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DOMINION OF CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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*W. A. Bennett*

# ANNUAL SURVEY *of* EDUCATION IN CANADA

## 1924

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Published by authority of the Hon. J. A. Robb, M.P.,  
Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce



OTTAWA  
F. A. ACLAND  
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
1926

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## PREFACE

Some of the features of the school year covered by this number of the Annual Survey of Education in Canada are discussed in detail on page xii. They are: (1) the continued rapid improvement in the indications of regularity of attendance at school; (2) certain recent developments in dealing with small rural schools and school populations in isolated or undeveloped rural communities; (3) continued indications of increase in the proportions going on to high school work; (4) continued indications of increasing popularity of language high school subjects, generally at the expense of scientific and technical subjects, higher education, at the same time, showing what may be a somewhat analogous tendency; (5) a rapid increase in short (including summer school) courses in universities and colleges, indicating that higher institutions are being more and more used by persons already settled down to definite callings. On page xlvii is shown an estimate of the number of adults and older juveniles attending educational institutions; on page 2 is shown the approximate number of persons in secondary and higher grades by provinces. To the features mentioned might be added certain indications of marking time in school enrolment and educational expenditure.

Probably the most valuable and instructive Table in the report is Table 13 on page 24 showing the standing at school by ages of 1,364,000 pupils, their comparative standing in rural and urban schools being shown on page 28, and by sex on page 39. One of the striking points in connection with the table on page 24 is that out of 249,781 pupils in eight provinces attending school (not counting technical schools) between the ages of 14 and 17 years inclusive, 145,899 or nearly 60 p.c. are in elementary grades. The 14th birthday is usually the upper limit of compulsory attendance, although this limit has been increased to 15 in some provinces and to 16 in cities and towns in many places.

The report is in two parts, with introductory notes by way of a glossary of terms and a summary of certain regulations in different provinces. Part I consists of a review of educational activities during the year in each province; a summary of activities for the whole Dominion and of higher institutions, private schools and national movements. To this is appended a summary of educational legislation during the year. Part II consists of statistical tables in fourteen sections. The first four sections show the activities in regular publicly controlled schools; the fifth deals with secondary education; sections Six to Eight deal with special educational organizations including consolidation, special classes and institutions, school hygiene and technical education; sections Nine and Ten with teachers; section Eleven with the cost of school support; section Twelve with higher education, section Thirteen with private schools; and section Fourteen with Indian schools.

The report has been prepared under the direction of Mr. M. C. Maclean, M.A., Chief of the Education Statistics Branch of the Bureau. The Branch was established in 1919, and its operations were defined and outlined at a conference of the Bureau and the representatives of the Provincial Departments of Education. Under the arrangements since worked out, the records of publicly controlled education in the several provinces have been reduced to a large degree of comparability and homogeneity, the Bureau now making certain compilations for several of the provinces and conferring with each province as to the data herein presented. The thanks of the Bureau are hereby tendered for the cordial co-operation of the provinces in this connection. The sections of the report on private schools, business colleges, higher education, and miscellaneous educational activities not under provincial control—also a report on the cognate subject of libraries separately issued—are prepared in the Bureau independently.

R. H. COATS,  
*Dominion Statistician.*

Dominion Bureau of Statistics,  
Ottawa, December 1, 1925.



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## INTRODUCTORY NOTES—DEFINITION OF TERMS AND SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL REGULATIONS

### Definition of Terms

*Academy.*—In Nova Scotia, a pure high school free to all qualified pupils in the county where situated, for which a special Annual ("Academic") grant is payable. In other provinces, academy generally means a private institution such as a boys' or girls' college, etc.

*Affiliated College.*—An institution doing work of university grade, and in the case of the professional colleges, work leading to a professional degree; the degrees of an affiliated college are conferred by the university to which it is affiliated. In most Canadian affiliated colleges (not professional colleges), work below university grade is also done; that is, the college often carries on the preparation of pupils from the high school entrance year through the high school grades and matriculation work up to the completion of undergraduate work and a degree in Arts or in some other faculty. Commercial work also is sometimes done in these colleges.

*Annexed College.*—In Quebec, a college is said to be annexed when the university merely approves the curriculum and by-laws, is represented at the examinations, and sanctions the diplomas awarded by these colleges.

*Associated College.*—In Quebec, an associated college is an affiliated college situated outside the province.

*Assisted Schools.*—In British Columbia, a school of which the teachers' salary is paid entirely by the Government.

*Business College.*—In Canada the term is generally applied to a private institution teaching any or all forms of commercial work with the literary preparation for that work. These institutions generally confer their own diplomas, while also preparing students for public examinations such as those for the Civil Service, and chartered accountants.

*City School Superintendent.*—An experienced teacher appointed by the school board of a city to take charge of all schools under that board and to act as an expert adviser to the board; he bears the same relation to all the schools that the principal bears to one school.

*Classroom.*—In New Brunswick, a small room attached to the school room to which pupils are withdrawn from time to time to be drilled by the class room assistant: in other provinces, a school room in which the classes are taught.

*Classical College.*—In Quebec this is classed as a secondary institution, but corresponds fairly closely to the affiliated colleges already described. It is not under the control of the Department of Public Instruction.

*Collegiate Department.*—In Manitoba, a school in a town which has three teachers teaching high school work only, in contradistinction to "high school", which has only two such teachers. This "Department" is housed in the same building and under the same principal as the elementary classes. The latter fact distinguishes it from Collegiate Institutes, where only high school and technical classes are housed.

*Collegiate Institute.*—In Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, a pure high school (sometimes technical school) which has attained to a certain standard in equipment and staff; in other provinces, a "college."

*Commissioners, Board of.*—In Quebec, where the school legislative unit is the municipality instead of the district or section, the regular school board is called the Board of Commissioners, while the dissentient board (in other provinces called the "Separate School Board") whether Roman Catholic or Protestant is called the board of trustees.

*Commissioners, District.*—The educational unit which is called "school district" in all other provinces except Quebec and Ontario is in Nova Scotia called a school section. All these sections are included in 33 "districts" under *district commissioners*, whose powers now are mainly confined to altering the boundaries of school sections. The inspector is *ex officio* the secretary of the district commissioners.

*Commissioners, School.*—In Nova Scotia, the name given to members of school boards in incorporated towns.

*Consolidation.*—An amalgamation of two or more rural schools or of rural schools with village or town schools, either for the purpose of uniting to strengthen the means of school support, where the original schools were small or poor, or for the purpose of providing a graded school and other advantages such as conveyance, instead of the original one-room school. In some cases (as in Saskatchewan) it need not be an amalgamation. The original district may be a "large district" with a graded school and provisions for conveyance, etc.

*Day Schools, Public Controlled, Ordinary or General.*—A term used in this report (the word "general" school is used in Nova Scotia reports) to define all day schools doing the work of the ordinary school grades (kindergarten and grades I to XII) and under the control of the Department of Education, in contradistinction to publicly controlled technical, special and night schools, on the one hand, and private schools on the other; it includes all the publicly controlled primary schools in Quebec and "public", "separate" and "secondary" schools in Ontario, Saskatchewan and other provinces where the terms are used.



## DEFINITION OF TERMS—Continued

- Department of Education.—Department of Public Instruction.*—The latter term is used in Quebec, the former term in all other provinces—to define the chief permanent central body in charge of public education; in Quebec the department is not under the direction of the Provincial Government, but linked with it through the Provincial Secretary; in the other provinces it is directly under the provincial government.
- District school.*—In all provinces except Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario, the smallest legislative school unit locally governed by a board of school trustees (called "section" in Nova Scotia and Ontario); in Nova Scotia, see District Commissioners above; in Ontario it refers to a high school district; in Quebec it is a subdivision of the school municipality.
- District, municipal.*—See Commissioners, district.
- District, minor.*—Formerly used in Prince Edward Island to define a school district of which the school enrolment and average attendance fell short of the minimum requirements.
- District poor.*—In New Brunswick, a school district needing a special government grant for its support.
- Division, Inspectorial.*—In Nova Scotia, used for "inspectorate."
- Division, School.*—In British Columbia, a department or classroom in a school.
- Elementary grades.*—In Quebec, the first six "years" in the case of Roman Catholic, and seven "years" in the case of Protestant, primary schools; in all other provinces, the grades up to and including Grade VIII, except in the case of Junior High Schools, where Grades VII and VIII are considered Junior High School grades.
- Elementary School.*—A school equipped and staffed to teach the work of elementary grades.
- First Class School.*—Formerly in Prince Edward Island, a graded school equipped and staffed to teach high school as well as elementary school grades, and maintaining a certain standard of efficiency.
- General School.*—See Day Schools, etc.
- Grade, School.*—The subdivisions of the work of ordinary day schools. The elementary "grades" being in most provinces Grades I to VIII and the secondary, Grades IX to XII.
- Graded School.*—A school with more than one class room or teacher.
- Grammar School.*—The High School which is free to all qualified pupils in the county is in New Brunswick called a Grammar School.
- High School.*—Generally a school with at least one teacher devoting most of his or her time to work above Grade VIII; a "pure" high school is an institution where no other work is done below Grade IX (or Grade VIII with high school subjects such as Algebra and Latin). From the point of view of organization and administration, not of function, "high school" has not the same significance in every province. See under "secondary education" in the reviews of each province. In Saskatchewan, a school organized for Secondary Education only, by a district coinciding with the municipal limits of a town or city.
- Independent School.*—In Quebec, a school not directly under the control of the Department of Public Instruction. The primary Independent Schools like the publicly controlled schools are classified as primary elementary and primary complementary.
- Inspector.*—In all provinces except Ontario, an officer appointed by the Provincial Government to inspect schools in a defined area; in Ontario the county or city inspectors are appointed from among persons holding inspectors' certificates; the county inspectors are paid two-fifths of their salary by the councils, the other three-fifths by the Government; the cities receive a grant of six dollars per teacher for inspection purposes. The inspectors in unorganized areas, also secondary school and chief inspectors, are appointed and paid by the province; in Quebec, inspectors are appointed and paid by the Department of Public Instruction.
- Intermediate School.*—In Manitoba, a graded school with one teacher employed for high school work, in Quebec, Protestant schools in which the first nine grades are taught.
- Kindergarten Primary.*—In Ontario, a school or room, combining the work of the kindergarten and of Grade I.
- Official Trustee.*—A trustee specially appointed to deal with unusual problems in a school district or section, or to take the place of the regular board where the latter refuses or fails to carry out the provisions of the Education Act.
- Primary School.*—In Quebec, the name given to the ordinary day schools under the Department of Public Instruction (also to certain independent schools); it is used in contradistinction to Catholic secondary schools, special schools and superior schools (schools of university grade) but the secondary schools mentioned have not the same significance here as in other provinces since they usually teach a full course in Arts in addition to the high school work preparatory to this course, but do not provide non-professional high school training for teachers for primary schools, which training is given either in the primary schools themselves or in the Normal Schools. Primary schools therefore, correspond in many respects to the elementary and high schools of other provinces. In Prince Ed. Island primary school means a one-room school.
- Primary Complementary.*—In Quebec, a two-year course, either in commerce, agriculture, industry, or, for girls, domestic economy. These are also called primary vocational schools.



## DEFINITION OF TERMS—Continued

**Public Schools.**—In Ontario, elementary publicly controlled schools, as distinguished from elementary denominational schools.

**Rural Municipal Schools.**—In British Columbia, each municipality (rural and urban) is a school district and the schools in every municipality are under the control of one Board of Trustees.

**Secondary Grades.**—School grades in advance of grade VIII, usually grades IX to XII.

**Secondary Schools.**—In most provinces, schools organized to teach work of secondary grades (IX to XII); in Quebec Roman Catholic education, the term is confined to such institutions as the Classical colleges and non-subsidized independent classical schools. Their work may extend to include a full course in Arts, the degree being conferred by the university to which they are affiliated.

**Section School.**—A term used in Nova Scotia and Ontario to indicate the unit corporation for school self government.

**Section, Poor.**—A term used in Nova Scotia to indicate that the "School Section" requires some extra aid from Government or Municipality in order to support school.

**Separate Schools.**—Used in Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta to describe denominational (sometimes coloured) dissentient schools under public control; in Quebec, they are called trustee schools as distinguished from commissioner or majority schools, the latter being either Roman Catholic or Protestant according as either forms the majority in the community.

**School.**—In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, a school room in charge of a teacher; in other provinces the whole school institution (house and grounds).

**Special Schools.**—Schools under university grade other than the general schools, such as night schools, technical schools, schools for the blind, etc.

**Superior School.**—In Quebec the Protestant intermediate and high schools are classified as superior; in New Brunswick, a school equipped and staffed to teach high school work and free to all children in grade VII and upwards in the parish or parishes in which the school is located; in British Columbia, a school equipped and staffed to teach the upper elementary and two high school grades.

**Technical School.**—A school equipped and staffed to teach vocational work, or prevocational work such as manual training.

### Ages of Free Admission into Schools

(1) *Prince Edward Island.*—Resident children from the 6th to the 16th year of their age; older children if there is accommodation.

(2) *Nova Scotia.*—Trustees must provide accommodation for all residents over 5 years of age who wish to attend.

(3) *New Brunswick.*—Trustees must provide accommodation for residents between 6 and 20; others may attend if there is accommodation.

(4) *Quebec.*—Usually 7 to 16 in primary schools. A fee is charged in all cases except where abolished by the municipality and children 7 to 14 have to pay this fee whether they attend school or not.

(5) *Ontario.*—The public schools are free to all residents (except separate school supporters) between the ages of 5 and 21; the separate schools are free to separate school supporters.

(6) *Manitoba.*—Accommodation must be provided for all residents between the ages of 5 and 21 in rural communities, and 6 and 21 in urban.

(7) *Saskatchewan.*—In rural and village districts, between 5 and 21; in towns and cities, between 6 and 21. In order to equalize educational costs in Saskatchewan boards of trustees are allowed to charge certain fees when the residents are not taxpayers of the district, and in certain other cases where it is considered that the revenue derived does not provide for the service rendered.

(8) *Alberta.*—Children are admitted to Alberta schools as soon as they have attained the age of six.

(9) *British Columbia.*—Accommodation must be provided between the ages of 6 and 16 years.

### Ages of Compulsory Attendance

(1) *Prince Edward Island.*—Ages 7 to 13, inclusive; monthly attendance must be sixty per cent of the days schools are in operation.

(2) *Nova Scotia.*—Children of ages from 7 to 14 in rural schools; and 6 to 16 in towns and cities. Within the age limits, children in town and country schools must attend regularly; must be reported for discipline when 5 days absent; and parents and guardians in addition to fines may have 2 cents a day added to their taxes for each absence to compensate the section for the loss of the "attendance" portion of the Municipal school fund.

(3) *New Brunswick.*—In districts other than cities and towns under section 105 of the Schools Acts, (on resolution of trustees, but the question must be brought up at every annual meeting until adopted).—age 7 to 12 for a period of 80 days; in cities and incorporated towns under same section, in which the compulsory act has been adopted by city or town council, ages 6 to 16 or grade VII standing if over 12 years old, period 120 days; in St. John, Fredericton, Chatham and Newcastle, 6 to 14. Employment of children under 16 may be forbidden by board.

(4) *Quebec.*—No. statutory laws for compulsory attendance.

(5) *Ontario.*—

(a) Children 8 to 14 must attend full time; children from 5 to 8, if enrolled must attend full time to the end of the school term for which they are enrolled.



## DEFINITION OF TERMS—Concluded

(b) Adolescents 14 to 16 who have not attained a university matriculation standing must attend full time; those exempted on the pleas of circumstances compelling them to go to work must attend part time for 400 hours a year in municipalities where part-time courses are provided. This provision came into force in September, 1921. In September, 1922, urban municipalities with a population of 5,000 and over were to be required to provide part-time courses.

(c) Adolescents 16 to 18 who did not attend full time to sixteen and have not attained a university matriculation standing must attend 320 hours a year. This provision was to come into effect in September, 1923, but the date has been postponed to September, 1925.

*Manitoba.*—Children of ages 7 to 14 must attend full time. Any pupil over 14 if enrolled must attend regularly. A child over 12 may be exempted for employment, but only six weeks in the term. Employment under 14 (except as mentioned) is forbidden. Children of ages 14 to 16 must attend school regularly if not engaged in some regular occupation.

*Saskatchewan.*—All children 7 to 15 who have not passed grade VIII standing subject to certain conditions as to distance from school, etc., must attend full time. Employment of unexempted children under 15 forbidden. Deaf mutes between the ages of 8 and 15 must attend an institution seven months in each year.

*Alberta.*—All children 7 to 15 must attend full time.

*British Columbia.*—Children of ages from 7 to 15 must attend full time during the school year.

