articles de bonne source sur la plupart des aspects de l'enseignement au Canada; son prédecesseur, 9) l'*Encyclopedia of Canada*, publiée en 1935 et encore disponible dans les bibliothèques, se compose de huit volumes qui traitent des divers aspects de l'enseignement jusqu'au début des années 1930. Voici d'autres ouvrages de référence: 3) l'*Annuaire du Canada* et 3) *Canada, manuel officiel de renseignements sur la situation actuelle et les derniers progrès accomplis*. Chacune de ces publications annuelles renferme un chapitre sur l'enseignement, qui donne un bref exposé général de l'enseignement, des statistiques récapitulatives et des notes sur les recherches et les initiatives ayant trait à l'enseignement. On trouvera dans la section une liste d'autres travaux de référence.

Bibliographies. La présente publication veut être un ouvrage de référence générale qui réponde aux besoins du lecteur moyen et serve de point de départ à ceux qui comptent étudier un ou plusieurs aspects de l'enseignement d'une manière plus complète. On y trouve donc une liste d'autres bibliographies, dont plusieurs n'énumèrent que des livres et brochures traitant de domaines, de périodes ou de niveaux spéciaux de l'enseignement. On a omis de la section les thèses de diplômés en pédagogie, qui se trouvent dans la section des thèses et autres recherches, mais sont inclus 15) *Bibliographie analytique de la littérature pédagogique canadienne-française jusqu'à l'année 1952*; 27) *A Bibliography of Canadian Writings in Adult Education*, s'obtient de la C.A.A.E.; 24) *Bibliographie de l'enseignement supérieur au Canada* par Harris et Tremblay; et autres ouvrages.

Chronologie de l'enseignement. Le traitement ici n'est pas uniforme. 63) Le livre de Phillips intitulé *The Development of Education in Canada* (1957), qui traite chronologiquement de l'évolution de l'enseignement au Canada, par sections, ainsi que de l'évolution administrative, de l'enseignement et de sa pratique au cours du dernier siècle, mérite bien d'être lu et également un certain nombre de livres (p. 27) qui établissent la chronologie de l'enseignement dans diverses provinces, institutions autres qui les universités énumérées sous la rubrique "Universités". D'autres exposés, de caractère général, sur l'enseignement au Canada seraient fort utiles, étant donné que certains secteurs n'ont fait l'objet d'aucune étude jusqu'à présent.

Legislative Documentation. Statutory data are published in *The Canada Gazette. Hansard*, published by the Queen's Printer in Ottawa and provincial capitals, provides a verbatim account of the proceedings of the House of Commons and the Provincial Legislatures.

Parliamentary Debates and reports of Royal Commissions are normally available from the Queen's Printers of the Provincial Legislatures, and are available in many libraries.

Each Provincial Legislature has enacted a School Law, or School Laws, and issued Regulations and Courses of Study for the schools of the province. The School Law determines how the municipalities proceed in organizing and administering their schools, including the selection, employment and superannuation of teachers, subjects taught and grade classification of the school, methods of financing the schools, etc. Provincial Legislatures enact new legislation year by year, and generally from time to time require the Department to prepare and publish current editions. Copies of the School Acts can be obtained from the Provincial Departments, normally in the form of the latest consolidation, plus leaflets on more current Acts.

The Structure and Organization of Education. As noted the Federal Government has responsibility only for certain "classes of subjects" such as matters pertaining to Indians, Eskimos, aliens, defence (including military personnel and their dependents), penitentiaries, statistics, and the territories. All of these at times involve education. Schools are organized for the Indians in the provinces, and in Yukon and the Northwest Territories; for the Eskimos; and for the armed services and dependents abroad and at home. With these exceptions, elementary-secondary education is the responsibility of the 10 provincial governments and results in 10 distinct systems. The two most unique types are found in Quebec and Newfoundland.

In Quebec one system is, for the most part, French-language and Roman Catholic and the other branch is English-language and non-Catholic. The French-language branch was patterned somewhat after the schools of France but has gradually come to resemble more and more the usual Canadian pattern which developed more or less the same as in the United States.

In Newfoundland the education organization is denominational with each member denomination being represented by a secretary in the Department of Education. All denominations use the same course of studies and provincial examinations. In the other provinces the public schools are generally organized for everyone who wishes to attend; although in some provinces there are

Documentation législative. Des renseignements d'ordre statutaire paraissent dans la Gazette du Canada. Les Débats, publiés par l'Imprimeur de la Reine à Ottawa et dans les capitales provinciales, donnent un compte rendu textuel des délibérations de la Chambre des communes et des assemblées législatives provinciales.

Les débats parlementaires et les rapports des commissions royales peuvent ordinairement s'obtenir des imprimeurs de la Reine des assemblées législatives provinciales et sont disponibles dans beaucoup de bibliothèques.

Chaque assemblée législative provinciale a adopté une ou plusieurs lois scolaires et a publié des règlements et des programmes d'études à l'intention des écoles de la province. La loi scolaire établit la méthode à adopter par les municipalités pour organiser et administrer leurs écoles, y compris la sélection, l'emploi et la pension des instituteurs, les matières de classe, le classement de l'école selon les années, les modes de financement des écoles, etc. Les provinces adoptent de nouvelles lois chaque année et, en général, demandent au département de rédiger et de publier les éditions courantes des nouvelles lois. On peut en obtenir des exemplaires des ministères provinciaux, normalement sous forme de volumes; les lois récentes sont disponibles en feuillets détachés.

La structure et l'organisation de l'enseignement. Ainsi qu'il a été signalé, le gouvernement fédéral ne s'occupe que de certaines "catégories de sujets", comme les questions ayant trait aux Indiens, aux Esquimaux, aux étrangers, à la défense (y compris les militaires et personnes à leur charge), aux pénitenciers, à la statistique et aux territoires. Toutes ces questions ont parfois trait à l'enseignement. Ainsi, des écoles sont organisées à l'intention des Indiens dans les provinces, au Yukon et dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest; à l'intention des Esquimaux, des militaires et des personnes à leur charge, à l'étranger ou au pays. Compte tenu de ces exceptions, l'enseignement primaire et secondaire relève des 10 gouvernements provinciaux et se distingue par 10 régimes différents. Les deux régimes les plus distinctifs sont ceux du Québec et de Terre-Neuve.

Au Québec, un régime est surtout d'inspiration catholique et l'enseignement est donné en français; l'autre est anglais et protestant. Le premier a été organisé dans une certaine mesure d'après les écoles de France, mais il ressemble de plus en plus au régime canadien ordinaire, dont l'évolution a plus ou moins suivi celle du régime des États-Unis.

A Terre-Neuve, l'organisation de l'enseignement est confessionnelle, chaque confession étant représentée par un secrétaire dans le département de l'Éducation. Toutes les confessions adoptent les mêmes programmes d'études et les mêmes examens provinciaux. Dans les autres provinces, les écoles publiques sont en général organisées de façon à permettre à tous de les fréquenter; toutefois, certaines

separate schools, generally for Roman Catholics who wish to administer their own schools under department regulations. In addition there are private schools in all provinces.

The provinces have accepted responsibility for providing institutions for special education, teacher education and trade and technical education. However, in a number of provinces teacher education has been made the responsibility of the universities and much of the vocational and technical education has been undertaken by private sources. The most comprehensive single source dealing with school organization is (146) *The Organization and Administration of Public Schools in Canada*, Ottawa, Queen's Printer. This is a comprehensive treatment of the structural organization of education in the provinces together with Federal contributions to education based on school law and practice. (150) The Canadian Education Association's the *Structure of Public Education in Canada*, revised in 1959, compares the structure of education in each of the ten provincial systems with an imaginary typical system for a province. The C.E.A. has also published: (149) a *Project in Educational Leadership*, March, 1952; *Some Problems of Superintendency in Canada*, September, 1953; *Educational Leadership in the Superintendency*, September, 1954; C.E.A.-Kellogg Project at Mid-Point, 1954; *The Leadership Project - Second Phase*, June, 1955; and *The Superintendency - Leadership in Action*, September, 1955, in connection with the C.E.A.-Kellogg Project in Leadership in School Administration, published in *Canadian Education*. (141) The Quance Lecture by Althouse, *Structure and Aims of Canadian Education*, 1950, and other publications in this series provide a sound basis for appreciating many phases of Canadian education. (157) *Education*, is a collection of essays on Canadian education, published by Gage as a contribution to education. Each volume contains twenty or more short essays on various aspects of education. (154) *Constantes historiques de notre système scolaire*, by Gérard Filteau, Québec, Département de l'Instruction Publique, 1951, provides a good picture of Quebec education. Other publications in this area include (164) *National Government and Education in Federated Democracies, Dominion of Canada*, by J.C. Miller, which presents the background and 1940 status of the relationships of the national government to education in Canada and (165) *Rural Schools in Canada: Their Organization, Administration and Supervision*, which surveys Canadian systems considering rural education, the supervision of the rural schools and significant considerations for future progress.

Educational Studies and Research. Research in education in Canada is mainly undertaken in the universities, provincial educational organizations and government departments. In the universities, graduate students undertake projects to fulfil part

provinces comptent des écoles séparées, généralement à l'intention des catholiques qui désirent administrer leurs propres écoles aux termes des règlements ministériels. En outre, il y a des écoles privées dans toutes les provinces.

Les provinces ont accepté d'assurer la création d'institutions offrant un enseignement spécial, une formation pédagogique et l'enseignement des métiers et des techniques. Toutefois, dans certaines provinces, la formation pédagogique relève maintenant des universités et ce sont des particuliers qui s'occupent en grande partie de la formation professionnelle et technique. L'ouvrage le plus complet sur l'organisation scolaire est intitulé 146) *The Organization and Administration of Public Schools in Canada*, qui s'obtient à Ottawa, chez l'Imprimeur de la Reine. C'est un exposé complet de l'organisation de l'enseignement dans les provinces, ainsi que de l'apport du gouvernement fédéral à l'enseignement d'après les lois scolaires et leur application. La publication intitulée 150) *The Structure of Public Education in Canada* (révisée en 1959), ouvrage de l'Association canadienne d'éducation, compare la structure de l'enseignement dans chacun des dix régimes provinciaux avec un régime provincial type imaginaire. L'A.C.E. a également publié les ouvrages suivants: 149) *A Project in Educational Leadership*, mars 1952; *Some Problems of Superintendency in Canada*, septembre 1953; *Educational Leadership in the Superintendency*, 1954; C.E.A.-Kellogg Project at Mid-Point, 1954; *The Leadership Project - Second Phase*, juin 1955; et *The Superintendency - Leadership in Action*, septembre 1955, conjointement avec C.E.A.-Kellogg Project in Leadership in School Administration, publié dans la revue *Canadian Education*. 141) *The Quance Lecture*, par Althouse, *Structure and Aims of Canadian Education*, 1950, et d'autres publications de cette série constituent une base solide permettant d'évaluer plusieurs aspects de l'enseignement au Canada; 157) *Education*, recueil de dissertations sur l'enseignement au Canada, publié par Gage, est un apport dans ce domaine. Chaque volume contient une vingtaine de brèves dissertations sur divers aspects de l'enseignement. 154) Constantes historiques de notre système scolaire, par Gérard Filteau, ouvrage publié par le Département de l'Instruction publique du Québec en 1951, décrit bien l'enseignement au Québec. D'autres publications dans ce domaine comprennent les suivantes: 164) *National Government and Education in Federated Democracies, Dominion of Canada*, ouvrage de J.D. Miller qui fait l'historique et décrit l'attitude du gouvernement fédéral vis-à-vis l'enseignement au Canada en 1940 et 165) *Rural Schools in Canada: Their Organization, Administration and Supervision*, ouvrage qui examine les régimes canadiens au point de vue de l'enseignement rural, de la surveillance des écoles rurales et propose les mesures à prendre en vue des progrès futurs.

Études et recherches de valeur éducative. Les recherches sur l'enseignement au Canada sont surtout entreprises par les universités, les organismes d'enseignement provinciaux et les ministères gouvernementaux. Dans les universités, les diplômés entre-

of the requirements for advanced degrees. A list of these was reported by Brehaut in (32) *A Quarter Century of Educational Research in Canada*, in which he attempted to evaluate Canadian theses in education, to indicate some strengths and weaknesses of these, and to summarize some of the conclusions reached by them.

In addition many of the university professors propose research reports covering a wide variety of topics. Many of these are listed in *The Alberta Journal of Educational Research*, *Canadian Education and Research Digest*, (formerly *Canadian Education*), *The Journal of Education* of the British Columbia College of Education, and the *Ontario Journal of Educational Research*, published by the Ontario College of Education. In addition, the Ontario College of Education, the University of Montreal, and a number of other universities produce reports on research in education from time to time. The Canadian Teachers' Federation, Canadian Universities Foundation and Education Division, DBS, each produce occasional reports based on surveys and research.

Two invitational Canadian Conferences on Educational Research, the first sponsored by the Canadian Education Association, the second by the C.E.A. and Canadian Council for Research in Education, resulted in two reports, (34), (38), covering the work undertaken in Research in Education in Canada and the Organization, Functions and Needs of Educational Research in Canada.

Textbooks and Instructional Materials. Textbooks and supplementary reading materials in Canadian elementary and secondary schools are selected by provincial directors. In effect there exists at present in Canada no national arrangement for educational publishing. However, for English language publications there is the Canadian Textbook Publishers' Institute (C.T.P.I.) a fairly recently organized affiliate of the Canadian Book Publishers' Council, 60 St. Clair Avenue, West, Toronto 7, Ontario. The C.T.P.I. consists of those companies publishing textbooks by Canadian authors in Canada. At present more than a dozen companies belong to the C.T.P.I. and all of the largest publishers are members.

For French-language publications the principal source of information is La Société des Éditeurs Canadiens de Manuels Scolaires, which is affiliated with le Conseil Supérieur du Livre, the address for both of these is presently c/o Frère Clément, é.c., La Librairie des Écoles, 949, rue Côté, Montréal, Québec. The S.E.C.M.S. is of recent foundation and, consequently, has not progressed to the formulation of a definitive list of French-language textbook publishers.

prennent des recherches pour répondre en partie aux exigences de grades supérieurs. Ces recherches ont été énumérées par Brehaut dans (32) *A Quarter Century of Educational Research in Canada*, dans lequel l'auteur a cherché à évaluer les thèses canadiennes sur l'enseignement, à en noter les qualités et les faiblesses et à résumer certaines de leurs conclusions.

En outre, de nombreux professeurs d'université indiquent des sujets de recherches touchant un multitude de sujets. Beaucoup de ces sujets sont énumérés dans les revues suivantes: *The Alberta Journal of Educational Research*, *Canadian Education and Research Digest*, autre fois *Canadian Education*, *The Journal of Education*, publié par le College of Education de la Colombie-Britannique et l'*Ontario Journal of Educational Research*, publié par l'*Ontario College of Education*. En outre, l'*Ontario College of Education*, l'Université de Montréal et certaines autres universités présentent de temps à autre des rapports sur les recherches dans le domaine de l'enseignement. La Fédération canadienne des instituteurs, la Fondation des universités canadiennes et la Division de l'éducation (B.F.S.) présentent chacune, de temps à autre, des rapports fondés sur des enquêtes et des recherches.

Deux Conférences canadiennes sur les recherches en éducation, la première tenue sous les auspices de l'Association canadienne d'éducation et la seconde sous celles de l'A.C.E. et du Conseil canadien de recherches en matière d'enseignement ont fourni des rapports (35), (38) qui ont servi de documentation pour les ouvrages intitulés *Research in Education in Canada* et *The Organization, Functions and Needs of Educational Research in Canada*.

Manuels et textes instructifs. Les manuels et les autres textes utilisés dans les écoles primaires et secondaires canadiennes sont choisis par les directeurs provinciaux. Effectivement, aucune disposition n'a été prise jusqu'à présent sur le plan national en vue d'assurer la publication de livres d'enseignement. Toutefois, une source de publications en anglais est le *Canadian Textbook Publishers' Institute* (C.T.P.I.), qui s'est affilié assez récemment au *Canadian Book Publishers' Council*, 60 St. Clair Avenue, West, Toronto 7, Ontario. Le C.T.P.I. se compose des maisons d'édition qui publient des manuels rédigés par des auteurs canadiens au Canada. A l'heure actuelle, plus d'une douzaine de maisons font partie du C.T.P.I. et tous les principaux éditeurs en sont membres.

Pour ce qui est des publications françaises, la principale source d'information est La Société des Éditeurs Canadiens de Manuels Scolaires, affiliée au Conseil Supérieur du Livre. L'adresse conjointe actuelle de ces deux sociétés est la suivante: a/s Frère Clément, é.c., La Librairie des Écoles, 949 rue Côté, Montréal (P.Q.). La S.E.C.M.S. est de fondation récente et, par conséquent, elle n'a pu jusqu'à présent établir une liste définitive d'éditeurs de manuels français.