## School Year and Vacations

*Prince Edward Island.*—July 1 to June 30; for financial purposes in Charlottetown and Summerside, calendar year. In Charlottetown and Summerside there are vacations of nine weeks in summer and one week in December; elsewhere there is a summer vacation of six weeks beginning July, a fall vacation of two weeks in October, and a winter vacation of one week in December; or, at the option of the District, there may be three weeks in May, three weeks in October and one week in either July or December, but schools of two or more departments may have a summer vacation of eight weeks and one week in December.

*Nova Scotia.*—August 1 to July 31. There is a summer vacation of about eight weeks in July and August (but, with the consent of the inspector, trustees may fix these for January and February) and two weeks beginning Saturday before Christmas.

*New Brunswick.*—July 1 to June 30 with a summer vacation of 8 weeks commencing July 1, and a winter vacation of two weeks commencing on the Saturday before Christmas.

*Quebec.*—July 1 to June 30. The Roman Catholic Committee regulations require schools closed each year, from the 1st of July to the first Monday in September; the Protestant Committee regulations, from the 1st of July to the 15th of August, but in practice schools may open in September.

*Ontario.*—In public and separate schools the school year consists of two terms: September 1 to December 22 and January 3 to June 29; in secondary schools the school year is the same except that schools open on the first Tuesday in September. In addition to the interval between these terms there is a vacation of one week following Easter. Statistics of the public and separate schools which are shown in this report, however, are for the two terms which make up the calendar year; while those for secondary schools, normal schools, technical schools, etc., are given for the year beginning in September.

*Manitoba.*—July 1 to June 30 with the following vacations:—

(a) Easter—the full week beginning with Easter Sunday.

(b) Midsummer—from the first day of July to the third Monday in August, both days inclusive, or by a special resolution of the board, to the first day of September.

(c) Christmas, from the twenty-fourth day of December to the second day of January, both days inclusive.

*Saskatchewan.*—For finances, calendar year; for statistics, July 1 to June 30. (Up to 1920, however, statistics have been given for the calendar year).

The vacations are as follows:—

In rural and village districts at least seven weeks in the year, of which one to six weeks must be in summer. The summer vacation comes between July 1 and October 1, and the winter between December 23 and February 15. In towns and cities at least seven weeks, six weeks commencing July 2, and nine days commencing December 23. In schools open throughout the year, the week beginning with Easter Day is a vacation, in city, town or village districts an additional holiday of two weeks may be granted.

*Alberta.*—(1) For finances, calendar year. (2) For statistics, academic year, that is, from July 1 to June 30. (Up to the year 1920, however, statistics have been given for the calendar year).

The vacations are: in rural districts, seven to ten weeks; summer between June 15 and September 1; December 24 to January 2. In towns and cities, eight to twelve weeks.

*British Columbia.*—July 1 to June 30. The vacations are: summer, last Friday in June up to the Tuesday immediately following Labour Day; winter, two weeks preceding first Monday in January; Easter, four days following Easter Monday.



# PART 1.—REVIEW OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN CANADA DURING THE YEAR 1924.

## CHAPTER I.—SUMMARY FOR DOMINION

### (1) SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION AND PERSONNEL

The enrolment in Canadian educational institutions is now over 2,200,000 exclusive of the majority of private correspondence schools, a few trade schools and the Frontier College for which definite figures have not been obtained to date. The last mentioned alone has a registration of about 5,000 while that of private correspondence schools would probably raise the enrolment in Canada within sight of the two million and a quarter mark. The 2,200,000 consist of 1,958,704 in publicly controlled maternal elementary and secondary schools (exclusive of vocational secondary schools); 87,870 in vocational schools and night schools, exclusive of short courses in Universities and Colleges; 10,917 in teacher-training institutes; 13,872 in Indian schools supported partly by religious denominations and partly by the Dominion Government; 1,719 in schools for deaf and blind; 18,322 in private business colleges; 67,534 in private elementary and secondary schools, including 52,325 in schools partly subsidized but not controlled by the Government; 4,467 in preparatory courses at universities and colleges; 10,768 in short special and correspondence courses at universities and colleges; 9,812 in classical colleges of whom about 2,000 are regular arts students; 6,873 in regular courses at other affiliated colleges and at professional and technical colleges and 21,635 in regular courses at universities.

According to a close estimate 1,865,911 are in elementary grades (not elementary schools) embracing kindergarten and what in nearly all the provinces consists of the first eight grades of ordinary school work; 274,642 are in secondary or higher grades of whom about 30,000 are in regular courses (i.e. in regular degree courses) at universities and colleges. The numbers thus classified by grade of work do not include 66,246 in night schools and schools for the blind and deaf, the standard of whose work would perhaps be impossible to estimate in terms of school grade.

The enrolment cannot be given exactly in terms of ages since the ages only of those enrolled in publicly controlled and private elementary and secondary schools are known. According to the census of 1921 out of a total of 1,700,047 given as at school between the ages of 5 and 24 years<sup>1</sup>, 129,747 were over the age of 16 years. The same proportion of the total enrolment of 1923-24 is about 160,000. Since the tendency to attend secondary schools, colleges, etc. and hence to raise the age at school has been increasing since 1921 it is clear both from this fact and from the figures of post elementary grades that 160,000 is a low estimate of the number of adults and older juveniles attending day school in 1923-24 (exclusive of private correspondence schools).

The enrolment in publicly controlled elementary and secondary schools consists of about an equal number of each sex. In the private schools and business colleges and in teacher-training institutes the female sex predominates. This is also emphatically true of public high schools and high school grades in continuation schools. On the other hand the male predominates in higher institutions, so that on the aggregate of educational institutions the sexes are not far from being equal.

The accommodation for publicly controlled elementary and secondary school pupils consists of about 54,000 class rooms in 28,000 school districts. The number of class rooms gives perhaps a more correct idea of the accommodation than the number of teachers since the latter number is inflated by teachers who change positions during the year. The average number of pupils to a class room has not changed materially during the last four years being about 37. The older provinces, however, show a slight decrease in the number per class room which is due in part at least to increase in the number of class rooms. As mentioned in previous reports the average of 37 to a class room gives but a very rough conception of the accommodation owing to a large number of very small schools in new or depopulated rural centres; also owing to the tendency to have classes accommodating the younger children larger than those accommodating the more advanced pupils. In cities and towns, therefore, in the earlier elementary grades, it is strongly probable that on an average 40 to 50 children are taught in a class room.

The data on regularity of attendance are being gradually enlarged and improved and for certain provinces are quite full as may be seen in Table 8 of this report. The percentage of enrolment in average attendance is of very little significance owing partly to the fact that it does not take into consideration the time schools were open, but chiefly for the reason that an average in this connection is misleading. The average is weighted by a number who attend only a few days at the one end and by a number who attend full time at the other. The proportion who attend just the amount of time necessary to receive benefit from the year's work would seem to be the most desirable form of information and this information the percentage does not give. However, employed in the light of other information, and particularly

<sup>1</sup>It would seem that the enrolments of evening and correspondence schools were not included in this total. See further page xlvii.



that given in Table 8, the percentage may be useful as a single index of *progress* in regularity. The classification of attendance in the census data divides those at school into three classes: (1) those who attend less than four months (about 80 days) during the year, (2) those who attend from four to six months and (3) those who attend seven months and more. Examination of Table 8 shows that there is a tendency to constancy in the case of those who attend less than four months, a marked decrease in those who attend from four to six months and a marked increase in those who attend seven months (140 days) or more. With the knowledge of this tendency it is fairly safe to conclude that the increase in the percentage of attendance measures roughly the increase in the proportion attending seven months or more, that is, the proportion likely to receive benefit from a year's work. Comparing the census of 1901, 1911 and 1921 in the case of pupils 5 to 19 years of age and the census of 1911 and 1921 in the case of children 7 to 14 years of age, the following figures are indicative of the tendency already mentioned.

Percentage of Population Attending	Population, 5-19 yrs			Population, 7-14 yrs	
	1901	1911	1921	1911	1921
Less than 4 months.....	2.97	1.97	2.62	2.10	2.48
4 to 6 months.....	6.57	6.07	4.83	8.17	6.41
7 to 9 months.....	42.59	44.84	53.87	69.51	79.70

The above figures are the percentages of the population at those ages at school during these periods. Taken from the point of view of those actually at school the percentages are as follows:—

Percentage of pupils attending	Pupils, 5-19 yrs			Pupils, 7-14 yrs.	
	1901	1911	1921	1911	1921
Less than 4 months.....	5.69	3.78	4.27	2.64	2.81
4 to 6 months.....	12.60	11.49	7.88	10.24	7.23
7 to 9 months.....	81.17	84.73	87.85	87.12	89.96

Since 1921 the "percentage of attendance" has increased from 68.0 in 1921 to 73.6 in 1923-24. Allowing for possible small changes in the interpretation of this percentage during these years it would seem that it has improved about 8 p.c. of what it was in 1921. The inference is quite strong that this improvement has taken place in the case of the proportion attending 7 months and at the expense of those attending 4 to 6 months. The less than four months groups have probably not been greatly affected. The improvement mentioned is probably more indicative of the progress made by school children than any other single factor—indeed than all other factors combined. It is consequently of the greatest importance.

### PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR

The enrolment in State controlled elementary and secondary schools, that is, in ordinary schools, showed an increase of about 31,000 or 1.6 p.c. over the enrolment of 1922-23. Three provinces showed a decrease. The number in average daily attendance in these schools increased by 29,444 or over 2 p.c. and one of the three provinces which showed a decrease in enrolment showed an increase in average attendance, while another had about the same in average attendance as last year. The effective school enrolment has, therefore, increased at a greater rate and more evenly as between provinces than the nominal enrolment. The enrolment in other educational institutions showed on the whole an increase over the previous year, but when considered province by province rather than on the aggregate for Canada this increase is not of a decided character. Vocational schools showed increases in most provinces but decreases in some. The most constant increase is shown by schools for teacher-training, a point which is rather significant and coheres with the fact that the proportion of high class teachers has increased and that of the lowest classes has decreased. The untrained teacher and the low class teacher are rapidly becoming features of the past. On the whole, private elementary and secondary schools show a decrease in enrolment while, private business colleges (especially when taken by individual institutions) show a slightly upward tendency. Preparatory courses at higher institutions have shown a decrease, regular courses have remained comparatively stationary while short, special and correspondence courses have shown a decided increase. The upward tendency of the last mentioned is more marked than that of any other item of enrolment.

The increase in accommodation to be judged fairly has to be measured from several points of view. An increase in the number of school districts might be expected to show that the school was reaching outward, that is, to unorganized settlements. This is quite true, but it does not show the full extent to which the school is thus reaching outward in this manner, since consolidation of schools and introduction of larger school districts instead of the three-trustee school



would have a tendency to reduce the number of districts. In this connection should be mentioned certain important tendencies as revealed in the legislations of the year. One is to discourage the keeping open of small rural schools where, or during a term when, the attendance has reached a certain minimum. The pupils of such schools are to be conveyed during the time the schools are closed to a neighbouring school, or their board is to be paid in a neighbouring district at the expense of their own district (See Manitoba legislation, page 1). Another feature is the institution of itinerant teachers for remote unorganized sections of the country. Another is the extension of training (under the direction of Departments of Education) in ordinary school subjects by correspondence to children in outlying districts. These most important movements have been initiated, the first in Nova Scotia and the second in British Columbia and Alberta.

An increase in the number of school houses might be expected to show a somewhat more advanced state of preparedness than the increase in the number of districts. An increase in the number of class rooms is a more definite indication of improvement in accommodation than either of the other two although it does not show the extension into new fields to the same extent as the increase in the number of districts. An increase in the number of teachers with the class of certificate and experience represented in this increase ought to be the best indication of all, but unfortunately the exact increase in the teaching staff will for a long time yet be obscured by the fact that a certain number of teachers teach only a part of the year and are replaced by others so that both are included in the total staff for the year. The increase in higher class teachers and decrease in lower have already been mentioned. A decided increase in the number of male teachers is also shown. The number of class rooms in operation in ordinary schools, on which it is necessary to fall back for an indication of improvement in accommodation, increased by 1,300 while the corresponding enrolment increased by about 30,000. It would seem; therefore, that the increase in accommodation provided for very little more than the increase in enrolment and that there is no evidence that congestion was relieved to any extent. The expenditure was on the aggregate greater than in the previous year but showed a considerable decrease in several provinces. This is true of expenditure by governments as well as of expenditure directly by ratepayers. The expenditure on teachers' salaries showed a decrease. There is no space here to analyse the effects of this on the teaching staff from the point of view of class of certificate, experience, etc., but the figures shown in section 11 (on expenditure in education) of the present survey may be compared together with the figures of section 9 on teachers' certificate salaries, etc. It is necessary to ascertain whether the classes of certificate etc. which showed a decrease in salary also showed a decrease in proportion and many other factors before an estimate can be made of the general results of decrease in expenditure on teachers' standing. With regard to other expenditure one thing is clear—quantitative improvement in accommodation has been arrested. The number of pupils per class room has remained practically stationary at from 40 to 50 pupils on the average after very small schools have been deducted and when the first two or three grades—that is, the younger children—are considered.

### SPECIAL FEATURES

Two special features, not so much of the year in question as of the times, have already been mentioned, namely the tendency to take active and new methods to get rid of the small school and to extend elementary education into outlying unorganized districts. The legislation requiring the closing of schools where the average attendance has fallen below a certain minimum and to convey or board the pupils to or at neighboring schools, it will be noticed, is a further step taken by a province which has for some time held the lead in consolidation. The providing of correspondence instruction to outlying districts is a step worth more than a passing notice, as is also the providing of itinerant teachers for such districts. That the benefit of correspondence courses will chiefly or mainly affect the children of intelligent parents does not detract from the value of such courses. To fully estimate their value it is necessary to have a clear picture of life on prairie homesteads in new settlements. A very fine type of settler was often discouraged from either settling at all in or from bringing his family to a part of the country where schools could not possibly be provided for a number of years. When this fine type actually did settle with his family the father or mother generally tried to teach the children and realized as never before the necessity of some training for, or some guidance in, this undertaking. In the meantime there were long winter evenings and there was only too much leisure to teach the children if the father or mother only knew how. Series of lessons prepared by the Departments of Education with instructions as to how to present them now supply such parents with material to teach, with a guide as to how to teach the material and with the proper order in which to present what is taught. This means that the child who arrives at six or seven has not to wait until he is past the age to begin school before he knows how to read, and when a school is at last provided in his district he has still time to obtain a measure of education before he has to leave to go to work.

The continuation of the upward trend in the proportion in high school grade was quite apparent during the year. There is a slight manifestation of a slowing up, especially in the case of girls, in the provinces which have had a large proportion for some years, which may be an indication that a limit is being approached. The marked increases have taken place in newer provinces. This proportion of the total enrolment of eight provinces in secondary grades (excluding technical but including private schools) is now over nine and one half p.c. This is higher than the proportion in any one province in Canada a few years ago. It is not exceeded



by more than two provinces so that the average is unusually well representative of all eight provinces. It is a question whether the limit will very far exceed the present proportion of girls in the province which shows the highest proportion, namely about 13 p.c. When it is considered that the high school grades proper only include grades IX to XI (the number in Grade XII being practically negligible) and that the elementary grades take at least nine years (on an average) it will be seen that nine or ten per cent is a very high proportion.<sup>1</sup>

The tables on subjects of study in high school grade in section 5 should be of considerable interest. The tendency mentioned last year of an increasing popularity in the case of languages, especially Latin, and a falling away from the natural sciences, is again apparent. It will always be a matter of opinion as to whether the significance of this is good or bad but the cause of it is difficult to explain. Speculation on the matter is very unsafe so long as there is no certainty as to whether the attraction to language is a question of their popularity with the pupils attending or due to other causes, electives notwithstanding. It may be symptomatic of the times or it may be symptomatic of the previous training of the teachers. The results of high school examinations would seem to indicate that there is no universal decrease in the number of failures as a result of electives. This would point to the fact that higher standards are being required and that the non-student is not better off than before while the student with specialized abilities is being benefited. As this is the purpose of introducing electives they seem to be bringing results.

The most important statistical feature ought to be the standing of pupils at school so far as this standing can be measured. Sections 2, 3 and 4 of this report are devoted to this purpose. Tables 13, 22, 23, 45, and 46 give summaries of the grade of pupils at each age in publicly controlled and private schools, in urban schools, in rural schools and of boys and girls, all but one province being practically covered in this survey. While this manner of measuring the actual standing of pupils in so many different provinces may theoretically at least have many weak points, the actual results show properties which cannot be explained except on the assumption that actual conditions are being represented. For example it might be expected that the grading in rural ungraded schools is generally so different from that in urban schools that the two would be incomparable. Some evidences of incomparable grading are seen, but it is remarkable that this incomparability is not great enough to disguise characteristics which are explainable only by natural differences between urban and rural schools. There are two ways in which the grading of rural schools might be expected to differ from that of graded schools. One of these expectations is based upon the suspicion that the teacher in an ungraded school would show less skill in grading pupils than the teacher in graded schools. The guidance given by the inspector is overlooked, however, in the forming of such a theory. The second is more important. The classes in an ungraded school are often combined for convenience in teaching. Where this is done arbitrarily and by the teacher alone no great harm can result to statistics, but when it is done systematically so that such combinations of grades take such names as "Forms" or "Standards", the teacher is apt to report a pupil in Form IV, for example (=Grade VII or VIII in Ontario; Grade V or VI in New Brunswick, etc.) as being in Grade IV. Careful directions are given teachers in order that they may report the grade properly, and in compiling returns it is not difficult to tell when the "Form" instead of "Grade" is reported. The errors that can have crept in from this source must be very small. The differences shown between urban and rural schools do not consist of vagaries which might be expected to arise from the causes mentioned. The grading shown in rural schools is almost fully as coherent as that shown in urban schools, especially between the ages of 7 and 13. The chances of being in a certain grade at a certain age are equally as good in rural as in urban schools but the grade itself is somewhat lower in the rural school. In Bulletin 24, 1920 of the Bureau of Education in Washington, pp. 27-29, the method of correlation of age and grade is used to compare the standing of pupils in three cities in the United States. Without going into the technicalities of this method and that of devising a single index to show the yearly rate of progress it may be stated that these methods were used in analysing the summary tables of age and grade already mentioned to compare rural and urban and boys and girls and all schools.

The general results are as follows: Taking Table 13 showing the age and grade of 1,364,040 pupils of both sexes and including rural and urban and public and private schools, it is to be noticed that the general aspect of this table is as good as that of one of the three U.S. cities mentioned; that is, the chances of a pupil being in a certain grade at a certain age in the case of a million and a third pupils representing eight provinces and rural and urban pupils in Canada are about equal to what they are in one city with only 2,425 pupils. The rate of progress a year is roughly speaking .77 of a grade in the Canadian figures and .80 in the figures of the city in question. These two rates are practically equal.

Examining further the Canadian table it is noticeable that the rate of progress between the ages of 7 and 13 is .85 of a grade a year; between the ages of 14 and 17 years it is .89 of a grade a year and for all ages .77 of a grade a year. Since the number represented is so very large the above comparative rates are worthy of notice.

In comparing urban and rural and boys and girls only the ages of 7 to 13 were used. In all four the chances of being in a certain grade at a certain age are about equal, the grade being different in each case. The rates of progress per year are as follows:—

Rural.....	.80 of a grade
Urban.....	.91 "
Girls.....	.77 "
Boys.....	.82 "

<sup>1</sup> See, however, foot note to page xxxi.



It is remarkable that boys at the ages of 7 to 13 show a slightly better rate of progress than girls. The girls on the other hand show a slightly better correlation between age and grade, that is, they show a slightly smaller scattering of grades around each age or of ages around each grade than boys. The difference in either this respect or in respect of progress is however, so very slight as to be insignificant. The true statement of the case seems to be that no sex differentiation is shown in the tables of age and grade, but that a significant difference is shown in the rate of progress from age to age between urban and rural schools.

It should be noticed that when a certain fraction of a grade or year is mentioned it does not refer to a year at school but a year of age—quite a different thing. It should also be mentioned not refer to a year at school but a year of age—quite a different thing. It should also be mentioned that while the average grade of girls is slightly—very slightly—higher than that of boys, the average age of girls is also higher. The evidence that the rates of progress of boys and girls are practically equal is borne out by the census figures of 1921 which indicate that the regularity of attendance of the two sexes shows hardly any difference. The girls, however, remain longer at school. The percentage of boys over the age of 14 years enrolled is 18·9, of girls 20·4. In this connection it should be remembered that the rate of progress is greater after the age of 13 years than before this age. In spite of the fact that grade VIII and the high school grades are faced with provincial examinations there is evidence that each of these grades takes a shorter time on an average to complete than the earlier grades. These points explain why the proportion in high school grades of girls is higher than of boys.

It is interesting to find that while the proportion which those below 14 to those above this age in elementary grades is higher in the case of girls than of boys the contrary is true of the proportions below and above 14 in secondary grades. When rural and urban pupils are examined on the same basis it is seen that 12·5 p.c. of the total in elementary grades in rural schools are above 14 years of age as compared with 11·1 p.c. in urban schools. On the other hand 15 p.c. of the total in secondary grades in rural schools are below 14 as compared with 11 p.c. in urban schools.

## CHAPTER II.—REVIEW OF PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

*Summary of all Institutions.*—During the school year 1923-24 the number of pupils and students in all educational institutions in Prince Edward Island was 18,614. These were distributed as follows: 17,281 in 472 elementary and secondary schools; 338 in Prince of Wales college; 293 in agricultural and technical institutions; 210 in the University of St. Dunstan's; 11 in the schools for the blind and deaf at Halifax; 432 reported in private, elementary and secondary schools; and 29 in Indian schools. In addition to these there were 166 residents of Prince Edward Island in Canadian universities and colleges outside the province. This brings the total up to 18,780.

*Publicly controlled Elementary and Secondary Schools.*—The 17,281—8,747 boys and 8,534 girls—enrolled in publicly controlled elementary and secondary schools, were accommodated as follows: 10,982 in 416 primary (ungraded) schools and 6,299 in 56 graded including high schools. These were in addition to 338 in Prince of Wales College. It is interesting to see that the proportion in primary schools shows an increase over the figure of 1923.

*Average Attendance.*—The average daily attendance in the elementary and secondary schools outside of Prince of Wales college was 11,783 or 68·2 of their enrolment as compared with 66·3 p.c. in 1923. This average was distributed as follows: 6,959 or 63·4 p.c. of their enrolment in primary schools, and 4,824 or 76·6 p.c. in graded schools. The percentage in primary, that is rural ungraded schools, shows a considerable increase over that of 1923.

*Grade, Age and Sex Distribution.*—The distribution by grade, age and sex of the pupils in the publicly controlled schools of Prince Edward Island has been reported for two years, the grading system being now uniform with that of nearly all the provinces of Canada. There is a remarkable symmetry shown in the distribution of the pupils of this province which makes the data, especially those given in table 14, page 24, most interesting. Attention is drawn particularly to the distribution at the age of 12 years which resembles a curve of normal distribution. The median and mean grades coincide almost exactly and midway between grade V and grade VI.

*Secondary Education.*—The number of pupils in grades IX to XI in secondary schools other than Prince of Wales College was 1,494 while the secondary and higher grades in the college enrolled 338 making a total of 1,832 or 10·4 p.c. of the total enrolment in elementary and secondary schools. The technical pupils and the pupils of St. Dunstan's University raise this to 11·1. This percentage is remarkably high.

*Teachers.*—The number of teachers in 1924 was 614 of whom 139 were males and 475 females. Of these 198 were in graded and 416 in ungraded schools. The average salaries showed an



increase over those of 1923 in the case of class I male and female teachers and a decrease in the other classes. The number of Class I teachers increased by 11 while the number of lower class teachers decreased by 10.

*Teachers in Training.*—The teachers in training in Prince Edward Island are in attendance at Prince of Wales College and take professional work at the same time as the academic work. Every first year student (128 in 1924) is required to take pedagogical as well as academic training.

*Agricultural and Technical Education.*—These two activities are under one organization both coming within the scope of the Dominion Technical Education Act of 1919. The institution is called the Prince Edward Island Agricultural and Technical school and is now in its fifth year. It is under the administration of the Department of Agriculture but subject to inspection by the Chief Superintendent of Education who also acts with the Commissioner of Agriculture in an advisory capacity touching matters relating to the school. During the year it had 97 in the day classes and 196 in the night classes as compared with 70 and 107 respectively during 1923. Students who successfully complete the two years' course are now admitted to the second year at the Nova Scotia Provincial Agricultural College. Forty seven school fairs were held in 1924 in which 190 schools and 4,950 pupils participated. The number of exhibits was 17,974, a considerable increase over the number in 1923.

*Medical Inspection.*—Ninety-three schools were medically inspected in 1924 and 3,334 pupils were examined, weighed and measured as compared with 93 schools and 2,802 pupils in 1923.

*Higher Education.*—Prince of Wales College which, especially in its third year does work of university grade showed in 1924 a registration of 338. St. Dunstan's University had a registration of 210. The number of residents of Prince Edward Island registered at other Canadian universities in 1924 was 142 and in other Canadian Colleges was 24. The second and third year students of Prince of Wales and the students of university grade at St. Dunstan's added to those in other universities and colleges make a grand total of 501 students of university grade to say nothing of residents of the province attending universities in the United States and elsewhere.

*School Support.*—The expenditure during the year was \$449,847 as compared with \$504,550 in 1923. Of this \$169,949 was contributed by the districts and \$279,898 by the Government. The cost per pupil enrolled was \$26.03 as compared with \$28.17 in 1923, and per pupil in average attendance, \$38.18 as compared with \$42.49 in 1923. In addition to the foregoing the sum of \$19,712 was expended in the operation of Prince Edward Island Agricultural and Technical School at Charlottetown.

## NOVA SCOTIA

*Summary of All Institutions.*—During the school year 1923-24 Nova Scotia had in all her institutions an aggregate of 120,609. This enrolment included 111,594 in general schools; 384 regular students and 299 summer students in Normal College; 4,070 in Vocational Schools including all night schools and all but the regular students of the Technical Colleges; 276 in preparatory courses at universities and colleges; 12 in short, special and correspondence courses at colleges exclusive of those mentioned in connection with Vocational schools; 280 in regular courses at colleges; 1,381 in Regular courses at universities; 1,329 in private elementary and secondary schools; 478 reported in business colleges (private); 216 in the schools for the deaf and blind, exclusive of the pupils from Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick and 290 in Indian Schools. This total corresponds to 123,482 in 1922-23.

*General Schools.*—Of the enrolment of 111,594 in ordinary day schools (grades I to XII) 72,714 were in 1,635 village, town and city schools (class rooms) and 38,880 were in 1,418 rural schools. These figures correspond to 73,566 in village and other urban schools and 40,892 in rural schools<sup>1</sup> in 1923. This represents a decrease of 1.2 p.c. in graded and 4.9 p.c. in ungraded school pupils. The number of graded schools increased from 1,592 in 1923 to 1,635 in 1924 while the ungraded decreased from 1,445 in 1923 to 1,418 in 1924.

*Average Daily Attendance.*—The average daily attendance of 79,510 or 71.6 p.c. of the enrolment corresponded to 78,763 or 68.9 p.c. of the enrolment in 1923. All classes of general schools showed improvement in average attendance, but the greatest improvement took place in rural schools which rose from 60.5 p.c. in 1923 to 64.2 in 1924. It would seem, therefore, that instead of showing a loss in school attendance as would appear from the enrolment figures, the province made a real gain. This is further emphasized by data showing the attendance by 20-day groups. While the total enrolment decreased by 2,864 there was an increase of 4,521

<sup>1</sup>Rural schools in the province include only ungraded schools; all the graded schools are included under the village and urban schools. The number of rural school sections decreased from 1,509 in 1923 to 1,498 in 1924; of village sections increased from 212 in 1923 to 217 in 1924 and of urban sections increased from 44 in 1923 to 45 in 1924. It would seem, therefore, that a part of the decrease in rural school enrolment was due to a change in status of the schools from "rural" or ungraded to "village" or graded and not to real decrease in the number of children attending school. Notwithstanding this assumed acquisition to village schools from rural sources the enrolment in these schools suffered a decrease from 21,282 in 1923 to 20,714 in 1924 or 2.6 p.c.; while the urban school pupils decreased only from 52,284 in 1923 to 52,000 in 1924 or about .5 p.c.



on the part of pupils attending more than 180 days. The p.c. attending 140 days or more, that is, 7 months or more, was 61.2 in 1924 and 57.1 in 1923, the absolute number attending this period having increased from 65,399 in 1923 to 68,099 in 1924.

(See further page *xlix* for interesting Legislation bearing upon the subject of attendance.)

NOTE.—The decrease in enrolment between 1923 and 1924 is subject to different interpretations. A summary of the increases and decreases may throw some light on the question.

	1923	1924	Absolute increase	p.c.
Enrolment.....	114,458	111,594	-2,864	-2.5
Attending less than 80 days.....	23,942	21,969	-1,973	-8.5
Attending 80 to 159 days.....	40,342	35,404	-4,938	-12.2
Attending 160 to 179 days.....	23,812	23,338	-474	-2.0
Attending 180 days and over.....	26,362	30,883	+4,521	+17.2
Attending during 1st qtr.....	104,787	100,396	-4,391	-4.2
"    2nd qtr.....	103,242	99,977	-3,265	-3.1
"    3rd qtr.....	97,923	97,410	-513	-0.5
"    4th qtr.....	100,623	98,230	-2,395	-2.3
At the age under 5 yrs.....	162	172	+10	+6.2
At the age 5 yrs.....	2,615	2,415	-200	-7.6
"    6 ".....	7,496	7,039	-457	-6.1
"    7 ".....	10,462	9,972	-490	-4.7
"    8 ".....	11,224	11,075	-149	-1.3
"    9 ".....	11,494	11,317	-177	-1.6
"    10 ".....	11,572	11,273	-299	-2.6
"    11 ".....	11,248	11,153	-95	-0.9
"    12 ".....	11,128	10,982	-146	-1.3
"    13 ".....	10,531	10,406	-125	-1.1
"    14 ".....	9,296	9,400	+104	1.1
"    15 ".....	7,586	7,096	-490	-6.5
"    16 ".....	5,020	4,833	-187	-3.7
"    17 ".....	2,693	2,699	+6	0.2
"    18 ".....	1,214	1,158	-56	-4.6
"    19 ".....	424	396	-28	-6.6
"    20 ".....	108	132	+24	+22.3
"    21 and over.....	93	76	-17	-18.3
Boys.....	57,094	55,494	-1,600	-2.8
Girls.....	57,364	56,100	-1,264	-2.1
Boys under 7.....	5,007	4,837	-170	-3.4
Girls under 7.....	5,268	4,789	-479	-9.1
Boys 7-14.....	44,159	43,462	-697	-1.1
Girls 7-14.....	42,796	42,116	-680	-1.6
Boys 15 and over.....	7,838	7,195	-643	-8.2
Girls 15 and over.....	9,300	9,195	-105	-1.1

The decrease seems to have taken place especially in the first half of the year before January 1924. The greatest decrease in the fourth quarter might be connected with the decrease in the attendance at the age of 5, 6 and 7 years. It is noticeable that out of the total decrease of 2,864 only 1,377 occurred at the regular school ages of 7 to 14 while 51 p.c. of it took place at earlier and later ages which contain only 26,016 or 23 p.c. of the enrolment. This probably accounts for the better average attendance in 1924. It is also noticeable that the greatest relative decrease occurred in the case of girls under 7 and boys over 15. If the general decrease were wholly due to exodus of the population it would be expected that the girls over 15 and not the boys would be the chief sufferers.

According to a census of the population 4 to 17 years taken by the school boards of sections in operation there was a decrease from 134,173 in 1923 to 129,972 in 1924, or of 4,201. Some of this decrease was no doubt, due to the closing of 21 schools in addition to the 59 schools not in operation in 1923. Of the 4,201 decrease, 2,343, or 4.8 p.c. of the population of 1923, took place in rural sections, 2,079 or 8.4 p.c. in village sections while there was an increase of 222 in city and town school sections. It would seem, therefore, that a change in status from rural to urban centres was responsible for some of the decrease in rural and village sections. By ages the decreases may be seen as follows:

Ages	Population		Decrease		Decrease in school enrolment	
	1923	1924	Absolute	p.c.	Absolute	p.c.
4.....	9,254	9,117	137	1.5	-10	-0.2
5.....	9,654	8,989	665	6.9	+200	+7.6
6.....	10,046	9,801	245	2.4	+457	+6.1
7.....	10,480	10,133	347	3.3	+490	+4.7
8.....	10,880	10,555	325	3.0	+149	+1.3
9.....	10,961	10,680	281	2.6	+177	+1.6
10.....	11,057	10,704	353	3.2	+299	+2.6
11.....	10,561	10,298	263	2.5	+95	+0.9
12.....	10,781	10,369	412	3.8	+146	+1.3
13.....	10,109	9,990	119	1.1	+125	+1.1
14.....	9,537	9,146	391	4.1	-104	-1.1
15.....	8,331	8,073	258	2.9	+490	+6.5
16.....	1,714	6,873	241	3.4	+187	+3.7
17.....	5,428	5,264	164	3.0	-0.6	-0.2
Total, 4-17.....	134,173	129,972	4,201	3.1	2,787	2.5



By Grades the figures of 1923 and 1924 compare as follows:—

	Boys		Decrease		Girls		Decrease	
	1923	1924	Absolute	p.c.	1923	1924	Absolute	p.c.
I (a).....	6,701	6,760	-59	-0.9	6,174	6,131	+43	+0.7
I (b).....	7,310	6,911	+399	+5.5	6,094	5,686	-408	+6.7
II.....	7,373	6,872	+501	+6.9	6,619	6,165	+454	+6.9
III.....	7,248	7,037	+211	+3.0	6,664	6,410	+254	+3.8
IV.....	6,823	6,830	-7	-0.1	6,251	6,329	-78	-1.2
V.....	5,913	6,132	-219	-3.7	5,807	5,867	-60	-1.0
VI.....	4,616	4,528	+88	+1.7	4,866	4,877	-11	-0.2
VII.....	3,374	3,338	+36	+1.1	3,827	3,940	-113	-3.0
VIII.....	3,021	2,671	+50	+1.7	3,689	3,478	+211	+5.7
IX.....	2,422	2,169	+253	+10.4	3,316	3,175	+141	+4.22
X.....	1,313	1,312	+1	+0.1	2,493	2,457	+36	-1.1
XI.....	744	702	+42	+5.6	1,221	1,256	-35	-2.9
XII.....	236	232	+4	+1.3	243	329	-86	-35.4

There was a marked decrease in enrolment at the age of 15 years also in enrolment of both sexes in grade IX, but there was no marked decrease in population at this age. There was a tendency to increase in Grades IV to VII also Grade I (a), that is, in those in Grade I for the first time. The rather heavy decrease in Grades I (b) to III cannot all be explained by decrease in enrolment at the earlier ages nor can this in turn be all explained by decrease in population. A tendency to improvement would shift the weight from the first three grades to the next three, while a tendency to postpone the commencement of school attendance would cause a decrease in attendance at 5 and 6 years. This in turn would explain an increase in Grade I (a) and a decrease in Grade I (b).