In addition to the two sources for locating publishers as mentioned, the best single source is Quill & Quire, Seccombe House, 443 Mount Pleasant Road, Toronto 7, Ontario. Quill & Quire periodically publish a list of all publishers of educational and non-educational books in Canada.

There are no directories or indexes specifically for educational publications.

Selected and recommended lists of textbooks and of supplementary reading may be secured by writing directly to the relevant Provincial Department of Education. For the Federal Government (Indians on reserves, Eskimos, etc.), communicate directly with the department of the Federal Government responsible for each of such special jurisdictions.

There is no centralized source from which one can secure information regarding audio-visual aids and other instructional materials.

The Quill & Quire mentioned above, provides a list of publishers, addresses and catalogues which are voluminous.

Although Canadian public schools do import textbooks and other teaching materials from the U.S.A., Great Britain, and France, the number is not considered significant and has tended to grow less in recent years.

Similarly, although various minorities probably import textbooks for private and personal use, there is no general importation of such materials by Departments of Education for use in various provinces and federal jurisdictions. Generally speaking, the Provincial and Federal Departments themselves publish the necessary ancillary materials or else they are approved and supplied by Canadian publishers.

Educational Associations. Canada has many associations and societies active in the field of education. Many of these are organized on a nationwide basis with provincial affiliates. Others are either national, provincial, regional or municipal associations. Some of them are concerned primarily with education, such as government Departments of Education, organizations of teachers and school officials and the associations dealing specifically with education or some phase of it. Other associations may be concerned primarily with other fields, such as health, activities of youth, and citizenship, which are somewhat concerned with education. In addition there are international organizations whose activities have some influence on Canadian education.

Outre ces deux sources d'information au sujet des éditeurs, il y a aussi *Quill & Quire*, Seccombe House, 443 Mount Pleasant Road, Toronto 7, (Ont.). Cette société publie périodiquement une liste de tous les éditeurs de livres d'enseignement et autres au Canada.

Il n'existe pas de répertoires ou de tables alphabétiques pour les publications sur l'enseignement.

On peut obtenir des listes choisies et approuvées de manuels et de textes en s'adressant directement au département provincial d'Éducation intéressé. Pour ce qui est du rôle fédéral (Indiens des réserves, Esquimaux, etc.), il faut communiquer directement avec le ministère fédéral dont relève chacune de ces administrations spéciales.

Il n'existe aucune source centrale de renseignements sur les aides audio-visuels et autres textes éducatifs.

La société *Quill & Quire*, ci-haut mentionnée, fournit une liste vraiment volumineuse d'éditeurs, d'adresses et de catalogues.

Bien que les écoles publiques du Canada importent des manuels et autres textes d'enseignement des États-Unis, de la Grande-Bretagne et de la France, elles ne le font pas en grande quantité et ont eu tendance à le faire de moins en moins ces dernières années.

De même, bien que diverses minorités importent probablement des manuels à des fins personnelles ou privées, les départements de l'Éducation dans les diverses provinces et juridictions fédérales n'en importent ordinairement pas. En général, les ministères provinciaux et fédéraux publient eux-mêmes les textes nécessaires; autrement, ceux-ci sont approuvés et fournis par des éditeurs canadiens.

Associations d'éducation. Un grand nombre d'associations au Canada déplacent une grande activité dans le domaine de l'enseignement. Nombre d'entre elles sont organisées à l'échelle nationale, tout en comptant des filiales provinciales. D'autres sont de caractère national, provincial, régional ou municipal. Certaines d'entre elles s'occupent principalement de l'enseignement, comme les départements gouvernementaux de l'Éducation, les associations d'instituteurs et de fonctionnaires scolaires et les associations qui s'occupent spécifiquement de l'enseignement ou de quelque aspect de ce domaine. D'autres encore s'occupent particulièrement d'autres domaines, tels que la santé, l'activité des jeunes et la citoyenneté, qui ont certains rapports avec l'enseignement. Il y a, en outre, des organismes internationaux dont l'activité exerce une certaine influence sur l'enseignement au Canada.

At present there are some 17 government organizations, 15 general associations, 21 organizations for school trustees and administrative officers, 31 for teachers, 11 for home and school and 4 for guidance directly concerned and some 90 others including youth organizations, cadets, film institutes, health leagues, and foundations more or less concerned with education, all organized at the federal, interprovincial or provincial levels.

Among the associations primarily concerned with education are, first, the Canadian Education Association, 559 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ontario, which serves as an arm of the Provincial Departments of Education and advises the Provincial Governments on educational developments and needs. L'Association Canadienne des Éducateurs de Langue Française, 3, Place Talon, Québec, P.Q., serves the interests of French culture and Catholic education in Canada. The Canadian Universities Foundation, 75 Albert Street, Ottawa, Ontario, is the association of the larger universities and colleges. The Canadian Association for Adult Education, 113 St. George Street, Toronto, Ontario, and Institut Canadien d'Éducation des Adultes, 3425, rue St-Denis, Montréal, P.Q., aim to promote adult education in Canada through providing information, conducting conferences and research. The Canadian Teachers' Federation, 444 MacLaren Street, Ottawa, Ontario, was established to obtain co-operation and co-ordination of provincial teachers' organizations on policies and activities of common interest, to conduct research, to encourage the exchange of teachers and students, and to foster good will with teachers of other countries. The Canadian Association of University Teachers, 77 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, Ontario, was established to promote and protect university teachers and to further the cause of sound education.

Other associations cover vocational education, business education, special education, special schools, guidance, etc. Lists of such organizations are available in the (17) *Canadian Almanac*, publications of the Education Division, DBS, and (19) the *Directory of Administrative Officials in Public Education* issued by the Canadian Education Association.

Education Statistics. The best comprehensive sources of statistics covering Canadian education are the Selected Provincial Government Department Annual Reports (p. 48); reports of the Education Division, DBS; occasional reports of the Canadian Education Association and the Canadian Teachers' Federation; and occasional reports containing statistics, usually covering a specific area in the field, provided from time to time by other education associations. The DBS reports also cover public library and school library statistics. Each ten years the Canadian Census

On compte, à l'heure actuelle, 17 organismes gouvernementaux, 15 associations générales, 21 organismes constitués pour les commissaires et les administrateurs d'écoles, 31 pour les instituteurs, 11 pour les intérêts des foyers et des écoles et 4 organismes d'orientation qui s'occupent principalement de l'enseignement; environ 90 autres, dont des associations de jeunes, des corps de cadets, des instituts de films, des ligues de santé et des organismes plus ou moins intéressés à l'enseignement, sont constitués à l'échelle fédérale, interprovinciale ou provinciale.

Parmi les associations qui s'occupent principalement de l'enseignement, on trouve les suivantes: l'Association canadienne d'éducation, 559, rue Jarvis, Toronto (Ont.), qui agit comme bras droit des départements provinciaux de l'Éducation et tient les provinces au courant des progrès et des besoins de l'enseignement; l'Association canadienne des éducateurs de langue française, 3, Place Talon, Québec (P.Q.), voit aux intérêts de la culture française et de l'enseignement catholique au Canada; la Fondation des universités canadiennes, 75, rue Albert, Ottawa (Ont.) est l'association des plus grands collèges et universités; *The Canadian Association for Adult Education*, 113, rue Saint-Georges, Toronto (Ont.) et l'Institut canadien d'éducation des adultes, 3425, rue Saint-Denis, Montréal (P.Q.) visent à encourager l'éducation des adultes au Canada au moyen de renseignements, de conférences et de recherches; La Fédération des instituteurs du Canada, 444, rue MacLaren, Ottawa (Ont.) a été créée en vue d'obtenir la collaboration et la coordination des associations provinciales d'instituteurs en ce qui concerne les programmes et initiatives d'un intérêt commun, de faire des recherches, d'encourager les échanges d'instituteurs et d'étudiants, et d'assurer des rapports amicaux avec les instituteurs d'autres pays. L'Association canadienne des professeurs d'université, 77, rue Metcalfe, Ottawa (Ont.) vise à promouvoir et à protéger les professeurs d'université et à assurer la qualité de l'enseignement.

D'autres associations s'occupent de la formation professionnelle, de l'enseignement des affaires, de l'enseignement spécialisé, des écoles spéciales, de l'orientation, etc. On trouvera les adresses de ces organismes dans 17) le *Canadian Almanac*, publications de la Division de l'éducation (B.F.S.) et dans 19) le *Directory of Administrative Officials in Public Education*, publié par l'Association canadienne d'éducation.

La statistique de l'enseignement. Les sources les plus complètes de données statistiques sur l'enseignement au Canada sont les rapports annuels des ministères provinciaux intéressés (p. 48); les rapports de la Division de l'éducation (B.F.S.); des rapports occasionnels de l'Association canadienne d'éducation et la Fédération canadienne des instituteurs; enfin, d'autres rapports statistiques publiés à l'occasion par d'autres associations d'enseignement et qui comprennent ordinairement des données intéressant un secteur particulier. Les rapports du B.F.S. renseignent aussi sur les bibliothèques publiques et

provides fairly comprehensive information on education in at least one of the Census volumes. The *Canada Year Book* and the *Handbook Canada* normally provide summary tables in the field of education.

Education Libraries and Museums. Canada's libraries are located strategically enough so that most of her population is within a reasonable distance of a library. Libraries range from the National Library to home libraries. The DBS prepares (365) *Survey of Libraries Part I: Public Libraries*, which covers the organization, contents, use and special services of public libraries in Canada, including 144 municipal, association and regional branch libraries in centres of 10,000 population and over; 35 regional and co-operative systems and 12 provincial public library services. Some data are included for 947 libraries in smaller centres normally surveyed by provincial public library officials. (365) *Survey of Libraries Part II: Academic Libraries*, reports on some 35 university libraries and 1,472 centralized school libraries in centres of 10,000 and over. The Canadian Library Association with some 2,000 members, including librarians, library workers, library trustees, publishers, authors, etc., acts as a clearing house for library information. It publishes *Canadian Library*, the (22) *Canadian Library Directory* and a number of smaller publications available from its office in Ottawa.

scolaires. Tous les dix ans, à la suite du recensement du Canada, on peut trouver dans au moins un des volumes du recensement des renseignements assez complets sur l'enseignement. L'*Annuaire du Canada* et *Canada* donnent ordinairement des tableaux récapitulatifs sur l'enseignement.

Bibliothèques et musées au point de vue éducatif. Les bibliothèques canadiennes sont situées de façon assez judicieuse, ce qui les rend accessibles à la majorité des habitants. Elles sont de tous genres, de la Bibliothèque nationale aux bibliothèques particulières à domicile. Le Bureau fédéral de la statistique publie le 365) *Relevé des bibliothèques*, Partie I: Bibliothèques publiques, qui traite de l'organisation, des stocks, de la fréquentation et des services spéciaux des bibliothèques publiques au Canada, y compris 144 bibliothèques municipales, régionales et d'associations dans les centres de 10,000 habitants et plus; 35 systèmes de bibliothèques régionales et coopératives et 12 services provinciaux de bibliothèque. Certains renseignements ont trait à 947 bibliothèques dans des centres moins populaires, qui d'ordinaire font l'objet d'enquêtes de la part d'administrateurs provinciaux de bibliothèques publiques. Le B.F.S. publie également le 365) *Relevé des bibliothèques*, Partie II: Bibliothèques scolaires qui fait rapport sur quelque 35 bibliothèques universitaires et 1,472 bibliothèques scolaires centralisées dans les centres de 10,000 habitants et plus. L'Association canadienne des bibliothèques, qui compte environ 2,000 membres, dont des bibliothécaires, des employés de bibliothèque, des commissaires de bibliothèque, des éditeurs, des auteurs, etc., fait fonction de centre de renseignements sur les bibliothèques. Elle publie le *Canadian Library*, le 22) *Canadian Library Directory* et un certain nombre de plus petites publications, qu'on peut se procurer du bureau de cet organisme à Ottawa.

BRIEF BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CANADIAN EDUCATION

BIBLIOGRAPHIE ABRÉGÉE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT AU CANADA

The short bibliography on Canadian education, which follows, consists of references for those wishing to understand the education systems in Canada. Included are a number of general references which give an overall view; and more extensive bibliographies, most of them in particular fields, for those who find this listing too incomplete. There is an historic section in which most of the references cover one province, university or school. Other sections are concerned with the organization of education, the various levels of education, school finance, professional training, vocational and adult education, education research, and education in the Territories. In addition, there are lists of selected Education Department Annual Reports and professional education periodicals. An index of authors and a list of publishers are provided to help readers locate or purchase the items listed.

The listing is essentially one of books although a limited number of articles are included, either to round out the list or because no book was available for the topic covered. Some of the items are out of print, but should be available in libraries. They are included because of historic interest, or because no recent book is available on the topic.

Coverage was limited through omitting textbooks, books on methods, philosophical and controversial treatises, education psychology, tests and measurements, growth and development of the child, and such.

Each reference is included once only and each is given a number. Where an item seemed to belong in two or more categories it was entered in what seemed to be the most suitable category, and the numbers of such items were listed at the beginning of all other categories where cross-references seemed to be warranted. These may be consulted at convenience. Names of publications were entered in either English, French or both, according to the language(s) in which they are available.

La courte bibliographie de l'enseignement au Canada qui suit énumère des ouvrages de référence à l'intention de ceux qui désirent comprendre les régimes d'enseignement du Canada. Un certain nombre d'ouvrage généraux donnent une vue d'ensemble; certaines bibliographies plus complètes, la plupart en des domaines plus particuliers, s'adressent à ceux qui trouvent la présente énumération trop incomplète. Une section chronologique comprend des ouvrages qui traitent en particulier, d'une province, d'une université ou d'une école. D'autres sections ont trait à l'organisation de l'enseignement, à ses divers échelons, aux finances scolaires, à la formation pédagogique, à la formation professionnelle et à l'éducation des adultes, à la recherche en éducation et à l'enseignement dans les territoires. De plus, des listes énumèrent certains rapports annuels des ministères de Instruction publique et certains périodiques professionnels en ce domaine. Un répertoire des auteurs et une liste des éditeurs indiqueront aux lecteurs où trouver ou acheter les ouvrages énumérés.

Il s'agit essentiellement d'une énumération de livres, bien qu'un certain nombre d'articles soient inclus, pour compléter l'énumération ou parce qu'il n'existe pas de livre sur le sujet. Certains des ouvrages sont épuisés, mais doivent se trouver dans les bibliothèques. Ils sont inclus parce qu'ils offrent un intérêt historique ou parce qu'il n'existe pas d'ouvrage récent sur le sujet.

Le champ de la bibliographie a été restreint par l'omission des manuels scolaires, des traités philosophiques ou prêtant à controverse, des livres ayant trait aux méthodes pédagogiques, à la psychologie de l'enseignement, aux épreuves et aux mesures, à la croissance et au développement de l'enfant, etc.

Chaque ouvrage de référence n'est indiqué qu'une fois et est numéroté. Lorsqu'un ouvrage semblait appartenir à deux catégories ou plus, il a été inscrit dans la catégorie qui semblait la plus appropriée et les numéros de ces ouvrages ont été énumérés au début de toutes les autres catégories où des renvois semblaient justifiés. On pourra s'y référer facilement. Les noms des publications sont indiqués en anglais ou en français, ou dans les deux langues, selon la langue dans laquelle elles sont publiées.

GENERAL - GÉNÉRALITÉS

See also items - Voir aussi numéros 113, 114, 145, 148, 157, 159, 163

1. **Canada and Its Provinces.** Ed. by Adam Shortt and Arthur Doughty. Toronto, Glasgow Brook, 1914, 23 vol. A history of the Canadian people and their institutions, by one hundred associates. Vol. 23 contains a detailed index listing articles on special phases of education and education in all provinces and territories.

2. **Canada, Department of External Affairs, Information Division.** Reference Papers on education for distribution outside of Canada. No. 45. *The Canadian System of Education* revised Jan. 1956, 17 p., by F.E. Whitworth, gives a general description of the organization of Canada's school system. No. 106, *Canadian Universities and Colleges*, 1960, 12 p., by R.D. Mitchener, provides notes on the history of higher education, types of institutions, student costs, financing education, and data on separate institutions. No. 56, *Canadian Government Contributions to Higher Education* produced Dec. 1955, 16 p., in the Higher Education Section, Education Division, DBS, discusses federal grants to the universities, assistance to students including scholarships, bursaries and other aid contributed through Departments of Government, crown corporations and other governmental bodies.