There is thus a grade selection, an age selection and a sex selection in the decreases of a nature which makes it improbable that the decreases were wholly or even mostly due to decrease in population. The population at each age from 7 to 13 according to the Census comes short of the enrolment at these ages so that they cannot both be correct. The excess of the enrolment might be explained by duplication of registration. A shifting of the population, say from rural to urban centres causes this duplication so that a considerable difference might be shown in the figures of one year as compared with another according as this shifting prevailed to a greater or lesser extent. Thus more correct statistics would have the effect of an apparent decrease in the enrolment. It is clear that several agencies were at work in bringing about the decrease in school enrolment.

*Grade, Age and Sex Distribution.*—The tendency to shift the weight from the first to later grades mentioned in last year's report, was continued in 1924. Grade I formed a still smaller proportion of all grades than in 1923. This is no doubt due to many causes, but improvement in average attendance and marked decrease in pupils attending at 5 and 6 years of age are, no doubt, important factors in bringing about a decrease in the repeaters in Grade I as compared with the beginners. In 1924 there were actually 294 more beginners than repeaters reversing the condition of 1923 and overwhelmingly reversing that of each of the preceding years. While rural schools showed the same tendency as urban schools in this respect, village schools still showed a rather strong balance in favour of repeaters.

*Secondary Education.*—The enrolment in secondary grades decreased from 12,088 in 1923 to 11,632 in 1924. The proportion to the total enrolment, however, was about the same for the two years, namely about 10½ p.c. The proportion of boys to girls in high school work decreased slightly in 1924 being 1 to 5.7 in 1923 and 1.64 in 1924. The decreases, both the absolute and the proportions between the sexes, took place especially in the rural and village schools. Some of the absolute decrease in all schools might be due to pupils from rural and village centres attending high schools in urban centres in smaller numbers than in 1923 and thus involving a smaller amount of duplications, but there is little doubt that there was an absolute decrease and that boys rather than girls were affected. Of the 11,632 in high school grades, 6,341 were in urban, 2,147 in village and 3,144 in rural schools.

*Teachers in Ordinary Day Schools.*—The number of teachers in 1924 was 3,279 being an increase of 42 over that of 1923; of these 285 were male and 2,994 were female teachers. This forms a slight increase over the previous year in the proportion of males to females. By class of certificate, increases amounting in all to 35 were shown by classes A, B, C and permissive male teachers, and decreases amounting to 27 were shown by classes Academic, D and Temporary male teachers. Increases were shown by the four highest classes of female teachers (Academic, A, B, and C) amounting to 82 and 66 by the permissive while classes D and Temporary decreased by 114. The net increase therefore, has a tendency to eliminate the low class teachers. There was also a slight decrease shown in the number of teachers whose total service was one year or under while there was a decided increase in the number of normal trained teachers (1,738 as compared with 1,626 in 1923).

*Teachers in Training.*—The number of students attending the provincial normal college was 384 in the regular courses and 299 in the summer courses. The number in the regular courses makes a new record for the province exceeding the enrolment of 1923 by 12. Of these 71 were in the university graduates' course training for Academic certificates. Only 103 out of the 372 training as teachers in ordinary school subjects held certificates lower than Grade XI. The enrolment was made up to 57 males and 327 females as compared with 35 males and 337 females in 1923.



The summer courses during four weeks of July and August enrolled 299 students. The purpose of this summer course is merely to provide a minimum of training to candidates for license who have not yet attended the regular courses. It qualifies only for the two lowest classes of license and even these licensees receive no diplomas. It takes the place of the local training schools which ceased to function in 1922. In addition to candidates for licenses other teachers attend these courses which include classes in scientific and cultural subjects and in handicrafts as well as pedagogy.

*Rural Schools.*—During 1924 there were 1,418 rural class rooms in operation as compared with 1,635 village and urban class rooms. These had 1,538 teachers and 38,883 pupils as compared with 1,741 teachers and 72,711 pupils in village and urban centres. The rural schools were in session an average of 191 days as compared with about 199 in other centres. The percentage of attendance was 64.2 as compared with 70.4 in village and 77.6 in urban schools, also as compared with 60.5 in rural schools in 1923. The median number of days attended was 131 as compared with 124 in 1923 and as compared with 168 in urban and 159 in village schools. The number of teachers whose total service was one year or under at the commencement of the school year in rural schools was 785; in other schools 318. The number with five years or less of experience was 1,310 or 85 p.c. in rural schools; in other schools 867 or about 49 p.c. Appreciable improvement is shown over 1923 in all the items mentioned. The number taking high school work was 3,144 in rural schools and 8,466 in other schools. It may be interesting to repeat the comparative table of subjects of study in rural and urban schools inserted in last year's report in order to note any tendencies characteristic of the year 1924.

	Rural				Village and Urban			
	IX	X	XI	XII	IX	X	XI	XII
English.....	1,829	930	156	—	3,364	2,779	1,553	413
Latin.....	256	105	17	—	2,042	1,272	764	3.5
French.....	796	359	101	—	2,918	2,229	1,181	388
Geography.....	1,810	—	—	—	3,704	—	—	—
Drawing.....	1,500	—	—	—	2,878	—	—	—
Botany.....	1,079	—	—	—	1,081	—	—	208
Physics.....	669	850	—	—	1,211	2,240	—	334
Agriculture.....	152	—	—	—	416	—	—	—
Arithmetic.....	1,733	932	—	—	3,343	2,739	—	—
Algebra.....	1,803	931	206	1	3,408	2,734	1,658	300
Greek.....	—	—	1	—	—	41	23	21
German.....	—	5	—	—	—	212	110	63
History.....	—	818	196	—	—	2,599	1,564	367
Geometry.....	—	911	225	1	—	2,668	1,668	329
Practical mathematics or trig.....	—	—	184	1	—	—	1,564	347
Chemistry.....	—	—	175	1	—	—	1,449	250

The tendency towards ancient and foreign languages to which attention was drawn last year was still more marked in 1924 in village and urban centres. Notwithstanding a decrease in the total number in high school grades there was an increase in such subjects as French, Greek, Latin and German. The drift in rural centres does not seem to show marked tendency.

The number of pupils medically inspected in rural schools was 7,031 as compared with 43,815 in other schools. The proportion reported for medical and dental treatment was somewhat larger in rural than other schools and does not differ materially in this respect from the condition of 1923.

*Agricultural and Technical Education.*—The rural science summer courses taken largely by licensed teachers in former years have been discontinued as such. The summer courses are now attended especially by young candidates for the lower class teaching licenses who have not yet had normal school training. The work in rural science is carried on during the regular normal school session, also by means of lecture tours, etc. Under the auspices of the Agricultural College a farm course consisting of two terms each of three months duration was inaugurated to commence in January, 1925. In addition to conducting classes of instruction at the Agricultural College the members of the College staff assisted by members of the Federal Department of Agriculture conducted in February and March, 1924, two extension courses each of one month's duration one at Lawrence town, Annapolis County, attended by 30 students and one at Mabou, Inverness County, attended by 25 students. The enrolment in the regular course at the college was 33. That and the summer courses at the normal college was 299; that at the regular courses of the normal college, 384. The last two should be mentioned in connection with the subject of agricultural instruction since training in agriculture is considered part of teacher training.

*Technical Education.*—Under the direction of Manual training there were in operation 19 departments in Domestic Science with 21 teachers and 3,232 pupils or an increase of 94 over 1923. In Mechanic Science ("Manual Training") there were 15 departments with 14 teachers, and 2,282 pupils being a decrease of 294 over 1923 pupils. These departments are in the cities and towns only. In many centres this work is begun in Grade VI. The work has been greatly stimulated in Grade IX during the last few years by the fact that it has been made a subject in the provincial examinations.



Under the Director of Technical Education, who is also the principal of Nova Scotia Technical College, are carried on the regular university grade engineering courses, also short courses to provide some advanced technical training for men who cannot avail themselves of the regular courses. In affiliation are the Halifax Navigation School and the Victoria School of Art and Design. The college also carries on university extension work under : (A) correspondence study division and (B) Secondary technical schools including coal mining and engineering schools in five counties and Evening technical schools in the principal industrial communities of the province. These secondary technical schools receive a Federal grant under the Dominion Technical Education Act. The registration of the college is given in full in Table 133. The data on provincial technical education in Table 97 refers to the enrolment in the secondary technical courses which is also given in Table 133.

The registration of engineering students was 41 regular and 25 special. Among the achievements of the year was a successful mechanical separation by one of the professors of the college of the oil producing matter in oil shale, called Kerogen, from the rock with which it is intimately associated. This opened up a new line of investigation in the treatment of oil shales. The results led to application to the Honorary Council for Scientific and Industrial Research for assistance in carrying on this work and a sum of money was granted for continuing the work for one year. The general line of investigation that is being followed is to determine the characteristics of typical Nova Scotia oil shales and by treating the shales under different conditions of retorting to establish criteria that will be of value in the design and operation of commercial plants. In 1924 for the first time the colleges of Acadia, Dalhousie, King's, Mt. Allison and St. Mary's joined the Technical College in a co-operative effort to give all of the engineering students their instruction in surveying in a United Summer Survey Camp. In previous years each college used to conduct its field work in its own camps. (Note—The different universities and colleges train the engineering students for two years after which they are admitted to the Technical College.)

The short courses are held during the first three months of the calendar year. The student enrolls for one special subject. The work is dovetailed with the regular engineering courses. At the end of the courses each student who has attained the required standard is given a short course diploma.

From the Halifax Navigation School, a joint enterprise by the Dominion Department of Marine and Fisheries and the N.S. Technical College, passed 32 successful candidates at the government examination in Navigation in 1924.

The correspondence division enrolled during the year 314 students, of whom 47 p.c. took industrial courses, 31 p.c. commercial courses, 17 p.c. college preparatory courses and 5 p.c. home making courses.

The coal mining and engineering schools in Cape Breton North, Cape Breton South, Inverness, Pictou and Cumberland Counties, had 607 students, an increase of 38 over 1923. The Evening Technical Schools had 2,223 students.

*Medical Inspection.*—For Statistics See Table 100.

*Special Classes.*—For Statistics See Table 108.

*Universities and Colleges.*—For Statistics See Tables 126-142.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

*Summary of all Education Institutions.*—During the school year 1923-24 the number enrolled in all educational institutions in New Brunswick was 83,507 of whom 79,265 were in ordinary day schools; 1,683 in technical schools; 442 in normal schools; 31 in technical teacher-training courses; 534 reported in business colleges; 421 in private elementary and secondary schools; 786 in universities; 71 in the schools for the deaf and blind at Halifax, N.S. and 274 in Indian schools. At the same time 483 residents of New Brunswick attended universities and colleges elsewhere in Canada. The total enrolled corresponds to 82,812 enrolled in 1922-23.

*Enrolment in Ordinary Day Schools.*—As most of the data connected with ordinary day schools have been reported separately for two terms (the first closed on December 31, 1923 and the second on June 30, 1924) instead of for the whole year, particulars which could not be calculated for the whole year are entered in the statistical tables of this report for the long term ended June 30, 1924. Of the 72,713 enrolled during this school term 35,839 were boys and 36,874 were girls; 22,704 were enrolled in cities and incorporated towns; 15,104 in other graded schools and 35,005 in ungraded schools. The number of graded departments was 948 and of ungraded schools 1,252. Increases in all the items mentioned were shown over the figures of 1923 the greatest relative increase being shown on the enrolment of other graded schools.

*Average Daily Attendance.*—The 79,265 pupils enrolled during the whole year attended a grand total (rectified for county fund apportionment) of 11,216,899.5 days as compared with 10,715,468 days in 1922-23. The schools were in session an average of 192.8 days as compared with 190 days in the previous year. These figures show an average number of days attended by each pupil of 141.5 days in 1924 and 136 in 1923. Table 8 giving the attendance of nearly all the pupils by 20 day periods show that the median number of days attended by each pupil in 1924 was 158 and that nearly 60 p.c. of the pupils attended more than 140 days. The same



table shows that in 1923 the pupils attended a median of only 149 days. The average daily attendance for the year was 58,179 and the percent of the enrolment in daily attendance was 73.4.

*Grade, Sex and Age Distribution.*—See Tables 51 & 52.

*Secondary Education.*—The majority of pupils in secondary grades in New Brunswick (2,123 in 1924) are taught in grammar schools situated in the county towns and free to all the pupils of high school grade of the county. About 1,062 high school grade pupils were taught in superior schools free to all pupils in Grade VII and upwards in the parish where the school is situated. As will be seen in section 5 the number of secondary pupils in other graded schools was about 240. It is impossible to give the number in ungraded schools as they are included in Form V. In comparison with previous years which gave the high school pupils by half years only, the number in Grades IX to XII in 1923 was 3,320 during the first term as compared with 3,315 in the corresponding term 1923, and 3,204 in the second term as compared with 3,041 in the corresponding term of 1923. The enrolment in the secondary departments of grammar schools was 1,862 in the first term of 1923-24 as compared with 1,936 in the first term of 1922-23. The figures for yearly enrolment as given in Table are incomplete because of the non-inclusion of most of the ungraded schools. In the graded schools and some ungraded schools the total in Grades IX to XII in 1923-24 was 3,419. Academic work is also done in the Normal schools which had 442 students so that in all about 4,000 pupils were doing work of secondary grade during the year. Further particulars may be seen in Section 5.

*Teachers.*—The number of teachers during the second term was 2,395 an increase of 97 over the corresponding term of 1923. The classification, average salaries and experience of these may be seen in Table 111. The chief superintendent reports that the supply of licensed teachers now equals the demand with the result that temporary licenses have been abolished and trustees have been induced to employ teachers of a higher class. The number of class I teachers increased during the year by 58 and of class II teachers by 45 while class III teachers decreased by 1. The number of teachers now with certificates of class I and higher is 823, and of class III, 346. The fact that there is a steady decrease in the number of teachers removing to new districts during the term would seem to be further evidence of increasing stability in teaching conditions.

*Teacher Training.*—The provincial Normal School had an enrolment of 442, a slight decrease over the enrolment in the previous year. This decrease was due not to shortage of applications for admission but to a process of elimination of applicants for low class certificates.

*Rural Schools.*—See table 90. Among the recent provisions there is an arrangement to pay a portion of the board of pupils in unorganized and isolated school districts.

*Technical Education.*—The status of technical education in New Brunswick may be seen in Table 97. This refers to the features of technical education which were assisted under the Dominion Technical Education Act. Manual Training and home economics are carried on under a director of manual training.

*Medical Inspection.*—During the year there were 6 medical officers attached to centres and 8 nurses. The number of pupils examined during the year was 49,030 or about 62 p.c. of the total enrolment.

*Special Classes.*—Seven opportunity schools for retarded pupils have been opened in St. John city. Free kindergartens have also been authorized in St. John.