3. **Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.** *The Canada Year Book* and *Canada, the Official Handbook of Present Conditions and Recent Progress. Annuaire du Canada et Canada, Revue officielle de la situation actuelle et des progrès récents.* Ottawa, Queen's Printer. English and French editions. The Yearbook was first published in 1867. Each volume contains a summary chapter on education. The Handbook which first appeared in 1930 is a profusely illustrated annual publication. — Ottawa, Imprimeur de la reine. Éditions anglaise et française. L'Annuaire a commencé à paraître en 1867. Chaque volume comprend un chapitre récapitulatif sur l'enseignement. *Canada*, qui a commencé à paraître en 1930, est une publication annuelle très illustrée.

4. **Canadian Conference on Education. Addresses and Proceedings.** Ottawa, 1958, 591 p. Addresses and proceedings of the first Canadian Conference on Education held at Ottawa, February 16-20, 1958, at which delegates examined the objectives and needs of all levels of Canadian education to plan a program to meet those needs and achieve the objectives.

5. **Canadian Conference on Education. The Second Canadian Conference on Education: A Report. — Rapport de la deuxième conférence canadienne sur l'éducation.** Toronto, University of Toronto Press and Québec, Les Presses de l'Université Laval, 1962, 404 p., bilingual — bilingue.

6. **Canadian Conference on Education.** Studies published in preparation for the conference in March, 1962. — Études publiées pour préparer la

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8. **Encyclopedia Canadiana.** Ed. by John E. Robbins. Toronto, Grolier Society, 1958, 10 vol. The encyclopedia contains authoritative articles on most aspects of education such as the English system by C.E. Phillips, the Quebec system by Léon Lortie and shorter sections on Adult, Agricultural, Commercial and other education.

9. **The Encyclopedia of Canada.** Ed. by W. Stewart Wallace. Published in 1935 by the University Associates of Canada with a Newfoundland supplement published in 1949. 2:262-281. Contains articles on various aspects of education such as: adult, commercial, secondary, higher, technical and vocational; outlines the history of schools and describes their status in the early 30's.

10. **Unesco. Basic Facts and Figures — Faits et chiffres.** Paris, or Ottawa, Queen's Printer, annual, bilingual. — Paris, ou Ottawa, Imprimeur de la reine, annuel, bilingue. International statistics relating to education, culture and mass communication. — Statistiques internationales relatives à l'éducation, à la culture et à l'information.

11. Unesco. World Survey of Education. L'Éducation dans le monde (i) *Handbook of Educational Organization and Statistics*, 1952, 469 p.; (ii) 1954, 943 p.; *Organization et statistiques*, 1955, 1006 p.; (iii) *Primary Education*, 1958, 1387 p.; *Enseignement du premier degré*, 1960, 1445 p.; (iv) *Secondary Education*, 1961, 1482 p.; (French edition not yet published. — Version française doit être publiée plus tard). Paris, or Ottawa, Queen's Printer. Comprehensive surveys showing the structure of education administration, statistical tables and diagrams. Current trends and problems are discussed. Coverage increased from 38 countries in the first edition to some 200 in the fourth. Additional volumes will appear every three or four years in English and French. — Paris, ou Ottawa, Imprimeur de la reine. Enquêtes complètes sur la structure administrative de l'enseignement, avec tableaux et diagrammes statistiques. On y traite des tendances et des problèmes d'aujourd'hui. La première édition couvrait 38 pays, la quatrième en couvre environ 200. D'autres volumes paraîtront tous les trois ou quatre ans, en anglais et en français.

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tres de l'éducation. Published jointly by Unesco, Paris and the International Bureau of Education, Geneva. Available from Queen's Printer, Ottawa. The yearbook published since 1933, in French and English since World War II, provides specific information on some 70 countries. The special reports deal with topics related to financing of education, secondary teachers' salaries, primary teacher training, school inspection, etc. — Publié conjointement par l'UNESCO, Paris, et le Bureau international de l'éducation, Genève. Disponibles chez l'Imprimeur de la reine, Ottawa. L'Annuaire publié depuis 1933, en anglais et en français depuis la seconde guerre mondiale, fournit des renseignements pertinents sur quelque 70 pays. Les rapports spéciaux traitent de sujets connexes au financement de l'éducation, aux traitements des instituteurs de l'école secondaire, à la formation de l'instituteur de l'école primaire, à l'inspection des écoles, etc.

13. Universities of the British Commonwealth, Association of. *Commonwealth Universities Year-book*. London, England. Published annually. Gives a brief history of the growth of the universities, officers and staff of each institution, some general information, the numbers of students enrolled and important events of the current year.

14. The Year Book of Education. New York, World Book Co., about 600 p., annual, 1932 to 1940 and 1948 to date. Each volume develops some phase of education; many of them have a section on Canada.

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16. L'Association Canadienne des Éducateurs de Langue Française. *Répertoire des Institutions canadiennes d'enseignement français*. Québec, Les Éditions "L'A.C.E.L.F.", annuel.

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See also items — Voir aussi numéros 226, 227, 228, and section on Universités — et la section traitant des universités

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84. *Annual Report of the Normal, Model, Grammar and Common Schools in Upper Canada for the Year 1862*. Quebec, Hunter, Rose, 1863, 170 p. Sessional Papers 89, 26 Victoria. The Chief Superintendent of Education Report, with statistical statements from educational institutions of other countries. The appendix contains local reports, documents and papers illustrative of the means employed to improve and extend Grammar and Common Schools throughout Upper Canada.
85. Coleman, H.T.J. *Public Education in Upper Canada*, New York, Bureau of Publications, Teacher's College, Columbia University, 1907, 120 p. (Contributions to Education No. 15). Has special reference to the period 1791 to 1841.
86. Hardy, E.A. and Cochrane, H.A., eds. *Centennial Story, The Board of Education for the City of Toronto 1850-1950*. Toronto, Nelson, 1950, 306 p. The evolution of public education in Toronto may be considered as typical of educational development in most Canadian cities. The first half portrays the struggle in developing the technical aspects of education amid a conflict of personalities and political issues. The second half describes the present activities of the Board.
87. Hodgins, J.G. *Documentary History of Education in Upper Canada, 1790-1876*. 28 vol. Toronto, Queen's Printer, 1894-1899, vols. 1-6; Toronto, Queen's Printer, 1900-1910, vols. 7-28.
88. Hodgins, J.G. *The Establishment of Schools and Colleges in Ontario, 1792-1910*. Toronto, Queen's Printer, 1910, 3 vol. A collection of documents with textual material included.
89. Hodgins, J.G. *Historical Educational Papers and Documents of Ontario, 1792-1861*. Toronto, Queen's Printer, 1911-1912, 5 vol.
90. Plante, Albert. *Les Écoles séparées d'Ontario*. Les Éditions Bellarmin, Collection "Relations" No. 3, 1952, 103 pages. Perspectives et craintes de la minorité catholique en Ontario, avec bref historique de leurs écoles.
91. Putnam, J.H. *Egerton Ryerson*. Toronto, Ryerson, 1912, 270 p. A comprehensive study of the history of Ontario's educational system from 1844 to 1871.
92. Ross, G.W. *The School System of Ontario: Its History and Distinctive Features*. New York, Appleton, 1896, 203 p. Deals with the organization and supervision of the school system viewed as a unit.
93. Ryerson, Egerton. *Special Report on the Separate School Provisions of the School Law of Upper Canada, 1858*. Toronto, John Lovell, 1858, 75 p. A detailed report on legislation to supply text books, apparatus, and libraries.
94. Sissons, C.B. *Egerton Ryerson, His Life and Letters*. Toronto, Clarke, Irwin, 1937-1947, 2 vol. A significant interpretation of Dr. Ryerson in relation to the Upper Canada of his time, compiled from his private and public correspondence and other documents. Comprehensive and well documented.
95. Walker, Franklin A. *Catholic Education and Politics in Upper Canada*. Toronto, Vancouver, Dent, 1955, 331 p. Describes the struggle between the Ontario public school system and the Roman Catholic church from 1841 to 1867, including the dispute between Egerton Ryerson and Bishop Charbonnel, the passage of the Taché and Scott Acts and the separate school question's place in the movement towards Confederation.
- Western Provinces — Provinces de l'Ouest**
96. Foght, H.W. *A Survey of Education in the Province of Saskatchewan*. Regina, Queen's Printer, 1918, 183 p. A study based on departmental reports and files, questionnaires and school visits.

97. **Glinz, Leslie Albert.** "The Development of Public Secondary Education in Manitoba". Ph.D. thesis, Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, 1931, 319 p.
98. **Goresky, Isidore.** "The Beginning and Growth of the Alberta School System". Master's thesis, University of Alberta, 1944. One of the better investigations into early educational history in Alberta.
99. **Langley, G.J.** "The Programmes of Study Authorized for Use in the North West Territories to 1905 and in the Province of Saskatchewan to 1931 and the Text Books prescribed in Connection Therewith". M. Ed. thesis, University of Saskatchewan, 1944, 364 p.
100. **Lingard, C.C.** *Territorial Government in Canada*. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1946, 269 p. The first section deals mainly with economic forces and political aspirations behind the movement for provincial autonomy in Western Canada. The second section deals with relevant negotiations in Ottawa.
101. **Lysecki, J.E.L.** "The History of Education in Manitoba, North of 53°". M. Ed. thesis, University of Manitoba, 1936, 183 p.
102. **MacLaurin, Donald, L.** "The History of Education in the Crown Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia and in the Province of British Columbia". Doctor's thesis, University of Washington, 1937. Notes the progress of education from about 1849 to 1935 with emphasis on growth and development of the present organization.
103. **Morice, A.G.** *Histoire de l'Église Catholique dans l'Ouest Canadien*. Winnipeg, Édition privée, 4 vol., 1928. Certaines sections traitent de l'enseignement dans le temps.
104. **Savaète, Arthur.** *Les Écoles du Nord-Ouest Canadien*. Paris, 1910, 516 pages. Dans *Vers l'Aube*, Tome VII de *Voix canadiennes*, 8 vol. Chronique et étude approfondie des négociations engagées par les Canadiens français sur la question des écoles au Manitoba et dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest.
105. **Smith, Denis C.** "A Study of the Organization and Development of the Administrative Organization in the Educational System of British Columbia". Doctor's thesis, University of California, Los Angeles, 1953. This study covers the colonial period, the initial organization when the province was formed, and changes in organization in the Department of Education from 1872 to 1952.
106. **Toombs, M.P.** "The Control and Support of Public Education in Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territories to 1905 and in Saskatchewan to 1960". Ph.D. thesis, University of Minnesota, 1962, 1056 p. A detailed historical study of the educational system in Saskatchewan and comparisons with developments in other parts of Canada. Primary sources are used.
107. **Woods, D.S.** *Education in Manitoba*. Winnipeg, Economic Survey Board, 1938, 2 parts. The history of the educational system in Manitoba covering administration, enrolment, educational finance, the University of Manitoba and provincial aid to education with accompanying statistical tables.

ROYAL COMMISSIONS AND RELATED REPORTS — COMMISSIONS ROYALES ET RAPPORTS CONNEXES

108. **Alberta.** *Report of the Royal Commission on Education*. (Chairman, Senator Donald Cameron). Edmonton, Queen's Printer, 1959, 451 p. Recommendations based on research, interviews, submissions, etc., for improving education.
109. **Alberta.** *Report of the Royal Commission on the Feasibility of Establishing a Scale or Scales of Salaries for Teachers in the Province of Alberta and Allied Matters*. (Chairman, G. McN. Blackstock). Edmonton, 1958, 135 p. (mimeo).
110. **British Columbia.** *Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into Educational Finance*. (Author, Maxwell A. Cameron). Victoria, Queen's Printer, 1945, 86 p. An influential report which affected the organization of education in British Columbia.
111. **British Columbia.** *Report of the Royal Commission on Education*. (Chairman, S.N.F. Chant). Victoria, Queen's Printer, 1960, 460 p. Recommends changes in organization, finance, etc., especially at the elementary-secondary levels.
112. **Cameron, Maxwell A.** *Report of the Commission of Enquiry into Educational Finance*. Victoria, Queen's Printer, 1945, 86 p. A comprehensive report with recommendations, many of which were implemented in the reorganization of British Columbia public schools.
113. **Canada.** *A Selection of Essays prepared for the Royal Commission on National Development in Arts, Letters and Sciences, 1949-1951*. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1951, 430 p. A supplement to the "Massey Report" dealing more fully with specific areas such as: the press, the theatre, painting, music, and several university disciplines.
114. **Canada.** *Report of the Royal Commission on National Development in Arts, Letters and Sciences, 1949-1951*. (Chairman, The Right Honourable Vincent Massey). Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1951, 517 p. Descriptive of most educational agencies, outside the formal schools, which instruct people of all ages. The report includes radio, television, museums, libraries, the press, universities, national scholarships and an extensive section on "The Artist and Writer".

115. **Canada.** *Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education.* Sessional Paper No. 191d, 1913, 3 vol. A survey of the situation in Canada at all levels of education; an investigation into the systems and methods used in other countries; and opinions and recommendations.
116. **Collège Jean-de-Brébeuf.** *Mémoire du Collège Jean-de-Brébeuf à la Commission royale d'enquête sur les problèmes constitutionnels.* Montréal, 1954, 192 pages (Commission Tremblay).
117. **Comité catholique du Conseil de l'Instruction publique.** *Mémoire à la Commission royale d'enquête sur l'enseignement.* Québec, 1962, 162 pages.
118. **Dubé, Yves, Howes, J.E. and McQueen, D.L.** *Housing and Social Capital.* Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects, Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1957, 164 p. Chapter 5, p. 69-92, "Schools and Universities", considers the provision of adequate buildings and equipment and projects enrolments and plant requirements to 1980.
119. **Fédération des Collèges Classiques.** *Notre Réforme Scolaire.* I. *Les Cadres Généraux,* 1962, 206 pages. II. *L'Enseignement Classique,* 1963, 254 pages. Montréal, Centre de Psychologie et de Pédagogie. Mémoire à la Commission royale d'enquête sur l'enseignement.
120. **La Fédération des Commissions scolaires catholiques du Québec.** *Les Problèmes des Commissions Scolaires, Solutions Proposées.* Québec, 1954, 259 pages. Mémoire présenté à la Commission royale d'enquête sur les problèmes constitutionnels (Commission Tremblay).
121. **Manitoba.** *Report of the Manitoba Royal Commission on Education.* (Chairman, Dr. R.A. MacFarlane). Winnipeg, Queen's Printer, 1959, 284 p.
122. **Manitoba.** *Report of the Special Select Committee of the Manitoba Legislative Assembly on Education.* Winnipeg, Queen's Printer, 1945, 63 p. Recommendations concerning the administration and financing of the public school system, equalization of educational opportunity throughout Manitoba, technical education, admission of students to the University, curriculum, training of teachers, and post-war education.
123. **Manitoba.** *Royal Commission on Adult Education; Abridged Report.* Winnipeg, Queen's Printer, 1947, 62 p.
124. **Manitoba Teachers' Society.** *Brief Presented to the Manitoba Royal Commission on Local Government Organization and Finance.* Winnipeg, 1963, 205 p.
125. **New Brunswick.** *Report of the Royal Commission on Higher Education in New Brunswick.* (Chairman, John J. Deutsch). Fredericton, 1962, 118 p. A study of the resources of the Province in higher education, their future development and utilization.
126. **New Brunswick.** *Report of the Royal Commission on the Financing of Schools in New Brunswick.* (Chairman, W.H. MacKenzie), Fredericton, Minister of Education, 1955, 129 p. The school tax burden and the need for new methods of financing education were carefully considered and recommendations were made dealing with grants for current operation, capital costs, administration and related needs.
127. **Nova Scotia.** *Report of the Royal Commission on Public School Finance, 1954.* (Commissioner, The Honourable V.J. Pottier). Halifax, Queen's Printer, 1954, 147 p. The commission recommended that: urban and rural education opportunities be more alike, teachers' salaries increased, cost of school construction controlled, and rural and village schools be made the responsibility of the municipal unit. A new school finance program was recommended.
128. **Nova Scotia.** *Report of the Royal Commission on School Construction in Nova Scotia.* (Chairman, Dr. Ira P. MacNab). Halifax, 1958, 124 p. (mimeo).
129. **Nova Scotia.** *Report of the Royal Commission on the Larger School Unit.* (Chairman, N.F. Munro). Halifax, 1939, 46 p.
130. **Nova Scotia.** *Royal Commission on Provincial Development and Rehabilitation.* Chapter V, "Education". Halifax, Queen's Printer, 1944, 79 p.
131. **Ontario.** *Report of the Royal Commission on Education in Ontario, 1950.* (Chairman, Honourable Mr. Justice J.A. Hope). Toronto, Queen's Printer, 1950, 993 p. A comprehensive report dealing with: the history of education in Ontario, current aims and organization, a comprehensive reorganization of elementary and secondary schools, function of the central and local education authorities, separate schools in Ontario, financing the education program and community programs and recreation.
132. **Prince Edward Island.** *Report of the Commission on Educational Finance and Related Problems in Administration.* (Dr. M.E. La Zerte). Charlottetown, Queen's Printer, 1960, 102 p. Recommended reorganization of the school system.
133. **Québec.** *Institut Canadien d'Éducation des Adultes.* *Mémoire à la Commission royale d'enquête sur l'enseignement.* Montréal, 1962, 90 pages.
134. **Québec.** *Rapport de la Commission royale d'enquête sur les problèmes constitutionnels.* (Le président, Arthur Tremblay). Québec, 1956, 4 volumes. Les volumes II et III traitent des problèmes de la culture canadienne-française, de l'état fédéral et de l'éducation, du régime scolaire du Québec, de son financement, etc.

135. **Quebec.** *Report of the Protestant Education Survey, 1938.* (Chairman, W.A.F. Hepburn). Quebec, 1938, 368 p.

136. **Quebec.** *Royal Commission on Education – Commission royale d'enquête sur l'enseignement dans la province de Québec.* (Chairman, Mgr. Alphonse-Marie Farent, président). Report of the Study Committee on Technical and Vocational Education. – Comité d'étude sur l'Enseignement Technique et Professionnel. 1962, 148 p.

137. **Saskatchewan.** *Interim Report of the Committee on School Administration to the Minister of Education for Saskatchewan.* (Chairman, W.M. Martin). 1939, 82 p. (mimeo.).

138. **Saskatchewan, Royal Commission on Agriculture and Rural Life.** *Report No. 6, Rural Education.* Regina, Queen's Printer, 1956, 438 p. "Established to make recommendations regarding the requirements for the maintenance of a sound farm economy and the improvement of social conditions and amenities, having particular reference to (3) the further adoption of social service and educational facilities to meet changing rural conditions".

139. **Saskatchewan, Royal Commission on Agriculture and Rural Life.** *Rural Education – A Summary.* Regina, Queen's Printer, 1957, 40 p. A pamphlet designed especially for study groups.

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION – ORGANISATION ET ADMINISTRATION

See also items – Voir aussi numéros 8, 40, 59, 124, 129, 131, 132, 136, 200, 201, 210, 214, 218, 311, 312

140. **Althouse, J.G. Addresses.** Toronto, Gage, 1958, 243 p. A selection of addresses given from 1936 to 1956 arranged chronologically according to six major topics.

141. **Althouse, J.G. Structure and Aims of Canadian Education.** Toronto, Gage, 1950, 77 p. Quance Lecture Series. The two lectures, "The Administrative Structure of Canadian Education" and "The Dominant Philosophy of Canadian Secondary Education" provide a basis for a more intensive study of Canadian education.

142. **Atkinson, F.T., and Gordon, S.C., eds.** "The Superintendent and Good Teaching", *The Canadian Superintendent, Yearbook, 1960.* Toronto, Ryerson. Ten essays on the improvement of classroom instruction.

143. **Bingay, J.** "Public Education in Nova Scotia". D. Paed. thesis, Queen's University, Kingston, Jackson Press, 1919, 141 p.

144. **Canada and Newfoundland Education Association.** (Now Canadian Education Association). *Report of the Survey Committee.* (Appointed by the C.N.E.A. to ascertain the chief educational needs in the Dominion of Canada). Toronto, 1943, 80 p. A report of opinions by senior educators from provincial Departments of Education covering education in Canada, outside the universities.

145. **Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Education Division.** *A Graphic Presentation of Canadian Education. Illustration graphique de l'enseignement au Canada.* Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1961, 44 p. English and French editions. Twenty pages of diagrams and 21 pages of text depicting the educational situation in Canada. – Ottawa, Imprimeur de la reine, 1961, 44 pages. Éditions anglaise et française. Vingt pages de diagrammes et 21 pages de texte pour peindre la situation de l'enseignement au Canada.

146. **Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Education Division.** *The Organization and Administration of Public Schools in Canada.* Ottawa,

Queen's Printer, 1960, 232 p. A comprehensive treatment of the structural organization of education in the provinces together with federal contributions to education. Based on school law and practice, prepared by F.E. Whitworth, with assistance from members of the provincial Departments of Education.

147. **Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Education Division.** *The Organization of Education at the Secondary Level – L'Organisation de l'enseignement au niveau secondaire.* Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1961, 35 p., bilingual. The organization of the secondary school, number of schools and teacher-pupil ratio in the 10 provinces. – Ottawa, Imprimeur de la reine, 1961, 35 pages, bilingue. Organisation de l'école secondaire, nombre d'écoles et rapport instituteurs-élèves dans les 10 provinces.

148. **Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Education Division.** *Preliminary Statistics of Education – Statistique provisoire de l'enseignement.* Ottawa, Queen's Printer, annual, bilingual. A statistical summary of all levels of education, both academic and vocational. – Ottawa, Imprimeur de la reine, annuel, bilingue. Sommaire statistique de l'enseignement, scolaire et professionnel, à tous ses échelons.

149. **Canadian Education Association.** The C.E.A.-Kellogg Project in Leadership in School Administration. "A Project in Educational Leadership", *Canadian Education*, 7(2): 3-26, 1952. Outlines in some detail activities planned for the first three of a five-year project in leadership and administration by school inspectors or superintendents. "Some Problems of the Superintendency in Canada", *Canadian Education*, 8(4): 66 p., 1953. A report on addresses given at the pilot short course, University of Alberta, 1953, much of which is descriptive of present practices in various provinces. "Educational Leadership in the Superintendency", *Canadian Education*, 9(4): 95 p., 1954. C.E.A.-Kellogg Project at Mid-Point, The Association, 1954, 15 p. "The Leadership Project – A Second

Phase", *Canadian Education*, 10(3): 12-24, 1955. Discusses the programs of the fourth and fifth years. "The Superintendency—Leadership in Action", *Canadian Education*, 10(4): 98 p., 1955.

150. **Canadian Education Association.** "The Structure of Public Education in Canada", *Canadian Education*, 5(4): 5-50, 1950, revised, 1959. Compares the structure of public education in each of the ten provincial systems with an imaginary typical system for a province.

151. **Désaulniers, O.J.** "Le rôle de l'inspecteur d'écoles dans la Province de Québec", *Canadian Education*, 8(4): 50-60, 1953. Brève présentation historique du rôle de l'inspecteur d'écoles au Québec.

152. **English, J.F.K.** "An Evaluation of the Reorganized System of Local School Administration in British Columbia". Ed. D. thesis, University of Toronto, 1956, 397 p. An attempt at evaluating the success of reorganizing the British Columbia school system into larger administrative units in 1946.

153. **Enns, F.** *The Legal Status of the Canadian Public School Board*. Toronto, Macmillan, 1962, 213 p. A review of Canadian legislation setting forth the powers and limitations of the public school board. Court interpretations are utilized in the discussion.

154. **Filteau, Gérard.** *Constantes historiques de notre système scolaire*. Québec, Département de l'Instruction Publique, 1951, 60 pages.

155. **Filteau, Gérard.** *Le Système scolaire de la Province de Québec*. Montréal, Éditions du Centre de Psychologie et de Pédagogie, 1954, 246 pages. Historique, législation et règlements.

156. **Flower, G.E. and Stewart, F.K., eds.** *Leadership in Action: The Superintendent of Schools in Canada*. Toronto, Gage, 1958, 392 p. A selection of 29 lectures on various aspects of educational supervision and administration in Canada presented to the superintendents of schools as part of the Canadian Education Association—Kellogg Project in Educational Leadership, 1952-1956.

157. **Gage.** *Education: A Collection of Essays on Canadian Education*. Vol. 1, 1954-1956, Toronto, 1956, 89 p.; Vol. 2, 1956-1958, Toronto, 1959, 100 p.; Vol. 3, 1958-1960, Toronto, 1960, 140 p. Each volume contains 21 essays by Canadian educationists writing in the field of administration and finance, curriculum, methodology, philosophy and personnel.

158. **Jonason, J.C.** "The Larger Units of School Administration in Alberta". Doctor's thesis, University of Oregon, 1951. Traces development of the school district organization in Alberta. Considers both the advantages and limitations of school divisions up to 1950.

159. **Katz, Joseph, ed.** *Canadian Education Today*. Toronto, McGraw-Hill, 1956, 243 p. A number of essays by Canadian educationists covering many aspects of Canadian education, with a summary chapter by the editor.

160. **Lambert, Pierre D.** "Contemporary Pattern of French Canadian Education in the Province of Quebec". Doctor's thesis, University of Michigan, 1954, (typescript 133 p. microfilm copy, State University of Iowa, 1954). Education in present day Quebec is described in its historical context, and compared with education in general in Canada.

161. **Lewis, A.C.** *The Administration of Education in Ontario*. Revised, Toronto, Ontario College of Education, 1954, 58 p. (Department of Educational Research Series No. 1). A factual discussion of compulsory education, support of the schools, and school administration in Ontario.

162. **Lloyd, W.S.** *The Role of Government in Education*. Toronto, Gage, 1959, 98 p. Quance Lecture Series. A discussion of the relationship between and the responsibilities of the various levels of government and society in the area of education.

163. **MacKinnon, Frank.** *The Politics of Education*. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1960, 187 p. A critical approach to educational administration in Canada with suggestions for reorganization.

164. **Miller, J.C.** *National Government and Education in Federated Democracies, Dominion of Canada*. Philadelphia, private edition, 1940, 676 p. Gives historic background and 1940 status of the relationships of the national government to education in Canada.

165. **Miller, J.C.** *Rural Schools in Canada: Their Organization, Administration and Supervision*. New York, Teachers' College, Columbia University, 1913, 236 p. (Contribution to Education No. 61). Surveys Canadian systems considering rural education; the supervision of the rural schools and significant considerations for future progress.

166. **Miller, Philippe-Auguste.** *Administration et Législation du Système Scolaire de la Province de Québec*. Québec, Fédération des Commissions scolaires catholiques du Québec, 1954, 205 pages.

167. **Moore, Andrew.** "Educational Administration in Manitoba with Special Reference to the Statutes and Regulations Concerned". Ph.D. thesis, University of Toronto, 1944, 464 p. This report covers the period 1871 to 1944.

168. **Percival, W.P.** *Should We All Think Alike?* Toronto, Gage, 1952, 112 p. Quance Lecture Series. Suggests that the differentiating characteristics of French Canadian education in Quebec are worth preserving.

169. Plenderleith, W.A., ed. "The Role of the District Superintendent in Public School Administration in British Columbia", *The Canadian Superintendent, Yearbook, 1961*. Toronto, Ryerson. Eleven essays on various aspects of organization of the British Columbia public school system, and the role of the superintendent.
170. Putnam, J.H. and Weir, G.M. *Survey of the School System*. Victoria, Queen's Printer, 1925, 556 p. Report of an authorized commission of inquiry into the British Columbia school system which looked critically into most phases of education in the province.
171. Québec, Département de l'Instruction Publique. *Rapport du Sous-Comité de Coordination de l'enseignement à ses divers degrés au Comité catholique du Conseil de l'Instruction publique*. Québec, 1953, 65 pages.
172. Rees, R.E. "Superintendents of Schools in Relation to the School Divisional Boards in the Province of Alberta". Doctor's thesis, Northwestern University, 1947, 262 p. An analysis of the role of the divisional superintendent in the larger unit of administration in Alberta.
173. Reeves, A.W. "School District Reorganization", *Canadian Education*, 10(4): 50-62, 1955. Outlines the changes from single unit rural schools to larger administrative units in Alberta and problems concerning coterminous boundaries for municipal and school administration which remained unsolved.
174. Reeves, A.W., Andrews, J.H.M. and Enns, F., eds. *The Canadian School Principal*. Toronto, McClelland and Stewart, 1962, 310 p. Consists of papers aimed towards defining the role of the principal in supervision, staff and community relations, and the nature of good leadership.
175. Reeves, A.W., Melsness, H.C. and Cheal, J.E. *Educational Administration: The Role of the Teacher*. Toronto, Macmillan, 1962, 425 p. Considers the teacher's role in the administrative structure. Part 2 relates the school administrative structure to the three levels of government, and Part 4 discusses the teacher's responsibility to the local community.
176. Richardson, W.L. "The Administration of Schools in the Cities of the Dominion of Canada". Doctor's thesis, University of Chicago, 1919. Toronto, Dent, 1922, 315 p., distributed by University of Chicago libraries.
177. Rideout, E. Brock. *Statutory Bases for Participation by Municipal Councils and other Local-Government Agencies in the Organization, Administration and Financing of Education in the Province of Saskatchewan*. Ontario College of Education, Department of Educational Research, 1952, 70 p. Deals with the participation by municipal authorities in matters pertaining to local education authorities, the financing of education, special services and the school plant.
178. Stewart, F.K. *Interprovincial Co-Operation in Education*. Toronto, Gage, 1957, 176 p. Abridged from a 226 page Master's thesis. Discusses the unique position of the Canadian Education Association and follows its history from 1891 to date.
179. Swift, W.H. *Trends in Canadian Education*. Toronto, Gage, 1958, 94 p. Quance Lecture Series. Administrative trends in classroom supervision and student promotion.
180. Tremblay, Arthur. *Les Collèges et les Écoles Publiques: Conflit ou coordination?* Québec, Les Presses Universitaires Laval, 1954, 140 pages. L'auteur considère la portée de modifications au programme d'études des collèges classiques, comme, par exemple, l'introduction du cours latin-sciences.
181. Walker, B.E. "Public Secondary Education in Alberta, Organization and Curriculum, 1889-1951". Unpublished Doctor's thesis, Stanford University, 1955, 301 p. Particular emphasis is placed on development of the curriculum and the measures of control over the student.
182. Wall, William M. *The Wall Report: A Survey of Educational Problems in Selected Study Areas in Northern Newfoundland and Labrador*. Ottawa, International Grenfell Association, 1960, 65 p. A report to the Board of Directors of the International Grenfell Association, November, 1960.
183. Wallace, R.H., ed. "The Superintendent as Educational Leader", *The Canadian Superintendent, Yearbook, 1959*. Toronto, Ryerson. Ten essays defining the educational and professional responsibilities of the superintendent.

SCHOOL FINANCE – FINANCES SCOLAIRES

See also items – Voir aussi numéros 109, 110, 112, 118, 124, 126, 127, 204, 272, 274, 285, 286, 339, 341

184. Argue, K.F. *A Framework for Appraising the Financing of Education in the Canadian Provinces*. A report to the Canadian Council for Educational Research, 1942, 82 p. Considers evaluation under adequacy, ability, stability, equalization and adaptability.
185. Baird, Norman D. "Educational Finance and Administration for Ontario". Doctor's thesis, University of Toronto, 1946, 271 p. (A summary of this is printed under the same title by Department of Educational Research, University of Toronto, 1952, 33 p., Bul. No. 14). A survey of state aid as

found in Canada and other countries. Specific recommendations are made.

186. Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Education Division. *Report of Conference on the Financial Statistics of Education.* Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1961, 81 p. The Federal-Provincial Conference considered ways and means of effecting uniform reporting of financial statistics. Summarizes the financial organizations in the 10 provinces and Federal Government Departments.

187. Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Education Division. *Survey of Education Finance – Les finances de l'enseignement.* Ottawa, Queen's Printer, annual, bilingual. Contains details of federal, provincial, municipal and private expenditure on academic, vocational and adult education. – Ottawa, Imprimeur de la reine, annuel, bilingue. Comprend des détails sur les sommes consacrées par les gouvernements fédéral, provinciaux et municipaux et par les organismes privés à l'enseignement régulier, de formation professionnelle et à l'éducation populaire.

188. Canadian Teachers' Federation. *The Cost of Education – Challenge of the Sixties.* Ottawa, 1961, 40 p. Examines with the aid of graphs and charts, the increasing costs of education and some ways in which those costs could be met. Proposes increased federal assistance to education.

189. Canadian Teachers' Federation, Research Division. *Educational Finance in Canada.* Ottawa, 1953, 80 p.; 1954, 100 p.; 1958, 93 p.; 1961, 51 p. A summary of expenditures by three levels of government on education with additional information on the national and provincial economics.

190. Crawford, K. Grant. *Provincial Grants to Canadian Schools, 1941 to 1961.* Toronto, Canadian Tax Foundation, 1962, 259 p. (Canadian Tax Papers No. 26).