## QUEBEC

*Enrolment.*—During the year in which the latest statistics of all educational institutions could be brought together for summarizing purposes (1923) the total enrolment excluding duplicates in all educational institutions in Quebec was 577,404 pupils and students, of whom 500,356 were in Catholic and 77,048 in Protestant institutions. This enrolment included 537,406 in publicly controlled and independent primary schools, 5,339 in maternal schools, 1,555 in normal schools, 9,812 in Catholic secondary institutions which in this province extend the work to a degree in Arts, 7,223 in universities and independent superior institutions, 621 in schools for the deaf-mutes and blind and 15,448 in various other institutions including technical, agricultural and commercial colleges of university grade, as well as ordinary technical and night schools. The 577,404 represents an increase of 6,974 over the enrolment of the previous year.

The 577,404 were accommodated in 7,944 schools including 6,529 elementary schools, 776 model schools, 441 academies, 15 normal schools, 24 maternal schools, 21 classical colleges, 8 independent non-subsidized secondary institutions, 4 universities, 7 independent non-subsidized superior institutions, 5 schools for the deaf-mutes and blind, 1 school of fine Arts, 13 schools of arts in trades, 61 night schools, 6 technical schools, 1 polytechnic school, 27 dress cutting and dress making schools, 3 agricultural schools, 1 school for higher commercial studies and 1 dairy school.



*Primary Schools.*—The primary school in Quebec is so called in contradistinction to (1) superior schools (universities and professional colleges); (2) secondary schools (classical colleges, non-subsidized independent schools where classical education is given, and one institute of modern secondary education affiliated with Montreal offering secondary education to girls); and (3) special schools, such as technical schools, agricultural schools, etc. The normal schools are connected with the primary schools in the sense that they train teachers for primary school teaching. The primary schools reporting to the Department of Public Instruction are either (1) publicly controlled, that is, under the control of Boards of Commissioners or Trustees, or (2) subsidized or non-subsidized independent, that is not under commissioner or trustee control. Both classes of primary schools have hitherto been divided into three grades, via., elementary, model or intermediate, and academy or superior, primary schools. The Catholic primary schools on Sept. 1, 1923, were divided into nursery or maternal, primary elementary, and primary complementary schools. Since certain changes have been made in the course of studies, the primary elementary, in future statistics will correspond to the old elementary and model schools. The statistics of Protestant primary schools include those of intermediate and high schools, the high school course being within the meaning of a secondary institution.

In 1922-23 the enrolment in all primary schools in Quebec was 537,406 of whom 263,669 were boys and 273,737 were girls. These were distributed as follows:

	Under Control of Commis- sioners	Under Control of Trustees	Indepen- dent	Total
Catholic elementary schools.....	221,849	3,602	6,605	232,056
Protestant elementary schools.....	44,897	7,047	275	52,219
Catholic model schools.....	105,314	772	13,038	119,124
Protestant intermediate schools.....	3,450	1,030	16	4,496
Catholic academies.....	83,115	276	31,839	115,230
Protestant high schools.....	10,367	3,362	552	14,281
Total elementary.....	266,746	10,649	6,880	284,275
Total model or intermediate.....	108,764	1,802	13,054	123,620
Total academy or high school.....	93,482	3,368	32,391	129,511
Total three grades.....	468,992	16,089	52,325	537,406

*Average Attendance.*—In all institutions the average daily attendance was 447,350 (exclusive of universities) or 78.4 p.c. of the enrolment.

*Secondary Schools.*—The secondary schools in Quebec are represented by (1) the 21 Catholic classical colleges; (2) 8 Catholic non-subsidized independent institution where classical education is given; and (3) by 46 Protestant high schools. In addition to these are certain institutions offering secondary education to girls.

In 1923-24 eleven classical colleges and little seminaries with 1,146 students in Arts were affiliated to the University of Montreal while 9 with 1,022 students in Arts were affiliated to Laval. One superior school for girls with 42 students in Arts was affiliated to Montreal, 1 institute of modern secondary education with 16 students was affiliated to Laval and 1 with 177 students was affiliated to Montreal. Thirty convents and household science schools and 2 music schools aggregating 2,002 students in Arts were also affiliated to the two Catholic universities.

*Teachers.*—The number of teachers religious and lay in 1921-22 was 21,008, representing an increase of 584 over the previous year. This staff included 5,239 male and 15,769 female teachers.

*Normal Schools.*—There are now (1924) 17 normal schools including the recently founded schools at Beauceville and St. Jerome. Of these 16 are Catholic and one Protestant. These admitted 1,623 students and granted 667 diplomas in 1923-24. There are no more elementary diplomas granted and normal schools students now can not obtain a diploma before a two years' course has been completed. The teachers who have trained outside the normal schools and have to pass a board of examiners must reach the same standing as that attained in the normal schools. The normal school enrolment of 1923-24 consisted of 552 in the first year elementary course, 535 in the second year elementary and 250 in the superior course in Catholic schools, 341 being in the agricultural, 120 in the commercial, 45 in the industrial and 1,184 in the domestic science sections. The 258 in the Protestant normal school consisted of 4 in the Kindergarten, 28 in the first elementary short course, 55 in the second elementary short course and 171 in the intermediate class. In both Catholic and Protestant institutions teachers are trained for higher positions in superior pedagogical institutes not included in the above lists which refer only to teachers training for primary school positions. The two and three years' training of Catholic teachers include now professional training as well as professional.

*Special Schools.*—These special schools in 1923-24 included 1 polytechnic school; 6 technical schools; 1 school for higher commercial studies at Montreal; 3 agricultural schools; 1 dairy



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school; 61 night schools; 14 schools of arts and trades; 1 school of fine arts at Quebec and 1 at Montreal; 33 dress cutting and dress making schools; 24 nursery schools; 2 schools for the blind and 3 schools for the deaf-mutes, making a total of 151 schools enrolling 22,854 pupils or students. Several of these schools are of university grade. The following table gives a list of these schools with their registration in 1924.

## ENROLMENT

No. of Schools	Day Courses							Night courses	Total
	Preparatory	1st yr.	2nd yr.	3rd yr.	4th yr.	5th yr.	Other courses		
Polytechnic school <sup>1</sup> .....1	29	43	14	14	21	-	-	-	121
Schools of fine Arts <sup>2</sup> —									
Quebec,.....1	-	-	-	-	-	-	468	-	468
Montreal.....1	1	3	4	3	3	-	900	-	914
Higher commercial studies <sup>3</sup> .....1	49	41	23	14	-	-	4	274	405
Agricultural schools <sup>2</sup> —									
Ste. Anne's.....1	-	31	13	10	20	-	213	-	287
Macdonald.....1	-	5	12	15	7	-	265	-	304
Oka.....1	-	20	11	7	15	-	60	-	113
Technical schools.....6	24	445	102	60	7	-	176	1,535	2,349
Dairy school.....1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	762

	No.	Enrolment.
Night schools.....	61	5,328
Dress cutting and dress making schools.....	33	2,417
Nursery schools.....	24	5,339
Schools for the blind.....	2	185
Schools for the deaf.....	3	452
Schools of arts and trades.....	14	3,410

*Domestic Science Schools and School Gardens.*—In addition to all the above but included with special schools were 69 domestic science schools situated in 45 counties and in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal and having in 1924 an enrolment of 9,276. The enrolment in these schools has already been included with that of primary controlled and independent schools. Five domestic science schools were founded in 1923 at the centres of Lachute, Ste. Thecle, L'Assomption, Montreal (Hospice St-Joseph) and Sorel. The number of school gardens in 1924 was 1,618 with 33,844 pupils operating.

*Maternal Schools.*—The number of maternal or nursery schools in 1924 was 24 with 105 teachers and 5,339 pupils of whom 3,164 were boys and 2,175 were girls. Twenty of these schools were under control of commissioners and 4 were independent.

*Superior Education.*—Superior education in Quebec refers to the work of the two Catholic Universities (Laval and Montreal) with their affiliated institutions and of the two Protestant Universities (McGill and Bishop's College) also to 8 non-subsidized independent superior institutions and 4 Protestant theological colleges. A number of the institutions already listed as special schools are affiliated schools of the Universities. Thus the Polytechnic school, the school of Higher Commercial studies and the Oka Agricultural school are affiliated schools of Montreal University; Ste. Anne's Agricultural school is affiliated to Laval; while Macdonald Agricultural School is a faculty of McGill. Six Grand Seminaries (Theological Seminaries) where they are not included with the Faculty of Theology of the Universities are listed among the schools affiliated or annexed to Laval; twelve little seminaries and 8 classical colleges are affiliated or annexed for the Faculty of Arts only with Laval and Montreal; that is, they have such courses as commercial, etc., which are not affiliated. The number of arts students in these little seminaries and classical colleges mentioned as affiliated for Arts was 2,168 in 1924. Since there were 6,570 in the classical course (that is, a course consisting of the regular high school course plus the four years in regular Arts work) the high school students of the colleges were evidently not included among the 2,168 mentioned as being affiliated for Arts. There are also affiliated or annexed to the Catholic Universities 1 Superior school for girls, 2 institutes of Modern Education, 30 convents or Household Science schools and 2 music schools. Three other colleges are said to be associated for Arts only, that is, they are affiliated but situated outside the province. These are St. Dunstan's, Edmonton, Jesuit College and College de Gravelbourg, in Saskatchewan. The faculties and schools which are combined or annexed to the Catholic Universities are Law, Medicine, Philosophy, Arts, Letters (Graduate work) Science, Dental Surgery, School of Comparative Medicine

<sup>1</sup> Graduates of this institution receive degrees as Civil engineers and chemical engineers.

<sup>2</sup> These schools train students in architecture and special courses such as sculpture, painting, etc. In addition to the 468 mentioned as being enrolled in the Quebec Schools, there were about 300 persons who follow the course of the History of Art given each week.

<sup>3</sup> This school situated in Montreal prepares for degrees in Commercial Science and Accounting. Ten degrees in Commercial Science were issued in 1924.

<sup>4</sup> The regular students of these train for degrees in agriculture of which 34 were issued in 1924.

<sup>5</sup> The courses consist of an English course during December and a French course in each of the four following months also an inspector's course and a course at La Malbaie. Graduates receive diplomas as expert milk testers, butter makers, cheese makers and dairy inspectors.

and Veterinary Science, Pharmaceutical School, School of Social Economy and Political Science, Land Surveying School and School of Forestry, Superior Normal School, Superior School of Chemistry, Commercial Course, Course of Modern Languages, School and Conservatory of Music, Dietetic Courses in Nursing, and Pedagogy.

In 1924 in the faculties and school above stated as being combined or annexed to the two Catholic universities were 3,389 students; in the affiliated or annexed schools were 5,422 and in the associated schools were 136 students, making a total of 8,947 students in Catholic institutions of superior education. In the Protestant Universities were 4,175 students. Adding to these 438 in the eight non-subsidized independent institutions where superior education is given and 206 in the four Protestant Theological Colleges we have 13,766 in superior institutions in Quebec as compared with 12,435 in 1923. These evidently do not include any preparatory or pre-university students. The full enrolment of the classical colleges and little seminaries may be seen in Table 0000. It is to be remembered that only the regular arts students of these are counted above with the universities and that the remainder of the "classical course" and those in commercial and primary courses are not counted. The enrolment of each university in 1924 is to be found in Table

*Expenditure.*—The expenditure on all institutions in 1923 was \$25,396,268 of which \$3,261,111 was contributed by the Government, \$12,427,783 was raised by annual assessment, \$906,617 by special assessment, \$600,717 by monthly contributions (a fee is required for every child between the ages of 7 and 13 inclusive unless this fee has been abolished by a resolution of a board of commissioners or trustees<sup>2</sup>) and \$8,200,040 by contribution of independent subsidized institutions.

*Libraries and Museums.*—The Provincial Statistician's report for the year contained interesting information on Libraries and Museums. The Libraries included 15 public and society libraries containing 518,961 volumes, 37,413 pamphlets and subscribed to 1,738 reviews and Newspapers; 225 parochial libraries containing 140,668 volumes and 14,982 pamphlets and 1,659 school libraries containing 3,141,791 volumes for the use of pupils. The total number of libraries is therefore 1,899 containing 3,855,815 volumes and pamphlets. In 56 museums replying to a questionnaire in September there were 386,309 specimens of which 140,467 pertain to botany, 88,513 to zoology, 49,956 to geology and mineralogy, 5,122 to anthropology, 5,346 to paleontology, 5,523 specimens of art, 54,145 numismatics and 37,237 other specimens. The sum of \$23,695.47 was expended for the purchase and care of these specimens.

## ONTARIO

*Summary of all Educational Institutions.*—During the school year last reported (calendar year 1923 for public and separate schools; school year 1923-24 for other schools), the total number attending educational institutions in Ontario was 764,114. Of this number 519,271 were enrolled in 6,334 public schools (including 461 enrolled in 5 Protestant separate schools); 91,051 in 688 Roman Catholic separate schools; 9,337 in 189 continuation schools; 28,215 in 50 collegiate institutes; 20,048 in 133 high schools; 2,093 in 22 night elementary schools; 2,764 in 15 night high schools; 9,184 full time pupils in 24 day vocational schools; 1,837 part time pupils in the same schools; 1,798 special pupils in the same schools; 36,452 pupils in 60 evening vocational schools; 77 pupil teachers in 4 Autumn model schools; 483 pupils teachers in 9 summer model schools; 92 in English-French Model Schools; 2,452 irregular and 225 summer students in Kindergarten Primary Course in normal schools; 133 Vocational teachers in training; 61 in the school for the blind at Brantford of whom 57 were from the prairie provinces; 401 in the school for the deaf at Belleville of whom 1 was from Alberta; 19,802 in 7 universities and 14 affiliated and professional colleges; 6,573 in 38 private elementary and secondary schools reporting; 7,297 in 59 private business colleges reporting; and 3,794 in 89 Indian schools. There were also certain extra-mural students in Model schools and a small number of students in secondary Agriculture schools. The above list does not include the students of Correspondence schools and of the Frontier College, as it is difficult to assign these students especially the Correspondence students to any province. This total of 764,114 corresponds to a total of 741,508 during the previous year.

*Elementary and Secondary Day Schools.*—(Public, Separate and Secondary Day Schools). Of the 519,271 public school pupils, 220,207 were in rural schools; 199,595 were in city schools; 76,063 in town schools and 23,406 in village schools. Of the 91,051 in Roman Catholic separate schools, 21,469 were in rural schools; 43,860 in city schools; 23,828 in town schools and 1,894 in village schools. Thus, in what might be termed elementary schools in Ontario, (that is, in contradistinction to organized secondary schools) there were 241,676 in rural schools; 243,455 in city schools; 99,891 in town schools and 25,300 in village schools. As seen in the first paragraph there were 66,784 pupils in organized day secondary schools including the full time pupils in Technical schools.

*Average Daily Attendance.*—The average daily attendance in elementary schools during the year was 425,480; in continuation schools 7,853; in high schools and collegiate institutes, 41,526;

<sup>1</sup> Difference in date and in the manner of including affiliated institutions make some differences in the totals of these from the totals given above, but it will be noticed that faculty for faculty the figures are practically the same as those above. Any discrepancies in the latter are explained on the ground that one is based on the registration in the autumn and the other on that at the end of the year.

<sup>2</sup> This fee has been abolished in Montreal and certain other municipalities.



and in vocational full time classes 7,209; the total average daily attendance being 482,068. This represents an increase of 6,477 or 1.3 per cent, over that of the previous year. The distribution of these increases may be seen as follows:

	Average Attendance 1923-24			Increase over Previous Year			Per Cent of Increase		
	Public	Se- parate	Total	Public	Se- parate	Total	Public	Se- parate	Total
Rural.....	140,566	14,082	154,648	-4,627	688	5,315	3.4	5.2	3.5
City.....	147,353	31,961	179,314	7,372	2,377	9,749	5.3	7.8	5.8
Town.....	55,985	17,017	73,002	2,126	1,612	3,728	4.0	10.7	5.6
Village.....	17,079	1,437	18,516	-250	141	393	1.5	11.3	2.1
Total.....	360,983	64,497	425,480	14,375	4,188	18,913	4.1	6.9	4.7
			1923-24						
Continuation schools.....	-	-	7,853	-	-	619	-	-	14.7
Collegiates and high schools.....	-	-	41,526	-	-	3,705	-	-	10.4
Vocational (full time).....	-	-	7,209	-	-	1,691	-	-	29.5
Grand Total.....	-	-	482,068	-	-	6,478	-	-	5.6

During 1923 attendance officers were appointed in all the municipalities of the province, 845 having been named by township councils, 398 by urban school boards, 61 by boards in territories without municipal organization and 1 by a county council. In each of the 37 urban municipalities the Separate and Public School Boards chose the same individual. The percentage of enrolment in average daily attendance in all schools (72) is a record. Tables 4 to 7 showing attendance by months, ages, sex and nativity help to interpret this percentage figure. It is noticeable that in the nine months immediately preceding June 1, 1921, 94 per cent of the children 7 to 14 inclusive at school for any period attended upward of 7 months. It is also noticeable that 91.9 per cent of the population at these ages were at school and that only 13.6 per cent of the population at 7 to 14 failed to attend a period of over 7 months. At the ages of 5 to 19 years inclusive, over 90 per cent of those at school attended for a period of over 7 months. Of the 49,549 attending at the ages of 5 and 6 years only 68 per cent attended this period. At the age of 7 years they had reached what was practically the maximum regularity for all ages, 90 per cent of those at school having attended from 7 to 9 months, a maximum which remains fairly steady up to the age of 19 years. It is also noticeable that the minimum age for compulsory attendance, 8 years, raised the percentage at school for any period only from 86.4 at 7 years to 93.4 at 8 years. In 1911 the percentage of those at school at the age of 7 to 14 who attended 7 to 9 months was 88; the percentage of the population at these ages who attended this period was 74; the percentage between the ages of 5 and 20 of the pupils attending this period was 85; the percentage between the ages of 5 and 6 was less than 50.