191. Fédération des Collèges Classiques. *Problèmes d'administration financière.* Montréal, 1960, 86 pages, (document 14). Conférences et Travaux de l'Assemblée Générale des procureurs de Collèges Tenue à la Maison Montmorency (Courville) les 20 et 21 Avril, 1960.

192. LaZerte, M.E. *School Finance in Canada.* Report of the Canadian School Trustees' Association, School Finance Research Committee, 1955, 229 p. A summary report is available, *The Road Ahead*, 1955, 32 p. Saskatoon, College of Education, University of Saskatchewan. The summary is prob-

ably as good a reference to begin with as any. While the recommendations do not necessarily come out of the study and should be judged on their merit, there is considerable valuable information which should provide for an understanding of the problem.

193. Moffatt, H.P. *Educational Finance in Canada.* Toronto, Gage, 1957, 95 p. Quance Lecture Series. The first lecture traces the history of financing of education in Canada and the second expounds some devices which "seem best suited to the unique conditions in this country".

194. Moffatt, H.P. "Some Principles of Educational Finance", *Canadian Education*, 11(4): 18-24, 1956. Lecture delivered at 1956 C.E.A. – University of Alberta Short Course. Outlines principles under which Canadian education is financed; defines a foundation programme, ability of local units to pay, distribution of costs between province and units, and adds notes on assistance for capital and other additional expenditure.

195. Quebec, Department of Industry and Commerce, Bureau of Statistics. *Statistical Study of the School Corporations Finance, 1951-1960 – Étude Statistique sur les Finances des Corporations scolaires, 1951-1960.* Quebec, 1961, 40 p., bilingual – bilingue.

196. Reeves, A.W. "The Equalization of Educational Opportunity in the Province of Alberta". Doctor's thesis, Stanford University, 1949. A study of provincial aid to education with a proposed guide to distribution.

197. Sheffield, E.F., and others. *Financing Higher Education in Canada.* Nos. 1 to 4. Ottawa, Canadian Universities Foundation, 1960, 1961 and 1962. The series deals with the financial needs of universities, the sources of their support, and provincial aid to students. No. 4 brings up to date the information on costs and support.

198. Toombs, M.P. "Provincial Aid and Local Responsibility in Education", *Canadian Education*, 10(2): 17-32, 1955. A good discussion of centralization and decentralization in Canadian education, valuable for such considerations as financing our schools.

199. Trueman, George J. "School Funds in the Province of Quebec". Doctor's thesis, New York, Teachers' College, Columbia University, 1920, 154 p. Reviews the history of education to 1920, gives a fairly comprehensive picture of how the schools were financed and makes recommendations.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION — ENSEIGNEMENT ÉLÉMENTAIRE ET SECONDAIRE

See also items — Voir aussi numéros 4, 5, 8, 11, 15, 19, 29, 30, 48, 58, 63, 64, 65,
73, 90, 108, 111, 121, 146, 147, 153, 225, 346

- 200.** **Bargen, Peter Frank.** *The Legal Status of the Canadian Public School Pupil.* Toronto, Macmillan, 1960, 172 p. An examination of the judicial interpretations of legislature pertaining to the public school child. Illustrated with actual cases before the courts.
- 201.** **Campbell, Harold L.** *Curriculum Trends in Canadian Education.* Toronto, Gage, 1953, 107 p. Quance Lecture Series. A discussion based on the programs of study of the ten provinces.
- 202.** **Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Education Division.** *Canadian Education through Correspondence, 1959-60 — Enseignement par correspondance au Canada, 1959-60.* Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1961, 30 p., bilingual. Brings together data on correspondence education at the elementary-secondary, higher, adult and vocational levels. — Ottawa, Imprimeur de la reine, 1961, 30 pages, bilingue. Réunit les données relatives à l'instruction par correspondance aux niveaux élémentaire-secondaire, supérieur, des adultes et de la formation professionnelle.
- 203.** **Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Education Division.** *Private Academic, Elementary and Secondary Schools in Canada, 1959 — Écoles élémentaires et écoles secondaires régulières privées au Canada, 1959.* Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1960, 31 p., bilingual. Gives names, addresses and other basic information. — Ottawa, Imprimeur de la reine, 1960, 31 pages, bilingue. Donne les noms, les adresses et d'autres renseignements fondamentaux.
- 204.** **Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Education Division.** *Salaries and Qualifications of Teachers in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools — Traitements et qualification des instituteurs des écoles publiques élémentaires et secondaires.* Ottawa, Queen's Printer, annual, bilingual. — Ottawa, Imprimeur de la reine, annuel, bilingue.
- 205.** **Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Education Division.** *Statistical Review of Canadian Education, Census 1951.* Reference Paper 84. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1957, 112 p. This report brought much of the census data on education together in one volume and provided some steps in their analysis and interpretation.
- 206.** **Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Education Division.** *Survey of Elementary and Secondary Education — Relevé de l'enseignement élémentaire et secondaire.* Ottawa, Queen's Printer, annual, bilingual. Comprehensive survey of public and private elementary and secondary education in each province, Indian and Eskimo education and D.N.D. schools. — Ottawa, Imprimeur de la reine, annuel, bilingue. Enquête complète sur l'enseignement élémentaire et secondaire, public et privé, dans chaque province, sur l'instruction des Indiens et des Esquimaux et sur les écoles du ministère de la Défense nationale.
- 207.** **Carter, G. Emmett.** *The Catholic Public Schools of Quebec.* Toronto and Montreal, Gage, 1957, 128 p. "The first book published on the education of English-speaking Catholics" in Quebec. It should assist in an appreciation of the position of minorities in the school systems of Quebec.
- 208.** **Church, E.J.M.** "An Evaluation of Pre-school Education in Canada". Ph.D. thesis, University of Toronto, 1950, 185 p. A critical examination of the current organization, with limited comments on voluntary organizations.
- 209.** **Dyde, W.F.** "Public Secondary Education in Canada". New York, Teachers' College, Columbia University, 1929, 263 p. A thesis on the state of secondary education in Canada during the years 1923-26.
- 210.** **Frye, Northrop,** ed. *Design for Learning.* Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1962, 148 p. Reports submitted to the Joint Committee of the Toronto Board of Education and the University of Toronto. Suggestions for changing the Ontario program of study in English, Social Sciences, and Sciences through elementary and secondary schools keeping in mind the university program.
- 211.** **Houyoux, Joseph.** *École de bonheur.* Trois-Rivières, Éditions du Bien Public, 1950, 130 pages.
- 212.** **Houyoux, Joseph.** *Le vrai visage des Écoles de bonheur.* Trois-Rivières, Éditions du Bien Public, 1952, 176 pages.
- 213.** **Katz, J.,** ed. *Elementary Education in Canada.* Toronto, McGraw-Hill, 1961, 306 p. Written by educators for the prospective elementary school teacher, the book consists of a brief presentation of the philosophy, administration, organization, and curriculum of the present systems of elementary education in Canada. It is completed by descriptions of 15 representative schools in action.
- 214.** **Lamb, R.L.** *Legal Liability of School Boards and Teachers for School Accidents.* Ottawa, Canadian Teachers' Federation, 1959, 76 p. A study limited to cases involving Canadian teachers and school boards in negligence actions.
- 215.** **McIlhone, J.T.** "Catholic High School Education in Quebec", *Canadian Education*, 7(4): 37-42, 1952. A cogent summary of the current situation.
- 216.** **Meagher, R.W.** "An Analysis of the Jesuit Code of Education in Canadian Jesuit High Schools". M. Ed. thesis, University of Manitoba, 1955, 145 p. A comparative-philosophical thesis which asks the question: Is it possible for the English Canadian Jesuits to adhere to the tenets of the Ratio Studiorum and still align themselves with the various provincial philosophies of education?

217. **Percival, W.P.** *Life in School*. Montreal, Herald, 1940, 176 p. Explains the system of education in Quebec, particularly that of the Protestant section. Also sets forth general principles of education. Contains a wealth of illustrations.
218. **Phillips, C.E.** *Public Secondary Education in Canada*. Toronto, Gage, 1955, 87 p. Quance Lecture Series. Traces the development of secondary education from the classical secondary schools designed for the elite to the modern public high school.
219. **Pullen, H.** "Secondary School Curriculum Change in Canada with Special Emphasis on an Ontario Experiment". Ed. D. thesis, Ontario College of Education, 1955, 234 p. The thesis is broadly concerned with the problem of devising a secondary school curriculum adapted to the needs of various groups in the high school population and with more recent methods of curriculum revision.
220. **Quebec.** *Report of the Protestant Education Survey, 1938*. (Chairman, W.A.F. Hepburn), Quebec, 1938, 368 p. An account of Protestant education in the province of Quebec with supporting statistics.
221. **Stephen, A.G.A., ed.** *Private Schools in Canada*. Toronto, Clarke, Irwin, 1938, 133 p. While the material is essentially out of date, this is perhaps still the best source for an appreciation of the work of the better private schools.
222. **St. John, J. Bascom.** *Spotlight on Canadian Education; Background to the Canadian Conference on Education, 1958*. Toronto, Gage, 1959, 111 p. Articles which first appeared in newspapers and periodicals prior to the conference.
223. **Sypher, George Frederick.** "The Regional High School of New Brunswick". Master's thesis, University of New Brunswick, 1952, 228 p. A description and careful evaluation of the need for and the effectiveness of New Brunswick's regional high schools.

VOCATIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION — ENSEIGNEMENT PROFESSIONNEL ET SPÉCIAL

See also items — Voir aussi numéros 5, 115, 136, 202, 379

224. **Alberta, Department of Education, Guidance Branch.** *Occupational Trends and Employment Opportunities, April 1956*. Edmonton, Queen's Printer, 1956, 63 p. Lists schools preparing entrants, entry requirements and related data for some 360 occupations of interest to students in Alberta and other provinces.
225. **Andrews, J.H.M. and Brown, A.F., eds.** *Composite High Schools in Canada*. Edmonton, Committee on Education Research, Faculty of Education, University of Alberta, 1959, 111 p. (University of Alberta Monographs in Education, No. 1).
226. **Audet, Louis-Philippe.** "L'Enseignement de l'agriculture de 1851 à 1899", *Technique pour tous*, 34(7): 31-36, 1959.
227. **Audet, Louis-Philippe.** "Les Premières écoles d'agriculture au Canada", *Technique pour tous*, 32(8): 13-18, 1957.
228. **Audet, Louis-Philippe.** "Les Premières écoles d'arts et métiers au Canada", *Technique pour tous*, 32(7): 5-9, 1957.
229. **Bertrand, J-J.** "Nouvelles des techniciens professionnels", *Technique pour tous*, 35(6): 45-50, 1960.
230. **Bertrand, Théophile et Caron, Edmond.** *L'Apprentissage; principes et réalisations dans le Québec*. Montréal, Fides, 1958, 162 pages.
231. **Brown, Evelyn M.** *Educating Eve*. Montreal, Palm, 1957, 186 p. A record of achievement and of the thoughts and reasoning underlying and motivating the Family Institutes in Quebec.
232. **Canada, Department of Labour.** *Apprenticeship in Canada*. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1953, 83 p. Describes official government programs, non-governmental programs carried on by industry, the Canadian Navy and Army apprenticeship schemes and apprenticeship developments in other countries.
233. **Canada, Department of Labour.** *Apprenticeship in Manufacturing*. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1960, 35 p. A look at current practices in a selected number of Canadian companies.
234. **Canada, Department of Labour.** *A Modern Concept of Apprenticeship*. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1957, 31 p. (Bulletin No. 2). Provincial apprenticeship program in Alberta as presented by provincial officials, program instructors, employers and apprentices.
235. **Canada, Department of Labour.** *Post-Secondary Technical Education — Fields of Specialization, Job Opportunities*. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1960, 47 p.
236. **Canada, Department of Labour.** *The Quebec Answer to the Problem of Apprenticeship. La Réponse du Québec au problème de l'apprentissage*. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1956, 38 p. (Bulletin No. 1). English and French editions. The methods used in Quebec under the three-way co-operation of management, labour, and government, and some facts about private industrial apprenticeship plans. — Ottawa, Imprimeur de la reine, 1956, 38 pages. (Bulletin No. 1). Éditions anglaise et française. Méthodes employées au Québec grâce à la collaboration du patronat, du salariat et de l'État, et quelques faits au sujet des programmes d'apprentissage industriel privés.

237. Canada, Department of Labour. *Report of the Director of Technical and Vocational Training. Rapport du Directeur de la Formation Technique et Professionnelle.* Ottawa, Queen's Printer, annual. — Ottawa, Imprimeur de la reine, annuel.
238. Canada, Department of Labour. Research Program on the Training of Skilled Manpower. Programme de Recherches sur la formation d'effectifs spécialisés. Report No. 5. *Vocational Training Program in Canada. Programme de la formation professionnelle au Canada. A.—Technical and Trade Training, Publicly-Operated. Cours techniques et de métiers, d'initiative publique.* 1958, 122 p. B.—*Commercial, Home Economics, Art, Service Trades, Fishing, Forestry, Landscaping, Marine Engineering and Navigation—Publicly-Operated. Practique commerciale, Economie domestique, Beaux-arts, Services, Pêche, Exploitation forestière, Architecture paysagiste, Génie maritime et Navigation—d'initiative publique.* 1959, 162 p. C.—*Vocational Education in Agriculture, Publicly-Operated. Cours d'agriculture, d'initiative publique.* 1959, 109 p. D.—*Vocational Training Needs in Canadian Agriculture. Besoins de formation professionnelle dans le domaine de l'agriculture au Canada.* 1962, 92 p. Report No. 7. *Training Programs and Courses for Canadian Government Employees.* 1960, 140 p. (Édition anglaise seulement). Ottawa, Queen's Printer. English and French editions. — Ottawa, Imprimeur de la reine. Éditions anglaise et française.
239. Canada, Department of Labour. *Skilled and Professional Manpower in Canada, 1945-1965.* Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1957, 106 p. A report prepared at the request of the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects. Discusses the sources and outlook of specialized manpower in Canada with requirements and supply projected to 1965.
240. Canada, Department of Labour. *Vocational Education in Canada.* Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1949, 95 p. The history of vocational education in Canada with legislation, program facilities, expenditures, enrolment, etc., as of 1949.
241. Canada, Department of Labour, Information Branch. *Technical and Vocational Education in Canada.* Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1962, 16 p. Gives Federal legislation and Federal-Provincial Agreements for vocational training, and outlines the provincial building programs.
242. Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Education Division. *Statistics of the Education of Exceptional Children, 1953-54 — Statistique de l'enseignement spécial des enfants exceptionnels, 1953-54.* Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1959, 72 p., bilingual. Reports on a survey of education for exceptional children and deals with numbers, teachers, voluntary organizations, etc. — Ottawa, Imprimeur de la reine, 1959, 72 pages, bilingue. Résultats d'une enquête sur l'enseignement donné aux enfants exceptionnels; leur nombre, les instituteurs, les organismes bénévoles, etc.
243. Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Education Division. *Survey of Vocational Education and Training — Relevé de la formation professionnelle et technique.* Ottawa, Queen's Printer, annual, bilingual. Surveys vocational courses in secondary schools, public and private trade schools, technical institutes, apprenticeship courses, with a bibliography. — Ottawa, Imprimeur de la reine, annuel, bilingue. Relevé des cours de formation professionnelle dans les écoles secondaires, publiques et privées, les écoles de métiers, les instituts de technologie, les cours d'apprentissage, avec une bibliographie.
244. Canada, Special Committee of the Senate on Manpower and Employment. *Proceedings, Nov. 30, 1960—March 23, 1961.* Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1961, 1397 p., (22 reports).
245. Canadian Research Committee on Practical Education. "Practical Education in Canadian Schools", March 1949; "Your Child Leaves School", March 1950; "Two Years After School", March 1951; "Better Schooling for Canadian Youth", Sept. 1951, issues of *Canadian Education*. Reports of an investigation of 4 years which attempted to fashion a suitable secondary school education for students entering employment. Information on why students leave school and what occupations they enter.
246. Canadian Youth Commission. (Of the several books printed, these six relate most closely to education). *Youth and Health*, 1944, 92 p. The current situation is described with statistics. Suggestions are offered. *Youth Challenges the Educators*, 1946, 151 p. Based on answers to 1467 "forgotten people" aged 15 to 24 who criticized current education practice. Points to some half dozen unsolved problems. *Youth Organizations in Canada*, 1946, 109 p. The main organizations are described. *Youth and Recreation*, 1946, 220 p. Youth's wants are described, with practical proposals for changes. *Youth Figured Out*, 1948, 28 p. An over-all statistical picture of youth aged 15-24. *Youth Speaks Out on Citizenship*, 1948, 169 p. Relates opinions and proposals, some of which cover education. Toronto, Ryerson.
247. Carran, R.C. "A Study of Student and Adult Attitudes towards Technical Electives", *The Bulletin*, Alberta Teachers' Association, 1(4):40-47, 1962.
248. Delorme, Jean. "Specialized Education in the Province of Quebec", *Canadian Education*, 8(2): 40-46, 1953. A description of the preparation of young men for work in industrial Quebec.
249. Phimister, Z.S. "Education and Changing Demands in Employment", *Argus*, 20:367-371, 1961. Special reference to the new Castle Frank High School to be opened in 1963.
250. Roberts, W. Glynn and Ackroyd, O.A. "Post-School Occupations of Alberta 1949 High School Graduates with University Entrance Standards",

The Alberta Journal of Educational Research, 1(3):43-53, 1955. A statistical and questionnaire follow-up study of the 1949 high school graduates with a B standing who went to university or entered occupations.