*Age-Grade-Sex distribution.*—During the year, statistics of distribution by age, grade and sex were compiled by the department for both elementary and secondary schools and for rural, city town, and village, both public and separate. These statistics are reproduced in this report in sections 3, 4, 5 and 6. A comparison between rural and urban schools should not be made without taking into consideration the statistics of secondary schools which are given in section 4. The statistics of secondary schools, however, are as on June 30, 1924, while those of elementary schools are for the calendar year 1923, so that the ages in the two grades of schools are not exactly comparable.

*Secondary Education.*—Secondary education should not be confused with secondary schools. Table 63 on page 48 shows that there were in attendance in secondary grades in Ontario during the calendar year 1923, 9,738 pupils in public and separate schools, of whom 4,199 were in cities, 402 in towns, 354 in villages and 4,783 in rural schools. These were all in addition to the pupils in secondary schools which now exist under four names: continuation schools, providing facilities for secondary education to village and rural pupils; high schools; collegiate institutes; and day technical schools. In all institutions offering secondary education, then, there were 76,522 pupils, of whom 9,738 were in graded or ungraded "elementary" schools; 28,215 in collegiate institutes; 20,048 in high schools; 9,337 in continuation schools; and 9,184 in full time classes of day technical schools. This corresponds to 69,455 in the previous year. The secondary grade pupils in elementary schools are called fifth class pupils. There are in existence special organizations called fifth classes to the number of 176 with an enrolment in 1923-24 of 1,723 pupils. The fifth class includes the work of Grades IX and X and corresponds to the lower form of secondary schools. Except perhaps in cities it eventually evolves into a continuation school, then into a high school and finally into a collegiate institute, according to the growth of the centre in which it is established.

Among the factors contributing to the general increase in enrolment in secondary schools, special mention should be made of the continuation schools. In 1923 there were 14 of these

schools open for the first time. The continuation schools are divided into three classes: "C" one teacher schools (that is one teacher devoting full time to high school work) or one full time and one part time teacher; "B" two teacher schools; "A" three or more teacher schools.

Of the 9,337 pupils in continuation schools in 1923-24, 5,132 or nearly 55 per cent were children the heads of whose families were occupied as agriculturalists; 1,083 were from the trades, 982 from commerce, 901 from labouring occupations and 282 from profession. This shows that the continuation school functions to a great extent as a rural secondary school. Table 78 shows the proportion of children from the different occupations in all secondary schools.

The attendance at the High and Continuation Schools throughout the Province shows no diminution. The Regulations issued in 1922 have met with general approval and have had the added effect of encouraging students to continue at school and attain a higher standing. The Regulations governing the admission of candidates to the High and Continuation Schools have placed greater responsibility on the local Entrance Boards in determining the fitness of students to proceed to the courses of study in the secondary schools.

In 1924 the new courses of study for the Public and Separate Schools were issued and put into operation in the schools. These courses have been prepared in response to a widespread belief that the former courses of study were too burdensome. A serious attempt has been made to lighten them and to give them greater elasticity. In some subjects the field of work to be covered has been considerably reduced. In other subjects many details that have little relation to the pupils' life have been eliminated. Greater freedom has been provided in some subjects by the prescription of a brief minimum course to be taken in all schools and a broader supplementary course from which selections may be made to suit the conditions of the individual schools.

*Teacher-Training.*—The training of teachers in Ontario is organized under a director of professional training. His sphere includes the college of education with an enrolment of 358 students; 7 normal schools with an enrolment of 2,452 students; and 13 model schools with an enrolment of 560, besides 92 in English-French Model Schools, 133 in Vocational Schools and 225 in Kindergarten Primary Teachers-in-training Summer Courses.

The year 1924 saw an increase of 28 in the enrolment at the College of Education, and of 23 in that of the Normal Schools.

*Rural Schools Organization and Consolidation.*—(See Table 90 page 64). As shown above and on page 64, during the calendar year 1923 there were 241,676 pupils in rural schools in Ontario. These were accommodated in 6,066 schools with 7,159 teachers, 815 male and 6,344 female. Of the schools 5,208 were one-room schools. Of all the rural schools, 414 had school medical inspection; 65 nurse inspection with medical supervision; 273 inspection by nurses only; and 60 dental inspection. The nurse inspection was done by a staff of 37 nurses. In the matter of special subjects taught 54,552 pupils were instructed in agricultural subjects; 19,520 in manual training; 9,675 in household science and 179 in commercial subjects. There were 5,669 of the rural schools with libraries. The daily average attendance of these rural schools was 154,648 or 65 p.c., of the enrolment or 83 per cent of the possible attendance as compared with 69.7 p.c. and 87.8 p.c. respectively, in all public and separate schools. In all these elementary schools the total possible aggregate attendance for the year 1923 was 94,291,454 and the actual aggregate was 82,793,984 or 87.8 per cent of the possible. In arriving at the possible aggregate no deductions are made for illness and all the school days for the year of a pupil once enrolled as well as all the school days of a child of compulsory school age (unless exempted by law) are counted, so long as they are residents of the school district or until entered in a secondary school. Duplications of enrolment as between two or more elementary schools and as between elementary and secondary schools do not enter into this calculation; neither does the fact that a pupil, once on the roll, if only for a few days, is counted in the enrolment of the year. Thus the percentage of actual to possible attendance—87.8—as given above represents the true situation as to attendance in the elementary schools of Ontario.

Perhaps the most definite facts in comparison between rural and other schools is afforded by the figures of the Dominion Census of school attendance. It has been already pointed out that of all the children between the ages of 7 and 14 inclusive in Ontario, 91.9 p.c. attended school for some period and that of the latter 94.1 p.c. attended between 7 and 9 months during the nine months immediately preceding June 1, 1921.

From the point of view of compulsory attendance laws it is necessary to take into consideration the ages of from 8 to 13 inclusive, or the age from which full attendance is required by the compulsory attendance act; the ages of 14 and 15, or the age at which attendance is required by the Adolescent Act (bearing in mind that those not attending the full time during those two years are required to attend part time at 14 and 15). At the ages of from 8 to 13 there were 150,858 rural and 187,266 urban children. Of the rural children 140,663 or 93 per cent attended school and of these 130,285 or 93 p.c. attended 7 to 9 months. Of the urban children 180,137 or 96 p.c. attended school; of these 175,147 or 97 p.c. attended 7 to 9 months; that is, over 93 p.c. of all children 8 to 13 attended 7 to 9 months. In other words 14 p.c. of the rural and 7 p.c. of the urban children attended less than 7 to 9 months. At the ages of 14 and 15 years there were 47,133 in rural and 56,015 in urban communities. Of the rural children 28,542 or almost 66 p.c. attended school, and of these again 25,107 or over 88 per cent attended 7 to 9 months. Of the urban children 40,374 or 72 p.c. attended school and of these 38,725 or 96 p.c.



attended from 7 to 9 months. Thus 53 p.c. of the children at 14 and 15 attended school for 7 to 9 months in rural and 69 p.c. in urban communities as compared with 86 p.c. and 93 p.c. respectively between the ages of 8 and 13. Whatever inferiority in regularity is shown by the 14 and 15 year group might be accounted for by the part time pupils.

Comparing now the attendance at the ages of 5 and 6 years—in rural communities there were 54,588 children at these ages of whom 19,354 or 35.5 p.c. attended school for some period. At these ages, 10,416 or less than 53 p.c. attended 7 to 9 months; in urban communities there were 70,725 at these ages of whom 30,195 or 42.7 p.c. attended school for some period; of these 22,956 or 76 p.c. attended from 7 to 9 months. Presumably these do not include the children beginning school after the first of June. The compulsory attendance Act requires that if children begin school under the age of eight they shall attend regularly during the term in which attendance was commenced. Out of 12,392 at all ages in rural communities who attended school for less than 4 months, 8,876 were 7 years of age or under; and out of 6,136 at all ages in urban communities who attended less than 4 months, 4,528 were 7 years or under.

There are now 27 consolidations in Ontario out of 71 original school sections. In these consolidations there were in 1923-1924, 3,212 pupils in graded classrooms and 38 in a one-room school. As already mentioned the Continuation Schools and Fifth classes serve rural communities with facilities for secondary education.

*Agricultural, Industrial and Other Technical Education.*—The various phases of vocational or prevocational and cultural work in the schools included the following activities: 1, elementary agricultural classes; 2, manual training and domestic science in the ordinary schools; 3, agricultural secondary schools; 4, industrial and technical education in vocational schools; 5, work of college grades in agriculture and applied science.

*Elementary Agricultural Classes.*—During the year 1924 there were 1,891 ungraded public schools and 79 ungraded separate schools with classes in agriculture. In the same year there were 250 graded public and 65 graded separate schools with classes in agriculture. The schools with classes in agriculture have increased from 4 in 1903 to 2,285 in 1924. Since 1915, the number of high schools qualifying for grants have increased from 11 without plots to 39 with 27 plots in 1924. The number of pupils taking agricultural work in public and separate schools in 1924 was 83,462; in the continuation schools 429; in the high schools and collegiate institutes 2,146. The school fair organizations, to the number of 7,510 in 1923, are directly under the charge of agricultural representatives, who co-operate with teachers and inspectors. Courses are provided at the Ontario Agricultural College covering two consecutive summers of five weeks each. These courses were introduced in 1913, and since 1914, 201 teachers have qualified for Intermediate certificates in agriculture, 15 of these qualifying in 1924. In the normal schools, teachers in training for first class and second class certificates receive regular instruction in methods and have some practice-teaching in agriculture. Thirty schools are affiliated with the normal schools for this purpose. Summer courses at the Ontario Agricultural College in 1924 had 109 students of whom 1 was an inspector.

*Manual Training and Domestic Science.*—These activities are carried out by means of the "centre" system. Rooms are equipped in some central schools and pupils from other schools attend this centre at stated times. The morning classes continue for a period of one and a half hours and the afternoon classes for a period of two hours. In the larger schools Manual Training and Household Science teachers take charge of their subjects throughout the whole school, and spend their whole time with the pupils of one school.

At present there is no provision made for qualifying Manual Training instructors other than that of the Summer Schools which continue for five weeks every summer. Such provision is under consideration in connection with the College for training Industrial teachers. Training Classes which continued for one year were formerly held at the Ontario Agricultural College. An experiment was initiated two years ago of holding classes for teachers in service at the Normal Schools on Saturdays throughout the year. Previous to this year Part I only of such course was given at the Normal Schools, and teachers attended in Toronto for the second Part of the course. Commencing with 1923-24, Part II has also been given at the Normal Schools in addition to the summer schools annually held in Toronto. Household Science teachers are trained at the College of Education and at Macdonald Institute, Guelph. Students entering these schools are required to possess a Second Class teacher's certificate. Successful completion of this course entitles a student to what is known as the "Ordinary" certificate. The "Specialist" certificate in Household Science is obtained by a four-year University course.

Of the twenty-four cities in the Province, there is only one that has not introduced Manual Training and Domestic Science in the Public or High Schools, or both; out of the twenty-two towns having a population of 5,000 or over, nine have Manual training and Household Science in their schools; there are over five hundred Rural Schools in the Province teaching Manual Training, Household Science and serving at least one hot dish for the noon lunch. Grants are given by the Province to all schools under certain conditions for carrying on this work.

In all day schools except the vocational schools, there were 131,087 pupils taking manual training and 81,330 household science.

*Industrial and Technical Education.*—The activities in manual training, and household science discussed above are in addition to what is known in Ontario as industrial and technical

education. The former courses are either included with the ordinary school courses or consist of regular or short summer courses given for the purpose of training teachers for the work in ordinary schools. On the other hand "Technical" education is carried on in a distinct system of schools (called technical or vocational schools). The day vocational schools are co-ordinate with secondary schools. Pupils qualified to enter day high schools are admitted to full time day courses in commercial or technical high schools; pupils of at least fourth form standing are admitted to a general, special or part-time course in an industrial, a home-making or technical high school; workmen or work women employed during the day may be admitted to a vocational evening school if competent to receive instruction therein. The vocational day schools, therefore, include all day technical work except (1) manual training and domestic science in the ordinary elementary schools and in the normal and agricultural schools; (2) agricultural work in the ordinary schools and in the agricultural high schools; (3) any kind of technical work, whether agricultural or industrial, above secondary grade. During the year 1923-24 there were in the 24 day vocational schools, 9,184 full time pupils, 4,859 of whom were admitted for the first time to secondary school. In 10 of these vocational day schools there were 1,837 part time day pupils. In 13 of the day vocational schools there were 1,798 special pupils. The subjects of instruction were ordinary academic high schools studies (English, History, etc.) and over 50 different kinds of practical vocational subjects. It should be noticed that among these were included housekeeping and commercial subjects. In 60 evening vocational schools there were 36,452 pupils. Among the interesting items of information given by the director of Technical Education is the fact that of the 36,452 evening pupils, 24,080 were born in Canada; 9,367 in the British Isles; and 3,005 in other countries. The number of teachers employed were 371 full time and 88 part time teachers in day schools, and 1,193 teachers in evening schools.

The direction of vocational education includes also the training of teachers for vocational subjects. The third annual session of the Summer School for this purpose at Toronto, held from July 2nd to August 1st, 1924, had an enrolment of 46 first year and 24 second year men, and 45 first year and 18 second year women. The second year students consisted of those who had completed satisfactorily the work of the first year given in 1923.

The scheme of training vocational teachers, i.e., teachers of shop or practical subjects in summer courses terminated on September 1st, 1924. A new institution called the Ontario College for Technical Teachers has been established in Hamilton to train vocational teachers. The new course is a more extended and comprehensive one than the one replaced. Each teacher-in-training is required to take 20 weeks training, 10 of which may be taken in two summer courses of 5 weeks each, and 10 of which may be taken in an autumn or spring term. The Hamilton Technical Institute is used for observation work and practice teaching.

A step forward in the matter of co-operation between the school and industry in the training of apprentices has been taken in Hamilton where arrangements have been made with certain firms whereby the apprentices may attend the schools for four hours a week during the day or two hours a week during the evening.

The condition under which the apprentices from one of the firms attend the Technical Institute are as follows:

1. All apprentices taken on are to have an educational standard equivalent to High school Entrance standing;
2. All apprentices are to attend classes at the technical school for the required number of hours per week;
3. All apprentices are to be paid the regular rate of pay for the time in attendance at day school. Pay is to be deducted in the case of absence from school on the same basis as absence from work;
4. The Technical Institute is to submit a weekly absentee report to the Company;
5. All apprentices are required to write on an examination every six months, the examination to be set jointly by the Company and the school;
6. The results of the examination will be taken into consideration in fixing rates of pay;
7. The Company will pay the registration fees for the evening classes at which regular attendance is required, and non-attendance without reasonable excuse or permission, will be considered cause for dismissal.
8. The schedule of the work will be prepared jointly by the Principal of the school and the representative of the Company.

The Hamilton Technical Institute has had for some time a similar arrangement with the local branch of a typographical union. In Ottawa a co-operative scheme for making use of the technical school for the training of plumbers and steamfitters has been arranged. The City Inspection department makes use of the equipment of the school shop in conducting the examination for civic licenses. Certain other similar co-operative arrangements have also been made in Ottawa.

A new navigation school was opened at Midland in January, 1923, this being the third centre in the province in which day navigation schools are carried on during the winter.

*Medical Inspection.*—A school Health Division under a medical director reports the existence of some twenty units (with 2 commencing at the new year 1923), made up of a combination



of rural and urban schools, for the purpose of employing a permanent school nurse. There were in 1922 in the province 63 centres equipped with full time school Health service, employing in all six physicians, 12 dentists and 95 nurses. (See further Chapter 83 of Legislation.)

*Auxiliary Classes.*—There are now (Dec. 1923) in Ontario 96 auxiliary classes for physically and mentally defective children as against 74 in 1921. These do not include six adolescent auxiliary vocational classes recently established in Toronto for the training of very backward children over thirteen years of age—three for boys and three for girls.