251. **Swift, W.H.** "The Secondary School in Transition", *School Progress*, 31(5): 33, 34, 61, 1962. Suggests that more extensive and appropriate programs be provided for secondary school students whether academic or vocational.

INDIANS, ESKIMOS AND THE NORTHWEST — INDIENS, ESQUIMAUX ET NORD-OUEST DU CANADA

252. **Baird, L.** "Summer School North of Sixty", *Canadian Geographic*, L (Jan. 1955), 18-23. An interesting, informative and well illustrated account of schools serving the Eskimos and Northern Indians.

253. **Canada, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Indian Affairs Branch.** *The Indian News*. Occasional publication since August 1954. Prepared essentially for teachers in Indian schools, it nevertheless is of interest to many others.

254. **Canada, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Indian Affairs Branch.** *Proceedings of the Joint Committee on the Indian*. Parliamentary Papers 1946-47, Nos. 1 to 41 (Now bound in one volume). Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1947. A record of a joint Parliament-Senate hearing on the Indian.

255. **Davey, R.F.** "Education of Indians in Canada", *Canadian Education*, 10(3): 25-38, 1955. A description of current practice supported by statistics. A summary discussion of types of Indian schools, enrolment and grade distribution, teaching staff, and curricula.

256. **Dawson, C.A.**, ed. *The New North-West*. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1947, 341 p. A series of articles previously published in the Canadian Journal of Economics and Political

Science; the first is "Administration in the Northland" and the ninth "Education in the Mackenzie District".

257. **Indian and Eskimo Welfare Oblate Commission.** *Residential Education for Indian Acculturation*. Ottawa, University of Ottawa, 1958, 81 p. Reports activities and findings from a workshop held in Ottawa, 1957.

258. **Jacobson, J.V.** *Education in Canada's Northland*. Ottawa, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, 1954, 11 p. (mimeo.). An 8,000 word summary of the program and problems of schooling in northern Canada.

259. **Joblin, Elgie E.M.** *The Education of the Indians of Western Ontario*. Toronto, Ontario College of Education, Department of Educational Research, 1947, 137 p. (Bulletin No. 13). A narrative survey with some tables and a limited bibliography.

260. **Renaud, André.** *Indian Education Today*. Ottawa, University of Ottawa, 1958, 49 p. (mimeo.). Excerpt from *Anthropologica* No. 6.

261. **Toombs, M.P.** "Some Aspects of the Growth and Development of Educational Policies in Rupert's Land and in the N.W.T. to 1905". M.Ed. thesis, University of Saskatchewan, 1941, 194 p.

UNIVERSITIES — UNIVERSITÉS

See also items — Voir aussi numéros 8, 11, 13, 24, 30, 125, 197, 202, 335, 336

262. **Bailey, A.G.**, ed. *The University of New Brunswick Memorial Volume*. Fredericton, The University, 1950, 125 p. Commemorating its 150th anniversary.

263. **Baskerville, Doris R.** "Survey of the Students Personnel Services in the English Speaking Canadian Colleges and Universities with Particular Reference to the Role of Dean of Women". M.A. thesis, Syracuse University, N.Y., 1953.

264. **Bissell, C.T.**, ed. *Canada's Crisis in Higher Education*. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1957, 272 p. Proceedings of a conference held by the National Conference of Canadian Universities at Ottawa, November 12-14, 1956.

265. **Bissell, C.T.**, ed. *University College: A Portrait 1853-1953*. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1953, 148 p. A collection of eight essays designed to present an informal portrait of University College, its history, building, staff, and the impressions of a student of '97 and one of '54.

266. **Brebner, J.B.** *Scholarships for Canada*. Ottawa, Canadian Social Science Research Council, 1945, 90 p. A critical, learned discussion of scholarships in the English-speaking universities of Canada.

267. **Brehaut, Willard and Francoeur, Kathleen.** *Report of a Survey of Programmes and Courses in Education in Degree-Granting Institutions*. Part I:

English Language Institutions (in English), 111 p. IIe Partie: *Institutions de Langue Française* (en français), 99 pages. Toronto, Canadian Education Association, 1956. A survey conducted at the University of Toronto, and Université Laval with some data on staff and libraries. — Enquête faite à l'Université de Toronto et à l'Université Laval, avec quelques renseignements sur le personnel et les bibliothèques.

268. Bruchési, Jean. *L'Université*. Québec, Les Presses Universitaires Laval, 1953, 117 pages. (Culture Populaire, 8). Causeries présentées par le sous-secrétaire de la province de Québec à la conférence Hazen, Québec, 26-30 mai 1952, et intitulées: Origine et évolution de l'université; Université, religion et culture; l'université au service de la nation; et l'université canadienne.

269. Burwash, N., and others. *The University of Toronto and its Colleges, 1827-1906*. Toronto, The Librarian (of the University), 1906, 330 p. A history of the University including legal controversies.

270. Calvin, D.D. *Queen's University at Kingston*. Kingston, Trustees of the University, 1941, 321 p. The first century of a Scottish-Canadian foundation 1841-1941.

271. Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Education Division. *Canadian Institutions of Higher Education - Institutions d'enseignement supérieur du Canada*. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, biennial, bilingual. Includes names, addresses, faculties of study and general entrance requirements and fees. — Ottawa, Imprimeur de la reine, biennal, bilingue. Comprend les noms, adresses, facultés, la scolarité requise pour l'entrée et les droits de scolarité.

272. Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Education Division. *Salaries and Qualifications of Teachers in Universities and Colleges - Traitements et formation des professeurs des universités et collèges*. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, annual, bilingual. Reports on the salaries and qualifications of Canadian university teachers based on returns submitted by over 60 universities and colleges. — Ottawa, Imprimeur de la reine, annuel, bilingue. Fait rapport sur les traitements et la qualification des professeurs des universités canadiennes d'après les rapports de plus de 60 universités et collèges.

273. Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Education Division. *Survey of Higher Education - Relevé de l'enseignement supérieur*. Ottawa, Queen's Printer. Annual beginning 1961-62, bilingual. Beginning 1962-63 in two annual parts, the first of which will be the former *Fall Enrolment in Universities and Colleges* expanded. — Ottawa, Imprimeur de la reine. Annuel à compter de 1961-1962, bilingue. A compter de 1962-1963, le rapport comprendra deux parties, dont la première sera une édition plus complète de l'ancien rapport *Inscriptions d'automne aux universités et collèges*.

274. Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Education Division. *University Student Expenditure and Income in Canada, 1961-62. Les Revenus et Dépenses des Étudiants Universitaires au Canada, 1961-1962. Part I - Non-Canadian Students*, 35 p. *Partie I - Les étudiants étrangers*, 35 p. *Part II - Canadian Undergraduate Students*, 64 p. *Partie II - Les sous-diplômés canadiens*, 64 p. *Part III - Canadian Graduate Students*. *Partie III - Les diplômés canadiens*. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1963. English and French editions. — Ottawa, Imprimeur de la reine, 1963. Éditions anglaise et française.

275. Canadian Universities Foundation. *Admission Requirements of Canadian Universities*. Ottawa, 1962-63, 26 p. A reprint from the *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*, 1963.

276. Canadian Universities Foundation. *University Study in Canada*. Ottawa, 1962, 52 p. *Les Études universitaires au Canada*. 1963, environ 55 pages. Free abroad through Canadian missions — distribué gratuitement à l'étranger par les missions canadiennes. Also, *Admission of University Students to Canada: Immigration Requirements - Formalités d'admission visant les étudiants inscrits aux universités canadiennes*. 14 p., free — gratuit.

277. Canadian Universities Foundation. *Canadian Universities and Colleges - Universités et Collèges Canadiens*. Ottawa, biennial. A handbook, giving a condensed calendar of 49 colleges and universities with notes on sources of information for higher education and lists of Associations and Societies. — Ottawa, biennal. Petite brochure donnant l'annuaire abrégé de 49 collèges et universités, avec notes sur les sources de renseignements visant l'enseignement supérieur et listes des associations et sociétés.

278. Carrière, Gaston. *L'Université d'Ottawa, 1848-1861*. Ottawa, L'Université d'Ottawa, 1960, 95 pages. Étude historique de la fondation de l'université.

279. Corbett, E.A. *Sidney Earle Smith*. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1961, 72 p. A biography.

280. Corbett, E.A. *Henry Marshall Tory - Beloved Canadian*. Toronto, Ryerson, 1954, 241 p. Based almost entirely upon the personal memoirs, reports and records kept by Dr. Tory covering his work in the establishment of the University of British Columbia, the University of Alberta, the Khaki University, the National Research Council and Carleton University.

281. Dunton, Davidson and Patterson, Dorothy. *Canada's Universities in a New Age*. Ottawa, Le Droit, 1962, 166 p. Report of a conference convened to examine the problems and opportunities facing Canadian universities in the future, with some supporting evidence.

282. **Fédération des Collèges Classiques.** *Les Finissants de Juin 1959 dans les Collèges Classiques.* Montréal, 1960, 92 pages, (document 8). Rapport d'une recherche sur l'orientation, l'âge, le succès académique et l'origine familiale des finissants, garçons et filles.
283. **Harvey, D.C.** *An Introduction to the History of Dalhousie University.* Halifax, McCurdy Printing Co., Ltd., 1938, 109 p. Dalhousie in the 19th century.
284. **Hind, H.Y.** *The University of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, 1790-1890.* New York, The Church Review Company, 1890, 119 p.
285. **The Industrial Foundation on Education.** *The Case for Increasing Student Aid.* Toronto, 1958, 84 p. (1961 Supplement). Statistical data on current student aid with comments on the adequacy of funds and future needs. It compares Canada's position with that of several other countries.
286. **The Industrial Foundation on Education.** *The Case for Corporate Giving to Higher Education.* Toronto, 1957, 64 p. (Annual Supplement). "The initial report on a comprehensive study of the contributions of industry and commerce to universities: a study undertaken to provide information upon which industry and commerce could base a program designed to help universities meet the demands which a growing modern industrial economy has placed upon them".
287. **The Industrial Foundation on Education.** National Student Aid Information Service, loose leaf binders, 1961, 1962. Awards available to Canadian undergraduate students with periodic revisions and additions.
288. **King, Carlyle.** *The First Fifty.* Toronto, McClelland and Stewart, 1959, 168 p. An account of academic achievements of the faculty of the University of Saskatchewan.
289. **Kirkconnell, Watson and Woodside, A.S.P.** *The Humanities in Canada.* Ottawa, The Humanities Research Council, 1947, 287 p. Surveys the position of the humanities in Canadian education, indicating the extent of courses, enrolment, and faculties in music, fine arts, drama, languages, etc. Comments on the professional faculties and research work in progress.
290. **Learned, W.S. and Sills, K.C.M.** *Education in the Maritime Provinces of Canada.* New York, The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 1922, 50 p. The suggestions for improving higher education still appear to be relevant.
291. **Logan, Harry T.** *Tuum Est: A History of the University of British Columbia.* Vancouver, University of British Columbia, 1958, 268 p. The struggles of a new university through its first 50 years.
292. **Longley, R.S.** *Acadia University, 1838-1938.* Wolfville, Kentville Publishing Company, 1939, 187 p.
293. **McCutcheon, W.W.** "The Awarding of Honorary Degrees by Canadian Universities", *The University of Manitoba, Faculty of Education Research Bulletin*, No. 21, Dec. 1957, p. 21-33. An analysis by type, number and recipients by age, occupation, academic status and residence, of honorary degrees granted by Canadian universities from 1954 to 1956.
294. **Macdonald, John.** *The History of the University of Alberta.* Toronto, Gage, 1958, 102 p. A 50-year jubilee edition.
295. **MacLennan, Hugh**, ed. *McGill: The Story of a University.* London, Allen and Unwin, 1960, 135 p.
296. **MacLeod, Robert B.** *Psychology in Canadian Universities and Colleges.* Ottawa, Canadian Social Science Research Council, 1955, 64 p. An able presentation of the status and problems of psychological training in Canada.
297. **MacMillan, Cyrus.** *McGill and Its Story, 1821-1921.* Montreal, McGill University Library, 1921, 304 p.
298. **McNab, G.G.** *The Development of Higher Education in Ontario.* Toronto, Ryerson, 1926, 267 p. D. Paed. thesis, Queen's University, 1924. A history of university education in Ontario from its inception to 1926 and an outline of related legislation, organization, and administration. Some comparisons are made between university development in the United States and that in Ontario.
299. **Masters, D.C.C.** *Bishop's University, the First Hundred Years.* Toronto, Clarke, Irwin, 1950, 264 p.
300. **Mitchener, R.D.** "The Development of the National Conference of Canadian Universities 1911 to 1959", *Culture*, 21:46-77, 1960.
301. **Mitchener, R.D.** "On Determining the Seniority of Canadian Universities", *The Dalhousie Review*, 41:222-232, 1961. Discusses the difficulties in establishing priority of foundation dates for Canada's earliest universities.
302. **Morton, A.S., ed by C. King.** *Saskatchewan, The Making of a University.* Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1959, 120 p. A history of the University of Saskatchewan from 1907-1937, begun by Morton and completed by King.
303. **Morton, W.L.** *One University: A History of the University of Manitoba, 1877-1952.* Toronto, McClelland & Stewart, 1957, 200 p.
304. **National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges.** "The Creation of New Universities: Symposium", *Proceedings*, Ottawa, 1960, p. 20-38. Report of procedures used in creating Canada's newest universities. Also discusses factors which made them expedient.

305. **National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges.** "Problems of Overseas Students in Canada: Symposium", *Proceedings*, Ottawa, 1961, p. 23-53. Presents problems facing the foreign students in Canadian universities. Considers recommendations for ameliorating these difficulties; and includes two addresses by overseas students.
306. **National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges.** *Proceedings*. Ottawa. An annual report. Reports of conferences from 1911 to date.
307. *Queen's University: A Centenary Volume 1841-1941*. Toronto, Ryerson, 1941, 189 p. Includes a history of Queen's and Centenary activities.
308. **Reed, T.A.** *A History of the University of Trinity College, 1852-1952*. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1952, 325 p. Sketch of founder John Strachan and history of the college from its beginning in 1852, its federation with the University of Toronto in 1904 and history to 1952. History of St. Hilda's College, and description of student life.
309. **Ross, Murray G.** *The New University*. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1961, 110 p. Philosophical and practical considerations in the development of York University. Deals with size, population, service aspects and the need for an academic evening program designed for the working public.
310. **Ross, G.W.** *The Universities of Canada, their History and Organization, with an Outline of British and American University Systems*. Toronto, Warwick & Rutter, 1896, 440 p. Appendix to the Report of the Minister of Education, 1896. Develops governmental relationships and organization, and reproduces college charters and commissions.
311. **Rowat, D.C.** *Comparison of Governing Bodies of Canadian Universities*. Ottawa, School of Public Administration, Carleton University, 1955, 20 p. Ten comprehensive tables concerning 35 institutions provide a comparative picture of the bodies governing the main institutions of higher learning.
312. **Rowat, D.C.** "The Government of Canadian Universities", *Culture*, 17: 268-83, 1956. Explores the nature of university government in Canada using charters and legislative acts governing them. *Culture*, 17: 364-78, 1956. Reports variations in functions of convocation, senates, and governing boards in Canadian universities and the election of members of governing bodies.
313. **Roy, Elias.** *Le Collège de Lévis*. Lévis, 1953, 424 p. Esquisse historique.
314. **Sage, Walter Noble.** *Graduate Training in Arts in Canadian Universities, with Special Reference to Requirements for the M.A. and Ph.D. Degrees*. Ottawa, Canadian Social Science Research Council, 1944, 40 p. Provides a critical review of present requirements and facilities in the English and French language institutions.
315. **Sheffield, E.F.** *Enrolment in Canadian Universities and Colleges to 1970-71 (1961 projection)*. Ottawa, Canadian Universities Foundation, 1962, 15 p.
316. **Simard, Georges.** *Les Universités catholiques, leurs gloires passées, leurs tâches présentes*. Éditions Beauchemin et de l'Université d'Ottawa, 1938, 119 pages.
317. **Sissons, C.B.** *A History of Victoria University*. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1952, 353 p. Its growth from small beginnings when first steps were taken towards founding Victoria University in 1829 up to 1952, with special emphasis on the men responsible for its development.
318. **Stamp, Lawrence Dudley.** *Geography in Canadian Universities, 1951*. Ottawa, Canadian Social Science Research Council, 1951, 75 p. Report of a survey on the teaching of geography in Canadian schools and universities which is in essence a thought-provoking and challenging diagnosis of some essentials of education and scholarship in Canada.
319. **Stanley, George and Sylvestre, Guy**, eds. *Canadian Universities Today*. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1961, 97 p. Considers the responsibilities which a university must assume because of expanding scientific knowledge and gives practical consideration to finances, faculty and a basic philosophy.
320. **Talman, James J. and Davis, Ruth.** "Western" - 1878-1953. St. Thomas, Sutherland Press. Copyright by University of Western Ontario, 1953, 193 p. Being the history of the origins and development of the University of Western Ontario during its seventy-five years.
321. **Thompson, W.P.** *Graduate Education in the Sciences in Canadian Universities*. Toronto, University of Toronto Press; Québec, Presses de l'Université Laval, 1963, 112 p. Describes graduate studies in Canadian universities from the beginning, with emphasis on the present situation.
322. **Unesco.** *Study Abroad - Études à l'étranger - Estudios en el extranjero*. Paris, or Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1962, 744 p. Lists details of 130,000 fellowships and scholarships all over the world. English - French - Spanish. - Paris, ou Ottawa, Imprimeur de la reine, 1962, 744 pages. Énumère en détails 130,000 bourses d'études et de perfectionnement dans l'univers. Anglais - Français - Espagnol.
323. *L'Université Laval 1852-1952*. Québec, Les Presses Universitaires Laval, 1952, 75 pages. Publié à l'occasion du centenaire de l'Université Laval.

324. **University Advisory Bureau.** *The Veteran at Varsity.* Toronto, University of Toronto Bookstore, 1954, 49 p. An inquiry concerning the impact of the veteran student on policy and practice in the University of Toronto, 1945-1951.

325. **Vroom, F.W.** *King's College: A Chronicle.* Halifax, Imperial Publishing Co., 1941, 160 p. A brief history covering the years 1789-1939.

326. **Wallace, W.S.** *A History of the University of Toronto, 1827-1927.* Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1927, 308 p.

327. **Woods, H.D., ed.** *The Universities and Industrial Relations.* Montreal, Southam Press, 1949, 70 p. Six outstanding authorities describe the broad areas across the Canadian economy including relationship to higher education.

328. **Woodside, Willson.** *The University Question.* Toronto, Ryerson, 1958, 199 p. Discusses the problems of university expansion in terms of projected enrolment with a comprehensive appreciation of present establishments, their diversity, strengths and weaknesses.

PROFESSIONAL - QUESTIONS PROFESSIONNELLES

See also items - Voir aussi numéros 82, 360

329. **Aikenhead, John Douglas.** "To Teach: or Not to Teach". Doctor's thesis, University of Oregon, 1954, 210 p. Over four thousand young people in Western Canada in their first two years of high school or the first two years of college gave reasons for electing teacher training, or other vocational choice.

330. **Alberta Teachers' Association.** *Accreditation.* Edmonton, 1960, 52 p. (Alberta Teachers' Association Series: Problems in Education, No. 3).

331. **Alberta Teachers' Association.** *The Teaching Profession.* Edmonton, 1962, 22 p.

332. **Alberta. University.** *Professional Outlines.* Edmonton, 1959, 123 p. Programs of study offered at the University of Alberta, outlining academic prerequisites, description of required courses of study, and career opportunities.

333. **L'Association Canadienne des Éducateurs de Langue Française.** *Compte rendu du huitième Congrès, 1956.* Québec, 1957, 220 pages. Thème: La profession d'éducateur.

334. **Cameron, Donald R.** *Teacher Certification in Canada.* Ottawa, Canadian Teachers' Federation, 1960, 213 p. A thesis in bulletin form outlining and comparing teacher training and certification practices in the ten Canadian provinces.

335. **Cameron, T.W.M.** "Veterinary Education in Canada", *British Veterinary Journal*, Coronation Number, 1953: 221-26. Reprinted in *Canadian Journal of Comparative Medicine*, 21: 289-93, 1957.

336. **Canadian Association of University Teachers.** *The University Teacher and the Crisis of Higher Education in Canada.* Ottawa, 1956, 41 p. A brief presented to the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects, discusses the position of the university teacher.

337. **Canadian Education Association.** *The Status of the Teaching Profession.* Toronto, Part I, 1948, 140 p; Part II, 1949, 137 p. These reports prepared by M.E.LaZerte et al, present pertinent data and recommendations.

338. **Canadian Teachers' Federation.** *Teacher Influence on Curriculum and Supplement.* Ottawa, 1959, 56 p. and 127 p. A survey of Ontario teacher participation in curriculum planning in the classroom and on provincial committees. Principals and administrators were also questioned concerning teacher curriculum planning. The supplement contains considerable detail and numerous tables.

339. **Canadian Teachers' Federation.** *Teacher Retirement Plans in Canada.* Ottawa, 1963, 133 p. A comparative study of the teacher pension plans now in effect in the ten Canadian provinces. By adding or replacing tables the present edition may be kept up to date.

340. **Canadian Teachers' Federation.** *Trends in Certification Standards, 1939-1957.* Ottawa, 1958, 30 p.

341. **Canadian Teachers' Federation.** *Trends in the Economic Status of Teachers, 1910-1955.* Ottawa, 1957, 135 p. Summarizes the findings on trends in salaries of teachers, and wages and salaries in industry, government and business from 1910 to 1955.

342. **Clark, S.C.T. and Pilkington, W.** "Why Teaching is Chosen as a Career", *The Alberta Journal of Educational Research*, 1(1):44-52, 1955. A study of 476 education students at Edmonton, Alberta.

343. **Cook, John Thomas.** "Teacher Training in the Province of New Brunswick: An Historical and Analytical Study of the Evolution together with Proposed Measures of Practical Reform". Doctor's thesis, Harvard University, 1950, 203 p. To provide sufficient educational history to explain the present system of teacher training and to evaluate teacher training in the provinces.

344. **Coutts, Herbert T.** "Professional Education for the Superintendency", *Canadian Education*, 10(4): 94-98, 1955. A description of a graduate program in school administration and supervision for Canadian educators.

345. Croskery, George G. *The Role of Teachers' Organizations in Canada*. Toronto, Canadian Education Association, 1956, 16 p. (mimeo.). One of a series of lectures delivered at the C.E.A.-Kellogg short course. University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1956. The article relates the history and discusses the functions of teachers' associations.
346. Fleming, W.G. *Estimates of Teacher Supply and Demand in Ontario Secondary Schools for 1957-72*. Toronto, Ontario College of Education, Department of Educational Research, 1956, 20 p. (Information Series No. 3). Steps by which the estimates were derived are explained in detail, followed by fifteen tables.
347. Gaudefoy, H. "Engineering Education in Canada", *Revue Trimestrielle canadienne*, 37:227-36, 1951. A discussion of the training of engineering students in Canada.
348. Gibbon, John Murray. *Three Centuries of Canadian Nursing*. Toronto, Macmillan, 1947, 505 p. A detailed historical account; Chapter 20 covers early training schools for nurses.
349. Hall, C.W. *Fifth Annual Conference of the Canadian Association of Professors of Education*. Toronto, Macmillan, 1960, 62 p. Abstracts of papers presented at the Association's 1959 conference dealing with philosophies, trends, and problems in contemporary education.
350. Hutton, Harry K. "French-Canadian Normal Schools: An Historical Interpretive, and Evaluative Study". Doctor's thesis, University Parks, Pennsylvania State University, 1952, 331 p. A study based on visits to four of the 95 institutions in Quebec. Comments on enthusiasm for teaching, and a relatively small teacher shortage in Quebec.
351. LaZerte, M.E. *Teacher Education in Canada*. Toronto, Gage, 1951, 80 p. Quance Lecture Series. Describes the history of teacher training and current practices in 1951, and emphasizes the need for more and better trained teachers.
352. Murray, Thomas H. "An Investigation into the Annoyances and Frustration Which Cause Alberta Teachers to Quit Teaching", *The Alberta Journal of Educational Research*, 1(3):17-33, 1955. An interview questionnaire study based on responses of 221 ex-teachers in Alberta. Data are shown by sex and marital status.
353. Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation. *The Status of the Secondary School Teacher in Ontario*. Toronto, 1961, 138 p.
354. Québec, Département de l'Instruction publique. "Centenaire des écoles normales", *L'Instruction publique*, 1:626-77, 1955. Ce numéro publie une série de chroniques, avec tableaux et graphiques, des écoles normales au Québec entre 1857 et 1957.
355. Rand, I.C. "Legal Education in Canada", *The Canadian Bar Review*, 32:387-418, 1954. The criticisms to which the law schools have been subjected are commented on by the author who makes observations and recommendations.
356. Rivers, F.S. and Jackson, R.W.B. "Teacher Supply in Canada", *Canadian Education*, 8(3): 3-21, 1953. A statistical study of the increase in the population of school age from census to census, changes in age distribution, school enrolment and supply of teachers in Canada, particularly Ontario.
357. Sly, H.F. "A Comparative Study of Teacher Education in the English Speaking Countries, with Special Emphasis upon Canada". M. Ed. thesis, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, 1946, 184 p. A clear summary of conditions in 1945.
358. Steer, F.M. "Legal Education in Canada", *Canadian Bar Review*, 25:945-54, 1947. A comprehensive summary.
359. Warrington, C.J.S. and Nicholls, R.V.V. *A History of Chemistry in Canada*. Toronto, Pitman, 1949, 501 p. A concise history of the teaching of chemistry in universities and schools is given on pages 411-487.

ADULT EDUCATION - ÉDUCATION DES ADULTES

See also items - Voir aussi numéros 18, 27, 28, 55, 114, 123

360. British Columbia. University. Department of Extension. *Symposium on Continuing Education in the Professions*. Vancouver, 1961, 62 p. Addresses by J.R. Kidd and P.H. Sheats and six shorter contributions on the need for liberalizing education for the professions.
361. Bruchési, Jean. "Adult Education and Libraries in Quebec", *Ontario Library Review*, 24 (Feb.): 12-17, 1940. Describes current conditions.
362. Buchanan, Donald W. *Documentary and Educational Films in Canada, 1935-1950*. Ottawa, Canadian Film Institute, 1952, 24 p. (mimeo.). A survey of problems and achievements of documentary and educational films produced in Canada from 1935 to 1950.
363. Cameron, Donald. *Campus in the Clouds*. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart, 1956, 127 p. A story of the foundation and development of the Banff School of Fine Arts.
364. Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Education Division. *Survey of Adult Education - L'Éducation des adultes*. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, annual, bilingual. A survey of programs of universities,

federal and provincial government departments and agencies, public libraries, business colleges, and other institutions. — Ottawa, Imprimeur de la reine, annuel, bilingue. *Relevé des programmes des universités, des ministères et organismes fédéraux et provinciaux, des bibliothèques publiques, des collèges commerciaux, et autres institutions.*

365. Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Education Division. *Survey of Libraries, Part I: Public Libraries. Part II: Academic Libraries — Relevé des bibliothèques, Partie I: Bibliothèques publiques. Partie II: Bibliothèques scolaires.* Ottawa, Queen's Printer, annual, bilingual. Part I is a survey of the organization, contents, services and finances of public libraries in Canada. Part II is a survey of larger university libraries, centralized school libraries, and graduates of library schools, covering content, finances, services and personnel. — Ottawa, Imprimeur de la reine, annuel, bilingue. La Partie I donne des résultats d'une enquête sur l'organisation, le stock, les services et les finances des bibliothèques publiques au Canada. La Partie II renseigne sur les bibliothèques des grandes universités, les bibliothèques des écoles centralisées, les diplômés des écoles de bibliothéconomie, traite du stock, des finances, des services et du personnel.

366. Canadian Association for Adult Education. *Adult Education.* Toronto. Annual report of the C.A.A.E. Summarizes the year's activities.

367. Canadian Association for Adult Education. *Learning for Living.* Toronto, 1952 to 1954. A series of eleven booklets: 1. *Culture in Canada*, Albert A. Shea, ed. 2. *University Extension in Canada*, by E.A. Corbett. 3. *The Banff School of Fine Arts*, by Donald Cameron. 4. *Pioneers in Adult Education in Canada*, Harriet Rouillard, ed. 5. *The Joint Planning Commission*, by Clare E. Clark. 6. *Adult Education in Nova Scotia*, by Guy Henson. 7. *Pictures with a Purpose—Non-Theatrical Film Distribution in Canada*, by J.R. Kidd. 8. *Camp Laquemac*, by R. Morin and H.H. Potter. 9. *Education in Public Affairs by Radio*, by Isabel Wilson and others. 10. *So-Ed in Canada*, by Jean Hunter Morrison. 11. *People Learning from Each Other*, by J.R. Kidd.

368. Canadian Association for Adult Education. "Operation 1956", *Food for Thought*, 16:353-439, 1956. A descriptive treatment of many phases of adult education by many workers in the field; provides background information and describes present practice.

369. Canadian Association for Adult Education. *Voluntary Action.* Toronto, 1959, 99 p. Five papers presented to a symposium on Canadian voluntary agencies in the adult education field. Contains bibliographies.

370. Canadian Association for Adult Education. "Retrospective Issue", *Food for Thought*, 16:291-353, 1956. Presents the highlights of the Association through a review of all previous journals.

371. Canadian Citizenship Council. *Annual Report.* Ottawa. Brief annual report covering the diverse activities of this organization.

372. Coady, M.M. *The Antigonish Way.* Antigonish, St. Francis Xavier University, Extension Department, 1954, 84 p. This booklet is based on ten radio addresses delivered in 1943. Statistics to 1954. The principles and philosophy of the movement are related to conditions in the Maritimes.

373. Coady, M.M. *Masters of Their Own Destiny.* New York, Harpers, 1939, 170 p. The growth of an adult education movement through study groups and economic co-operation.

374. Corbett, E.A. "University Extension Education in Canada", *Problems in Education — IV, Universities in Adult Education.* Paris, Unesco, or Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1952, p. 62-127. A short discussion of extension education in Canada with brief historical notes and sketches of current services offered by many universities.

375. Corbett, E.A. *We Have With Us Tonight.* Toronto, Ryerson, 1957, 222 p. An anecdotal account of his experiences in the field of adult education by a former Director of the Canadian Association for Adult Education.

376. Friesen, John K. and Parsey, John M. *Manitoba Folk-Schools; The First 10 Years, 1940-1950.* Winnipeg, Co-operative Services, 1951, 56 p. A report of the Folk School movement in Canada with special emphasis on the Manitoba schools during the decade 1940-50. The movement was designed to meet the needs of rural farm youth.

377. Gagnon, Onésime. *Cultural Developments in the Province of Quebec: Minorities' Rights and Privileges under the Educational System.* Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1952, 21 p. A cogent summary of the current situation.

378. L'Institut Canadien d'Éducation des Adultes. *Rapport annuels.* Montréal. Annales de l'activité de l'institut.

379. Kage, Joseph. "Education of the Immigrant Worker in Canada", *Educational Studies and Documents*, Paris, Unesco, or Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 16: 19-30, 1955. Broad practices are described and related to immigration policy.

380. Kidd, J.R., ed. *Adult Education in Canada.* Toronto, Canadian Association for Adult Education, 1950, 249 p. An introduction to adult education providing a background of ideas and working principles, an historical outline, and descriptions of many significant programs and organizations.

381. Kidd, J.R. *Adult Education in the Canadian University.* Toronto, Canadian Association for Adult Education, 1956, 138 p. The first full account of the educational work for adults conducted by Canadian universities, prepared after a personal survey of 22 institutions.