These auxiliary classes consist of: 74 training classes for very backward children; 2 promotion classes for backward children; 5 open air classes or Forest Schools for delicate, anemic and undernourished children; 4 ambulance classes; 3 myopia classes; 1 lip-reading class and 9 other types such as hospital, sanatorium and institution classes. The teachers of ambulance classes go from home to home and the lip-reading class teachers visit a number of schools. A regulation has recently been approved which makes provision for the formation of a training class in any school area of which the whole or part is rural and which contains 12 or more children who should be placed in a training class. Provision has also been made for the formation of training classes composed of 28 pupils and two teachers. The Department provides free surveys of all areas where school boards desire to establish training classes. Thirty-five teachers attended the Auxiliary Class Teachers' Summer School 1923 and paid their own expenses. The Toronto Auxiliary Class Teachers hold fully attended meetings each month after four o'clock for the study of auxiliary class work. (See further Legislation page XLIX last sentence of Chapter 82).

*Higher Education.*—Besides the State University of Toronto, and its federated universities, and one college in affiliation, there are 4 other universities and 14 colleges, all higher institutions having a net total of 10,372 regular university students, exclusive of Short Correspondence and Preparatory Students.

*Private Schools.*—The number enrolled in elementary and secondary private schools was 6,778. The analysis of these institutions may be seen in Table 143. Tables of business colleges will be found on page 155.

*School Support.*—The expenditure on education during the year was \$48,034,564. Of this \$4,378,876 was contributed by the Government while \$22,483,377 was expended on teachers' salaries. The corresponding figures for 1923 for each item mentioned were as follows: the total expenditure was \$41,416,804; of this \$4,040,035 was contributed by the government; \$20,915,594 was expended on teachers' salaries. Full particulars of the receipts and expenditures may be seen, Table 122.

## MANITOBA

*Summary of All Educational Institutions.*—During the school year 1923-24 the enrolment in all educational institutions in Manitoba was 157,667. Of this number 144,491 were enrolled in state controlled elementary and secondary schools, exclusive of Vocational Schools; 764 in schools for teacher training; 1,199 day pupils and 2,051 night pupils in vocational schools; 25 pupil teachers in summer schools for the training of vocational teachers; 82 Manitoba pupils in the school for the deaf in Winnipeg; 21 Manitoba pupils in the school for the blind in Brantford, Ont., and 3 in Nazareth school for the blind, Montreal; 2,582 in the provincial university; 2,021 in colleges, less duplicates in Universities and Colleges; 1,685 in business colleges; 663 in private elementary and secondary schools; and 2,108 in Indian Schools.

The accommodation for this enrolment was 1,985 elementary and secondary school buildings with 3,867 departments and 3,980 teachers; 5 Normal schools with 19 teachers; day vocational schools in 6 municipalities and evening in 1 municipality with 102 day and 43 evening teachers; 1 school for the deaf in Winnipeg; a school for the blind situated in Brantford, Ontario, to which Manitoba pupils are sent by interprovincial arrangement; 1 industrial school for delinquents at Portage La Prairie; 1 provincial university; 5 affiliated colleges (Brandon College being affiliated with McMaster in Ontario and the others, including St. Boniface with the university of Manitoba); 1 law school; 1 agricultural college in affiliation with the provincial university; 5 private business colleges reporting, with a teaching staff of 28; 3 private elementary and secondary schools reporting, with a teaching staff of 42; and 50 Indian schools (See tables 1 and 2).

*Public Elementary and Secondary Schools.*—Enrolment.—Of the 144,491 pupils enrolled in elementary and secondary schools, 131,615 were enrolled in elementary and 12,876 in secondary grades. The accommodations for these were as follows: over 3,000 elementary departments with about 131,000 elementary grade pupil, and about 2,300 secondary grade pupils; 118 intermediate departments (that is schools having one teacher available for high school work) with 2,566 doing high school grade work; 43 high schools (schools with 2 teachers available for high school work) with 86 high school departments and 2,463 high school pupils; 9 junior high schools (schools doing work of grades VII, VIII and IX) with 1,126 doing junior high school work; 8 collegiate departments (schools with 3 teachers available for high school work) with 665 pupils doing high school work, and 11 collegiate institutes (4 or more teachers available for high school work) with 4,595 pupils doing work of high school grade.

The increase in enrolment in these schools over the previous year was 2,122 or about 1.6 p.c. The number in secondary grade has increased 49 p.c. since 1921.

*Average Attendance.*—The number of pupils in average daily attendance was, 103,775, an increase of 4,988 or 5 p.c. over the previous year. The average attendance formed 71.8 p.c. of the enrolment, as compared with 69.4 p.c. in 1923. This is a considerable increase, but a still greater increase is revealed by analysis of the number of pupils attending by day groups from which the median attendance can also be deduced. Even since 1921, the census year, the percentage of the enrolment attending for 150 days or more has increased about twelve per cent.

The percentage of the total enrolment attending during certain periods since 1917 can be seen in table 8. (See further first part of Chapter 49 Legislation page L).

*Secondary Education.*—The number in secondary grades was 12,876 or 8.9 p.c. of the total enrolment. This proportion of the total enrolment is about the same as in 1923. There is, however, more than one way in which high school enrolment may grow, one being in increase in those entering grade IX work and taking only a year of high school work and another in an increase in those who complete the high school course. Analysis of the high school enrolment since 1918 shows that 1924 was considerably in advance of previous years in respect to the latter form of increase, although there is no definite evidence of an upward trend since 1918.

Year	Actual enrolment Grades IX—XII	P.C. of total enrolment in Grades IX—XII	P.C. of total high school enrolment in Grades X—XII
1918.....	6,579	5.98	53
1919.....	6,803	5.92	49
1920.....	7,996	6.48	52
1921.....	8,615	6.68	49
1922.....	10,719	7.84	53
1923.....	12,803	8.99	54
1924.....	12,876	8.91	57

The enrolment in grade XI has increased from about 40 p.c. of grade IX in 1918 to over 50 p.c. of grade IX in 1924. This is the natural final year of high school, for the number proceeding to grade XII is small owing partly to the fact that it overlaps to a certain extent the first year in Arts at the Universities and colleges. There is little doubt that the regulations governing teachers' certificates have contributed largely to this continuation on the part of pupils through the high school course instead of dropping out in grade IX or X.

*Teachers.*—The number of teachers during the year was 3,980. A somewhat abrupt drop between 1923 and 1924 has occurred in the proportion of male to female teachers. The males decreased in absolute numbers by 93 while the females increased by 137. While the total number of teachers increased only by 44 since 1923, the First Class teachers increased by 89, the second class by 18, and the specialists by 4, so that there was a decrease of 77 in the number of teachers with lower class certificates. The number of teachers' residences has now increased to 305, several towns and villages having principal's residence.

*Teachers in Training.*—(See Table 119). In the provincial normal school in Winnipeg the enrolment was 399 students including 277 in the course for Second Class teachers, 77 in the year course for first class teachers and 45 in the course for university graduates. In the provincial normal school in Brandon were registered 123 students training for Second Class certificates. In the 3 local Normal schools there were 173 in the course for 3rd Class Teachers.

The Manitoba Teachers' Summer School, a joint enterprise of the Department of Education and the University of Manitoba, had an enrolment of 466 students of whom 443 belonged to the province. A list of 30 subjects taken during the year included 23 Academic subjects, of which grade XII and First Year Physics attracted the largest number of students (107), four professional (teachers') courses and 3 technical courses of which Home Economics and Household Art attracted 82 students.

*Rural Schools.*—The Miniota Municipal school district in 1924 completed its fifth year of operation under the (rural) municipal system of organization. The work of education in this municipality was carried on at 8 centres, the aggregate enrolment being 497 of whom 437 were in graded and 60 in ungraded schools. Of this enrolment 103 were in high school grades of whom 52 were boys and 51 were girls. The percentage in daily attendance was 90.5. The council of the municipality collects taxes for five union school districts within its borders. These five include a one-room rural school, a two-room, a three-room and a five-room consolidated school and the municipal school district.

No new consolidated districts were formed during the year, the existing number of consolidations being 110. In the cases of both the consolidated and the municipal school district the methods of financing are evidently a definite step in advance of the single rural one-room school board.



An amendment was made to the public schools Act to provide that "whenever the average attendance of children in any school district for any time is five or less than five the trustees of such a district shall not engage a teacher for the ensuing term nor make any arrangements to open the school therein but shall make provision for the transportation of the children of the district to some adjoining district or districts, or shall make satisfactory provision for and pay the living expenses of such children in some other district and report the circumstances to the Department....."

The Supervisor of the School Attendance Branch of the Department of Education reported that 55,931 pupils in rural schools showed an average daily attendance of 61.57 or an increase of 3.88 over the previous year.

*Technical Education.*—The statistics of technical education in Manitoba are given in Table 97. A six weeks' course in home economics was held at the Manitoba Agricultural College in July and August and attended by 16 girls. Provision is made for an advanced course of six weeks for those having completed the previous course. Boys' and girls' club work, school fairs and travelling libraries continue to gain in influence. The direction of the clubs was transferred from the Department of Agriculture to that of Education in 1923. A summer school for the training of technical teachers had an enrolment of 25.

*Medical Inspection.*—The number of Public Health nurses employed by various municipalities in the province was somewhat less than in the preceding year. The Red Cross made an important contribution in the newer settlements. Junior Red Cross Societies are making important contributions to the work of medical inspection; for example, one inspector reports that the services of a Red Cross dentist have become available for nearly two thousand children as a result of the movement.

*Special Classes and Institutions.*—The Manitoba school for the Deaf had an enrolment of 167 of whom 82 were from Manitoba, 48 from Saskatchewan, 36 from Alberta and 1 from Indian Reserve, Saskatchewan. The blind children of the province are educated as wards of the province at the Ontario school for the Blind, Brantford, and the Institute for the Blind, Montreal. The Department pays their transportation from Winnipeg and the school fees, parents or guardians supplying all necessary clothing. Twenty Manitoba blind pupils varying in age from 9 to 21 attended at Brantford and 3 at Nazareth Institution, Montreal. The adult blind are visited and instructed through the Western Branch of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind and the province gives the institute an annual grant to assist in carrying on this work.

In connection with the juvenile court there is a detention home which is conducted as a place of study, and rescue. In connection with this home is a school which is conducted under the direction of the Winnipeg School board. The Department of Neglected and Dependent Children also collaborates with and reports to the Department of Education. Among its functions is the supervision of newsboys, bowling alleys, billiard halls, etc.

The industrial school at Portage la Prairie is the provincial reformatory.

*School Support.*—The expenditure on education during the year was \$11,284,095 (\$8,919,619 excluding promissory notes). Of this \$1,096,010 was contributed by the government and \$10,188,085 by ratepayers, etc; (\$7,823,609 excluding promissory notes); \$4,849,712 was expended on teachers' salaries. The corresponding figures for 1923 were as follows: total expenditure \$12,999,254; amount contributed by the Government, \$1,011,048; by ratepayers etc., \$11,988,206; while \$5,081,809 was expended on teachers' salaries (See Table 122).

## SASKATCHEWAN

*Summary of Attendance in all Schools.*—During the school year 1923-24, there were 213,573 enrolled in all educational institutions. Of this number 197,207 were enrolled in public and separate elementary and continuation schools; 6,947 in high schools and collegiate institutes, 1,706 in agricultural and technical schools under secondary grade; 1,621 in teacher-training institutes; 48 in the school for the deaf at Winnipeg; 22 in the school for the blind at Brantford, Ontario; 1,465 in universities and colleges; 441 reported in private business colleges; 2,619 in private elementary and secondary schools; and 1,547 in Indian schools. There were also 624 residents of Saskatchewan attending Canadian universities and colleges outside the province.

*Publicly Controlled Elementary and Secondary Schools.*—The 204,154 enrolled in publicly controlled elementary and secondary schools were distributed among the various types of schools as follows: 117,162 in rural schools; 22,646 in city elementary schools; 21,662 in town elementary schools; 35,737 in village elementary and continuation schools and 6,947 in high schools and collegiate institutes. (See Table 2, page 10)

*Average Attendance.*—The average daily attendance in 1924 in public and separate schools was 134,333, and in secondary schools 5,449, or a total of 139,782, as compared with 130,917 in 1923. The average attendance formed 68.47 p.c. of the enrolment as compared with 67 p.c. in 1923 and 65 in 1922. The percentage in rural schools was 65; in village schools 70; in town schools 75; in city schools 78 and in high schools and collegiate institutes 77. Since the data of

1921 can be compared with the census data for minute details of attendance it will be interesting to see in what respects 1924 differs from this year in attendance by groups of 20 days each.

Number attending	Absolute numbers		Per 1,000 enrolled	
	1921	1924	1921	1924
Less than 20 days.....	8,822	9,424	49	46
20—39 “.....	11,343	14,553	64	71
40—59 “.....	12,761	15,039	72	74
60—79 “.....	14,906	10,933	84	54
80—99 “.....	14,393	10,239	81	50
100—119 “.....	18,046	11,933	101	59
120—139 “.....	17,656	13,599	99	67
140—159 “.....	19,411	19,681	109	97
160—179 “.....	26,141	32,494	147	159
180—199 “.....	29,694	53,898	167	264
200 days and over.....	4,735	12,041	27	59
Total.....	177,908	204,154	1,000	1,000

There are two features to be noticed in the above figures which do not seem to be peculiar to any one province but to the general drift of school attendance. In spite of the general improvement there is no improvement in the case of those attending less than 60 days. Those attending 140 days and more (that is 7 months and more comparable with the period of attendance ascertained by the census of 1921) increased from 450 per thousand in 1921 to 579 per thousand in 1924, but those attending less than 3 months instead of decreasing in the meantime, increased from 185 in 1921 to 191 in 1924. The census gave 733 per thousand at the ages of 5 to 19 as attending 7 to 9 months in 1921. There are many reasons for the difference between this and the 450 above, one being that other institutions than publicly controlled schools are included in the census figures, another being that 140 actual days attended as given by the provincial reports is different from “7 to 9 months” as given by the census. If a child had attended a few days during a month it is likely that he would be reported to the enumerator as having attended “a month”. Thus the 450 would represent 7 or more full months, while the 733 would not necessarily do so. Perhaps a greater cause of discrepancy is the fact that children changing schools during the year and registered more than once cause an understatement of attendance. If in the above table median figures be used it will be seen that half the children in 1921 attended more than 130 days, while in 1924 half attended more than 154 days so that attendance from this point of view has increased an average of 24 days in 3 years. It is here considered more important, however, that the attendance for a period approximating to a full year has improved from 450 in 1921 to 579 in 1924, or nearly 29 per cent. The rapid attrition of the 60 to 150 day attendance shows elimination of a waste which interferes with school progress more perhaps than any other feature.

*Grade, Age and Sex Distribution.*—See Tables 57 & 58.

*Secondary Education.*—The number of pupils reported in high school grades in 1924 was 15,996. Of this number 6,708 were enrolled in high schools and collegiate institutes, 1,780 in rural schools; 4,464 in village schools, and 3,044 in town schools over and above the town pupils enrolled in organized high schools and collegiate institutes. The number of boys was 6,586 and of girls 9,410. The enrolment of 15,996 corresponds to 13,547 in 1923. This is an increase of over 18 p.c. As there are over a thousand in day technical schools and 18 special pupils in high schools not included with the above it will be seen that there are over 17,000 pupils of secondary grade in publicly controlled schools in the province. Also there might be added 687 high school pupils in private schools, bringing the pupils of secondary grade up to about 18,000. Since Grade VIII also increased from 12,893 in 1923 to 14,020 in 1924 it would seem that the material exists for a further increase in secondary grades in 1925<sup>1</sup>.

*Teachers.*—The number of teachers in 1924 was 1,879 males and 5,516 females. Of these 1,226 males and 3,509 females were in rural schools; 541 males and 1,923 females were in urban elementary and continuation schools; and 112 males and 84 females were in high schools and collegiate institutes. Their classification and salaries may be seen in Table 116.

<sup>1</sup> It is difficult to realize the effect of the age distribution of the population of Saskatchewan upon the enrolment in secondary as compared with elementary grades. Some idea of this effect may be given by the following figures.

If 7 be taken as the normal age for beginning elementary school work and 15 as the normal age for beginning high school work, then for every 1,000 persons in Saskatchewan at the age of 7 there were only 618 at the age of 15. This means roughly that if all the children in the province at the age of 15 were in Grade IX and all the children at 7 years were in grade I, the former would only be 61.8 p.c. of the latter; i.e. 61.8 p.c. in Grade IX would be really 100 p.c. Saskatchewan compares with the other provinces in this respect as follows:—

POPULATION AT 15 YEARS OF AGE FOR EVERY 1,000 AT 7 YEARS OF AGE

Saskatchewan.....	618	British Columbia.....	702	New Brunswick.....	832
Alberta.....	654	Quebec.....	812	Nova Scotia.....	855
Manitoba.....	695	Ontario.....	815	P. E. Island.....	900

According to age distribution, then, Saskatchewan should have the smallest proportion of her enrolment in secondary grades while Prince Edward Island should have the largest; but this would not mean that in Saskatchewan a smaller proportion of the population went on to high school than in Prince Edward Island. This point should not be overlooked when comparing the relative proportions in elementary and secondary grades.