382. Kidd, J.R. *18 to 80: Continuing Education in Metropolitan Toronto*. Toronto, Toronto Board of Education, 1961, 153 p. An extensive review of the development of adult education in Toronto, its ethnic and social organizations, a comparison with other Canadian centres, and recommendations for improvement.
383. Kidd, J.R., ed. *Handbook and Directory of Canadian Adult Education*. Toronto, Canadian Association for Adult Education, 1963. (In preparation). Articles on the present and future role of adult education, the two national organizations, L'Institut Canadien d'Éducation des Adultes and the Canadian Association for Adult Education; a directory of national and key provincial agencies in the field; and a bibliography of Canadian writings since 1956.
384. Kidd, J.R., ed. *Learning and Society; Readings in Canadian Adult Education*. Toronto, Canadian Association for Adult Education, 1963. The first collection of writings of prominent Canadians on the importance and character of continuing education. Sections on present and future origins, goals, methods, students and teachers.
385. Laidlaw, A. *The Campus and the Community: The Global Impact of the Antigonish Movement*. Montreal, Harvest House, 1961, 173 p. An account of the Antigonish Movement, "a blending of adult education, Christian ethics and program of social justice directed through the university (St. Francis Xavier) extension department", from its early beginnings in the 1920's to 1961.
386. Lortie, L. "Adult Education in French Canada", *Food for Thought*, 13: 34-37, 1952. A concise summary of diverse voluntary and church organizations contributing to adult education services.
387. Park, Julian, ed. *The Culture of Contemporary Canada*. Toronto, Ryerson, 1957, 404 p. A collection of articles dealing with poetry, the novel, art, music, the theatre, social sciences, literary scholarship, philosophy, French-Canadian philosophies, education, science, and culture of French Canada in which the authors not only give accounts of the traditions and struggles of their subjects but "evaluate the past and set forth some of the problems and difficulties that lie in the way of further progress".
388. Renaud, André, ed. *Adult Education in Canada — Éducation des adultes au Canada*. Toronto, University of Toronto Press and Quebec, Les Presses Universitaires Laval, 1960, 81 p., bilingual — bilingue. Provides an overview of adult education — aims, programs and resources available. — Donne une vue d'ensemble de l'éducation des adultes: ses buts, ses programmes et les ressources disponibles.
389. Ross, Murray. *Education in Canadian Institutions. A Study of Adult Education in Sanatoria, D.V.A. Hospitals, and Provincial Reformatories in Canada*. Toronto, Canadian Association for Adult Education, 1952, 43 p. Descriptive, supported by some data.
390. Sim, Alex and Bussière, Eugène. "Camp Laquemac — An Experimental School of Community Programmes", *Problems in Education — II, Adult Education, Current Trends and Practices*. Paris, Unesco, or Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1949, p. 100-114. A description of Camp Laquemac, which illustrates a successful experiment in community leadership programs.
391. La Société Canadienne d'Enseignement Post-scolaire. *L'Éducation des adultes au Canada*. (La société s'appelle maintenant l'Institut Canadien d'Éducation des Adultes). Montréal, 1952, 52 pages. Donne un aperçu du travail qu'accomplissent les organismes nationaux, fédéraux, provinciaux ou indépendants dans le domaine de l'éducation des adultes.
392. La Société Canadienne d'Enseignement Post-scolaire. *Répertoire national de l'éducation populaire au Canada français*. (La société s'appelle maintenant l'Institut Canadien d'Éducation des Adultes). Montréal, 1949, 332 p. Structure, programme, services et publications des organismes intéressés, soit directement soit indirectement, à l'éducation des adultes au Canada français.
- MISCELLANEOUS — DIVERS**
393. Burgoyne, Rola M., comp. *A History of the Home and School Movement in Ontario*. Toronto, Charters, 1935, 205 p. Narrates the growth of the movement in various centres as compiled from office records.
394. Canada, Department of National Health and Welfare. *Recreation, Physical Education and School Health Education in Canada*. Ottawa, 1952, 152 p. (mimeo.). Detailed current practices of school recreation, physical and health education.
395. Canadian Council of Churches, Department of Christian Education. *Religious Education in the Schools of Canada*. Toronto, 1952, reprint 1953, 20 p. This pamphlet gives the acts and regulations for each province concerning religious education in the schools, with comments and suggestions for promoting religious education.
396. Canadian Red Cross Society. *The Canadian Red Cross Society; School Meal Study, 1947-1949*. Toronto, 1952, 141 p.

397. Canadian Teachers' Federation. *Survey of Radio in Canadian Schools*. Ottawa, 1956, 200 p. (mimeo.), also *Summary Report of a Survey of Radio in Canadian Schools*, 1956, 75 p. (mimeo.). Reports of a comprehensive questionnaire survey planned to discover strengths and weaknesses of school broadcasting in Canada.
398. Donald, R.T. "The Development of Guidance in the Secondary Schools of the Dominion of Canada". M. Ed. thesis, University of Manitoba, 1951, 170 p. Discusses the development of guidance in certain geographic areas, and gives trends in guidance.
399. FitzPatrick, Ignatius Edward. "The Supply, Training and Certification of Special Educators for Exceptional Children in Canada". Master's thesis, University of Ottawa, 1956, 89 p. Reviews the special education services in Canada and provides a comprehensive picture of the training and certification of special teachers.
400. Lambert, Richard S. "Report on the Organization of School Broadcasting Services in Canada", *Broadcasting to Schools*, Paris, Unesco, or Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1949, p. 53-64. The situation is described and some changes are suggested.
401. National Committee for School Health Research. *A Health Survey of Canadian Schools, 1945-46*, Report No. 1, 1947, 90 p. *Some Data on Mental Health Problems in Canadian Schools*, Report No. 2, 1948, 54 p. *Absenteeism in Canadian Schools*, Report No. 3, 1948, 156 p. Toronto, Canadian Education Association. Reports on existing physical and mental health conditions, lighting, ventilation, toilet equipment, other environmental conditions, teaching of physical education and nutrition; makes recommendations.
402. Paton, J.M. *The Role of Teachers' Organizations in Canadian Education*. Toronto, Gage, 1962, 89 p. Quance Lecture Series. Reviews the history of the organizations and gives recent developments and future possibilities.
403. Staples, R.O. *The Rural Teacher*. Toronto, Ryerson, 1947, 81 p. A study of Ontario's rural school teachers, suggesting more careful selection and better training.
404. Whitworth, F.E. "A National Service to Administrators", *The CSA Bulletin*, 2 (5): 5-12, 1963. The organization and role of the Education Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

SELECTED GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT ANNUAL REPORTS¹

CHOIX DE RAPPORTS ANNUELS DES MINISTÈRES¹

Alberta, Department of Education. *Annual Report.* Edmonton, Queen's Printer.

British Columbia, Superintendent of Education. *Annual Report of the Public Schools of the Province of British Columbia.* Victoria, Queen's Printer.

Canada, Department of Labour. *Report of the Director of Technical and Vocational Training.* Ottawa, Queen's Printer, annual.

Canada, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. *Annual Report.* Ottawa, Queen's Printer. Includes annual report on education in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Canada, Department of Citizenship and Immigration. *Report of Indian Affairs Branch.* Ottawa, Queen's Printer, annual. Covers data on the Indian schools in Canada.

Manitoba, Department of Education. *Annual Report.* Winnipeg, Queen's Printer.

New Brunswick, Department of Education. *Annual Report.* Fredericton, The Department.

Newfoundland, Department of Education. *Annual Report.* St. John's, Queen's Printer.

Nova Scotia, Superintendent of Education. *Annual Report.* Halifax, Queen's Printer.

Ontario, Department of Education. *Annual Report.* Toronto, Queen's Printer.

Prince Edward Island, Department of Education. *Annual Report.* Summerside, Journal Publishing Co. Ltd.

Québec, Ministère de la Jeunesse. *Rapport du Surintendant de l'Instruction publique.* Québec, Imprimeur de la Reine. Éditions anglaise et française.

Saskatchewan, Department of Education. *Annual Report.* Regina, Queen's Printer.

¹ Other publications of interest to educators are published by such federal departments as Agriculture, Citizenship and Immigration, National Health and Welfare, Northern Affairs and National Resources, and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; provincial departments such as the Department of Youth of Quebec, and departments concerned with agriculture, health, labour and welfare in most provinces. — D'autres publications intéressants les éducateurs sont publiées par les ministères fédéraux de l'Agriculture, de la Citoyenneté et de l'Immigration, de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social, du Nord canadien et des Ressources nationales, par le Bureau fédéral de la statistique, par le ministère provincial de la Jeunesse (Québec) et par les ministères s'occupant de l'agriculture, de la santé, du travail et du bien-être social dans la plupart des provinces.

CANADIAN EDUCATION PERIODICALS

PÉRIODIQUES CANADIENS PORTANT SUR L'ENSEIGNEMENT

Teacher Associations' Magazines — Revues d'associations de professeurs

The A.T.A. Magazine, Alberta Teachers' Association, Barnett House, 11010-142nd St., Edmonton, Alta. Issued 10 times a year.

The B.C. Teacher, British Columbia Teachers' Federation, 1815 W. 7th Avenue, Vancouver 9, B.C. Issued 8 times a year.

The Bulletin, Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation, 1260 Bay St., Toronto 5, Ont. Issued 6 times a year.

C.T.F. Information Bulletin and *C.T.F. News Letter*, Canadian Teachers' Federation, 444 McLaren St., Ottawa 4, Ont. Occasional publications.

L'École Ontarienne, L'Association de l'enseignement français de l'Ontario, 105, rue Wurtemburg, Ottawa 2, Ont. Paraît cinq fois par an.

The Educational Courier, The Ontario Public School Men Teachers' Federation and The Federation of Women Teachers' Associations of Ontario, 1260 Bay St., Toronto 5, Ont. Issued 5 times a year.

The Educational Review, New Brunswick Teachers' Association, 766 King St., Fredericton, N.B. Issued 4 times a year.

L'Enseignement, Corporation des instituteurs et institutrices catholiques du Québec, 2136 Chemin Sainte-Foy, Sainte-Foy, Québec 10, P.Q. Paraît 12 fois par an.

The Manitoba Teacher, Manitoba Teachers' Society, 956 Portage Ave., Winnipeg 10, Man. Issued 5 times a year.

The N.T.A. Journal, Newfoundland Teachers' Association, 90 Barter's Hill, St. John's, Nfld. Issued 8 times a year.

The Nova Scotia Teacher, Nova Scotia Teachers' Union, 1551 South Park St., Halifax, N.S. Issued 5 times a year.

The O.E.C.T.A. Review, Ontario English Catholic Teachers' Association, 1260 Bay St., Toronto 5, Ont. Issued 4 times a year.

The PACT Magazine, Provincial Association of Catholic Teachers of Quebec, 4459 St. Hubert St., Montreal 34, P.Q. Issued 4 times a year.

The Saskatchewan Bulletin, Saskatchewan Teachers' Federation, 902 Spadina Crescent East, Saskatoon, Sask. Issued 8 times a year.

The Teachers' Magazine, Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec, 2100 St. Mark St., Montreal 25, P.Q. Issued 5 times a year.

School Trustee Associations' Magazines — Revues d'associations de commissaires d'école

The Alberta School Trustee, Alberta School Trustees' Association, 10256 - 112 Street, Edmonton, Alta. Issued 10 times a year.

The Argus, Public School Trustees' Association of Ontario, 263 McCaul St., Toronto 2B, Ont. Issued 10 times a year.

The B.C. School Trustee, British Columbia School Trustees' Association, 1035 West Pender St., Vancouver 1, B.C. Issued quarterly.

Canadian School Journal, Ontario Educational Association, published by the Ontario School Trustees' and Ratepayers' Association, Room 404, 77 York St., Toronto 1, Ont. Issued 8 times a year.

Manitoba School Trustee, Manitoba School Trustees' Association, 206 Paris Building, 259 Portage Ave., Winnipeg 2, Man. Issued 5 times a year.

La Revue Scolaire, La Fédération des commissions scolaires catholiques du Québec, 285 Chemin Ste-Foy, Québec 6, P.Q. Parait 10 fois par an.

The School Board, Quebec Association of Protestant School Boards, 4245 Oxford Ave., Montreal, P.Q. Issued 4 times a year.

The School Trustee, Saskatchewan School Trustees' Association, 509 Westman Building, Regina, Sask. Issued 8 times a year.

Home and School Magazines — Revues d'intérêt familial et scolaire

British Columbia Parent-Teacher, British Columbia Parent-Teacher Federation, 45 Kingsway, Vancouver 10, B.C. Issued 5 times a year.

Home and School, Alberta Federation of Home and School Associations, 308 Grain Exchange Building, Calgary, Alta. Issued 5 times a year.

Home and School News, Nova Scotia Federation of Home and School Associations, Box 530, Kentville, N.S. Issued bi-monthly.

Quebec Home and School, Quebec Federation of Protestant Home and School Associations, 4795 St. Catharine St. W., Montreal 6, P.Q. Issued 8 times a year.

Quest, The Canadian Home and School and Parent-Teacher Federation, 370 Dundas St. W., Toronto 2B, Ont. Issued 5 times a year.

Departmental Publications — Publications des ministères

Bulletin, Department of Education, Winnipeg, Man. Issued 10 times a year.

Education Office Gazette, Department of Education, Halifax, N.S. Issued 3-4 times a year.

The Educational Record, Protestant Committee of the Council of Education, Department of Education, Quebec, P.Q. Issued quarterly.

L'Instruction publique, Département de l'Instruction publique, Québec, P.Q. Parait dix fois par an.

Journal of Education, Department of Education, Halifax, N.S. Issued 3-4 times a year.

News Letter, Department of Education, St. John's, Nfld. Issued 10 times a year.

Profile of Education in New Brunswick — de l'éducation au Nouveau Brunswick, Department of Education, Fredericton, N.B. Issued 5 times a year.

Research Journals — Journaux portant sur la recherche

The Alberta Journal of Educational Research, The Committee on Educational Research, Faculty of Education, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. Issued 4 times a year.

Canadian Education and Research Digest, Canadian Education Association, 151 Bloor St. W., Toronto 5, Ont. Issued 4 times a year.

The Journal of Education, College of Education, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. Issued 1-2 times a year.

Ontario Journal of Educational Research, Department of Educational Research, Ontario College of Education, 344 Bloor St. W., Toronto 4, Ont. Issued twice a year.

Research Bulletin (newsletter), British Columbia Teachers' Federation, 1815 W. 7th Avenue, Vancouver 9, B.C.

Research Monograph, Alberta Teachers' Association, Barnett House, 11010-142nd Street, Edmonton, Alta. Occasional publications.

Research Newsletter, Alberta Committee on Educational Research, Faculty of Education, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.

Miscellaneous — Divers

L'Acelf, L'Association canadienne des éducateurs de langue française, 3, Place Jean-Talon, Québec 2, P.Q. Paraît quatre fois par an.

Bulletin, La Fédération des Collèges Classiques, Suite 200, 6655 Côte-des-Neiges, Montréal 26, P.Q. Paraît six fois par an.

Canada's Mental Health, Mental Health Division, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, Queen's Printer. Issued monthly.

The C.A.U.T. Bulletin, The Canadian Association of University Teachers, 77 Metcalfe St., Ottawa 4, Ont. Issued twice a year.

C.E.A. News Letter, Canadian Education Association, 151 Bloor St. W., Toronto 5, Ont. Issued 9 times a year.

Canadian Library, Canadian Library Association, 63 Sparks St., Ottawa 4, Ont. Issued 6 times a year.

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Continuous Learning, Canadian Association for Adult Education, 113 St. George St., Toronto 5, Ont. Issued 6 times a year.

C.S.A. Bulletin, Council on School Administration of the Alberta Teachers' Association, Barnett House, 11010-142nd Street, Edmonton, Alta. Issued 6 times a year.

Culture, Association de recherches sur les sciences religieuses, 733, rue de l'Alverne, Québec, P.Q. Paraît quatre fois par an.

L'École canadienne, La Commission des écoles catholiques de Montréal, 3737 est, rue Sherbrooke, Montréal, P.Q. Paraît 9 fois par an.

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Labour Gazette, Department of Labour, Ottawa, Queen's Printer. Issued monthly. Contains articles and reports on vocational education.

Mental Retardation, Canadian Association for Retarded Children, 317 Avenue Road, Toronto 7, Ont. Issued quarterly.

Professional Development Bulletin (newsletter), Alberta Teachers' Association, Barnett House, 11010-142nd Street, Edmonton, Alta.

School Guidance Worker, The Guidance Centre, Ontario College of Education, University of Toronto, 371 Bloor St. W., Toronto 5, Ont. Issued 9 times a year.

School Progress, Independent Business Magazine for Canadian School Executives, 57 Bloor St. W., Toronto 5, Ont. Issued bi-monthly.

Special Education, published under the authority of the Special Education Section of the Ontario Educational Association and the Council for Exceptional Children in Canada, 361 Jarvis St., Toronto 2, Ont. Issued 4 times a year.

Technique, Le ministère de la Jeunesse, 8991, rue Lajeunesse, Montréal 11, P.Q. Paraît dix fois par an.

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