*Teachers in Training.*—The number of teachers in training during the year 1924 was 1,621. Of these 204 were training for first class certificates; 531 for second and 886 for third class. The two regular normal schools are situated at Regina and Saskatoon. In addition to these are 7 local normal schools offering training for third class certificates.

*Rural Schools.*—The total enrolment in the 3,968 departments of rural schools in 1924 was 117,162, with an average daily attendance of 75,639 or about 65 p.c. of the enrolment as compared with about 63 p.c. in 1923. From data on attendance by day groups it is clear that the improvement shown by this increased percentage consists of a substantial increase from year to year in the number attending more than 160 days or about 8 months, and a decrease in the proportion attending from 3 to 7 months while the proportion attending less than 3 months remains practically stationary.

During 1923-24 there were 40 consolidations with 37 graded and 3 ungraded schools, the graded schools having 118 classrooms and 4,101 pupils, while the 3 ungraded schools had 95 pupils. The average attendance was 3,251 or about 80 p.c. of the enrolment, as compared with 65 p.c. in all rural schools. Of the pupils 2,182 or about 50 p.c. were conveyed. Some idea of the results obtained from these consolidations may be gathered from Table 92 which gives comparative data for consolidated and all rural schools. The contrast between the two kinds of schools is marked as it was in the case of data given for Manitoba in the 1923 report (See page 55, Survey of Education, 1923).

*Technical Education.*—During the year day vocational classes were held in three municipalities with 47 teachers and 881 students, and evening classes in three municipalities with 46 teachers and 825 students. Besides the work done in these three municipalities, which work comes within the scope of the Dominion Technical Education, there were technical classes in at least one other centre. The activities in Agricultural education are of course in addition to the technical work mentioned. At the beginning of the year, there were 162 Rural Education Associations in operation. Among the activities directed by these associations are school exhibitions, boys' and girls' clubs (carrying out such projects as stock-raising, grain and vegetable growing, stock-judging, cow testing, nature study, cookery, etc.), tree planting, lantern lectures, school gardening and teacher-training.

*Medical Inspection.*—Medical inspection of schools which has been carried out on an extensive scale for some years seems to be meeting with very encouraging results. One of the most noteworthy of these results is the increasing proportion of children found free from defects.

*Higher Education.*—See statistics of Higher Education pages 94 to 114.

## ALBERTA

*Summary of Enrolment in All Institutions.*—During the school year 1923-24 the enrolment in all educational institutions in Alberta was 159,971. Of this number 147,373 were in ordinary day schools, 4,560 in vocational schools; 968 in teacher-training institutes; 1,558 in universities and colleges; 36 in the school for the deaf in Winnipeg; 1 in the school for the deaf at Belleville, Ont.; 5 at Nazareth institute for the deaf, Montreal; 15 in the school for the blind in Brantford, Ont.; 1 at Nazareth institute for the blind, Montreal; 2 at the school for the deaf and blind, Point Grey, B.C.; 2,213 in private business colleges; 2,061 in private elementary and secondary schools; and 1,195 in Indian schools. The number mentioned in vocational schools does not include students in agricultural schools. The enrolment of students in summer schools for teachers, to the number of 331, is included with that of universities.

*Publicly Controlled Elementary and Secondary Schools.*—The 147,373 enrolled in publicly controlled elementary and secondary schools were accommodated in 4,742 departments of 3,034 schools districts. Of this enrolment 55,998 were in 66 cities and towns, 4,673 being in ten separate schools; 23,920 were in departments of other graded schools; the total number of departments in 293 graded schools being 2,001; 67,445 were in 2,741 ungraded schools. Of the graded school pupils 6,527 were in 172 class rooms of 68 consolidations; 5,831 in 175 class rooms of 80 rural graded schools not in consolidations.

*Average Daily Attendance.*—The average daily attendance in these schools was 105,852 or 71.8 p.c. of the enrolment, this being an improvement even on the record of 1923. The average daily attendance was 7.91 times that of 1905. This improvement in regularity of attendance over last year is still more evident when it is seen that although the total enrolment was less in 1924 than in 1923 the aggregate days attendance was 19,642,394 in 1924 as compared with 19,452,558 in 1923; the number of pupils attending 140 days and more was 85,991 in 1924 as compared with 82,946 in 1923. The decrease in enrolment occurred wholly in the case of pupils attending less than 120 days or about 6 months. The number of these was only 50,258 in 1924 and 54,231 in 1923. It is clear therefore that the effective enrolment was greater in 1924 than in 1923.

The increase in the aggregate attendance and in the proportion attending more than six months is, no doubt, partly due to the fact that the average length of the school year was slightly greater in 1924 than in 1923. This point, however, is apt to be misconstrued. Increase in the average length of school year, that is, of the number of days schools were opened, is not due to

increase in the number of days in the school year, which is an incidental matter, but to decrease in the number of schools which keep open less than the full year. This point has an interesting bearing upon the cost of education, a point which is apt to be overlooked. In 1905 the average length of the school year was 174 days, or taking a lower year, 1907, it was 159.6 days; in 1924 it was 184.7. This shows a difference of 25.1 days or an increase of almost one-sixth over 1907. This increase is not shown in the increase in percentage of attendance. Increased cost of education is almost directly proportional to this increased length of the school year, since short-term schools which were chiefly responsible for the shorter year in 1907, cost in teachers salaries only according to the time they were open, while in fuel they cost practically nothing since they were open only in the summer. Thus by virtue of the increased length of the school year alone the current expenditure would be increased by one-sixth since 1907. By virtue of the cause which has increased the length of the year it follows that this increased length means increased efficiency. In the mean time it is seen that the average daily attendance has increased nearly 8 times since that period which increase is independent of the increase in the length of the year, except in so far as the latter encourages regularity of attendance. (See further *Summary of School Act*, page L).

*Grade, Age and Sex.*—The pupils in general schools were distributed by grade as follows: Grade I, 28,761; II, 18,218; III, 19,277; IV, 17,982; V, 15,468; VI, 13,180; VII, 10,410; VIII, 10,631; IX, 5,891; X, 4,086; XI, 2,606; XII, 863; total 147,373. The increase in the upper grades as compared with lower since 1912, the year in which the twelve grade system was introduced may be seen as follows:

P. C. OF TOTAL ENROLMENT

Year	Grade I	Grades IX to XII	Grades VII to XII
1912 (calendar year).....	32.24	3.92	14.65
1913 ".....	32.08	4.09	14.50
1914 ".....	29.86	4.44	15.51
1915 ".....	25.54	5.38	17.19
1916 ".....	25.14	5.81	18.06
1917 ".....	24.87	5.62	18.45
1918 ".....	25.41	6.22	19.42
1919 ".....	26.05	6.52	20.39
1920 ".....	24.93	6.74	21.31
1921 (half-year, January to June).....	25.24	6.04	18.94
1922 (school year July 1 to June 30).....	22.81	7.53	21.26
1923 ".....	20.87	8.29	22.73
1924 ".....	19.51	9.13	23.39

The distribution by grade of pupils leaving school at the age of 15 years since 1919 was as follows:

Year	Grades						
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
1919.....	2.20	2.30	2.20	4.80	7.70	12.90	29.10
1920.....	0.91	1.21	2.06	4.23	7.04	13.20	17.10
1921.....	1.12	1.05	3.92	6.09	9.91	16.84	19.16
1922.....	1.14	1.61	3.59	7.02	11.28	16.52	19.29
1923.....	1.08	1.01	3.99	5.62	8.68	13.08	18.97
1924.....	0.54	0.90	2.46	3.36	5.47	9.06	20.94
Six years' average.....	1.10	1.30	3.16	5.20	8.30	13.50	20.00

Year	Grades					
	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Total
1919.....	26.60	8.40	3.10	2.00	0.40	100
1920.....	29.98	12.14	5.92	3.41	2.80	100
1921.....	33.55	6.65	1.47	0.24	0.00	100
1922.....	29.79	6.59	2.34	0.81	0.02	100
1923.....	28.50	11.90	4.59	2.18	0.40	100
1924.....	32.87	14.48	7.36	2.47	0.07	100
Six years' average.....	30.00	10.40	4.40	2.00	0.70	100

(Total 20,796 pupils leaving school)



The above two tables speak for themselves. Grades IX to XII or the high school grades, have now increased in proportion to the lower grades so that the proportion is now equal to that found in old provinces, cities, etc., and near to what seems to be a limit. The proportion above Grade VI, it is seen, passed the proportion in Grade I in 1923. The increase in this proportion and the decrease in that of Grade I are probably more significant than even the increase in the high school grades. The upper limit of the age of compulsory attendance is about the average age of the pupils in Grade VIII (15 years is limit of compulsory attendance; 14.5 years is average age of Grade VIII). On the average, therefore, there is not compulsion to attend the high school grades so that the increase in the proportion in these is voluntary. The increase in the proportion in the upper elementary grades, therefore, has a different significance. It might mean that children are compelled to remain at school longer and therefore reach grades VII and VIII in greater proportions than formerly. That this does not explain the improvement in 1924 over 1923 may be easily seen from the following:—

Age	Percentage of enrolment at age		Average (median) Grade at each age	
	1923	1924	1923	1924
5 years and under.....	0.59	0.51	1.30	1.50
6 ".....	6.00	6.04	1.45	1.52
7 ".....	10.39	10.35	1.68	1.73
8 ".....	11.78	11.31	2.43	2.52
9 ".....	11.28	11.52	3.31	3.42
10 ".....	10.30	11.21	4.11	4.28
11 ".....	9.82	9.85	4.95	5.13
12 ".....	9.27	9.54	5.80	5.97
13 ".....	8.93	8.38	6.56	6.87
14 ".....	7.92	7.84	7.53	7.76
15 ".....	6.43	5.99	8.24	8.50
16 ".....	3.71	3.59		
17 ".....	1.89	1.83	-	-
18 ".....	0.95	0.87	-	-
19 ".....	0.39	0.39	-	-
20 ".....	0.19	0.13	-	-
21 ".....	0.16	0.17	-	-

It is clear then that the year's increase in the proportion in the upper grades was not due to older pupils in 1924. The average (mean) age of each grade does not show the whole truth because an upper grade might appear older in 1924 than in 1923 for the very reason that there was a greater proportion in that grade. The average (median) grade at each age, however, shows a decided advancement in 1924. The improvement is, therefore, not merely a gathering in of older pupils which might be merely incidental to peculiar conditions in a certain year; it would seem, rather to be deeply rooted. It is not difficult to believe that the higher standing of the pupils leaving school at 15 in 1924 is intimately connected with this advancement in grade from age to age. Among many causes of the improvement in 1924 there is little doubt that the increased percentage in average daily attendance is a most important one.

*Secondary Education.*—The high proportion of 9.13 c. of the total enrolment in secondary grades has already been mentioned. The absolute number in grades IX to XII increased from 12,262 in 1923 to 13,446 in 1924. The distribution of these by grade in 1923 and 1924 was:

P. C. OF GRADES IX TO XII		
	1923	1924
IX.....	45.7	43.8
X.....	30.3	30.4
XI.....	18.2	19.4
XII.....	5.8	6.4

The increase in high school grades in 1924 was, therefore, partly due to an increase in the proportion completing high school work instead of dropping out after completing one or two years.

A revised course of studies was introduced into grade IX in 1923 and into Grade X in 1924. Under the present regulations students in these two grades are required to secure fifty per cent in each subject in order to be granted credit. Six units of work are considered a minimum requirement for grade IX and seven for grade X, and students are permitted the choice of certain options in the subjects selected. It is anticipated that the new course will be introduced into Grade XI and XII during the year 1925-26 in which case a student may obtain matriculation to the provincial university or entrance to normal school on the basis of twenty-one units of work selected according to the requirements of the revised course.

The inspector of high schools reports that the introduction of the new course has rejuvenated the study of the Language subjects, there being a marked increase in the number of students selecting the Language options. It will be seen in Table 0000 that this revival in language subjects seems to be prevalent in other provinces.

*Teachers.*—The number of teachers in elementary and secondary schools in 1924 was 5,727—1,463 male and 4,264 female. The distribution by class of certificate was 1,561 first class; 3,537 second class; 331 third class; 193 permits; 58 pending (that is, with certificates from other provinces) and 47 special, such as manual training, domestic science, etc.

*Teachers in Training.*—Over 600 students received certificates from the two normal schools, of which the total enrolment was 616.

*Summer School for Teachers.*—The twelfth season of the summer school for teachers was held at the University of Alberta from July 2 to August 5, 1924 with an attendance of 331 teachers in the courses put on under the direction of the Department of Education.

*Rural Schools.*—During the year 1923-24 there were 68 graded consolidated schools with 172 rooms and 6,527 pupils. Over and above consolidated schools were 80 rural graded schools with 175 graded classrooms and 5,831 pupils. In 2,741 ungraded schools were 67,453 pupils. The percentage of attendance of the enrolment in ungraded schools was 68.39 as compared with 65.12 in 1923. In these ungraded schools 1,701 pupils were taking work of high school grade while 4,910 were taking the work of Grade VIII.

It would seem to be very significant that the regularity of attendance in these ungraded schools has now passed the point reached even by all schools in old and long settled provinces a few years ago. Evidently the impetus imparted to the cause of education in many countries during the post war years has affected all sections of this province. The amount of time lost by pupils in ungraded schools while these schools are open seems to be not as great now as that lost by graded schools up to 1920. The difficulties of the ungraded schools do not seem to have as yet disappeared. The average number of days in 1924 attended by pupils in ungraded schools was 117 as compared with 151 in graded schools. The reason for this is the large number of ungraded schools open less than the full year in outlying districts, also, to some extent, by new schools opening at various dates after the beginning of the school year. The average number of days the schools were opened was 174.76 in ungraded and 192.80 in graded schools. The shortage in ungraded schools is mostly caused by the outlying districts which are still under pioneering conditions so that it is not likely that the status just mentioned is typical of the ungraded schools in settled parts. The efforts of the province to relieve the situation in these outlying districts may be seen in the various provisions of the schools Acts and their Amendments. A recent experiment inaugurated in 1923 took the form of giving correspondence courses in ordinary school subjects to children living in lands not yet organized into school districts. The enrolment in 1924 had reached 350 including pupils from all the public school grades. The co-operation of parents in this experiment is, of course, essential. The experiment itself is worth more than a passing notice.

*Agricultural, Industrial and other Special Studies.*—The statistics of these activities may be seen in Section 7. The report of the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art, is to be found in Tables 138 seq.

*Medical Inspection and Special Classes.*—See Tables 100 and 108.

*Higher Education.*—See Section 12.

*School Support.*—The expenditure in education during the calendar year 1923 was \$11,863,567 (less promissory notes \$9,672,791) of which \$5,411,487 was in teachers' salaries. The receipts were \$12,037,394 of which \$1,117,023 was contributed by the government. The cost per pupil enrolled in ordinary schools was \$56.74, in average daily attendance \$79.01. (See page 90 for historical table of receipts and expenditure of Department; page 108 for financial statistics of the university, and page 110 for financial statistics of colleges).

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

*Summary of Enrolment in All Educational Institutions.*—During the school year 1923-24 the enrolment in all educational institutions in British Columbia was 110,915. Of this enrolment 96,204 were in ordinary day schools (elementary and high); 719<sup>1</sup> in teacher-training institutes; 6,849 in technical and night schools; 72 in the school for the deaf and blind; 1,752<sup>2</sup> in the university; 278<sup>3</sup> in colleges; 940 in private business colleges reporting; 1,091 in private elementary and secondary schools reporting; 334 in a departmental summer school for teachers<sup>4</sup>; and 2,676 in Indian schools. The total enrolment in similar institutions during the previous year was 107,930. The year 1923-24, therefore, shows an increase of 2,985 or 2.8 per cent over the previous year.

There was an increase of over 7 p.c. over the enrolment of 1923 in high schools, about 2 p.c. in rural municipality elementary schools, somewhat less than 1 p.c. in rural schools while the enrolment in elementary city schools remained practically stationary.

<sup>1</sup> Including 80 students qualifying as teachers of Vocational Schools.

<sup>2</sup> Including 411 in short courses.

<sup>3</sup> Including 140 in Victoria colleges and 138 in other colleges. See page 101.

<sup>4</sup> These were in addition to an enrolment of 300 teachers and other students in the summer session of the university of British Columbia.



*Elementary and Secondary Schools.*—The 96,204 enrolled in 1,115 elementary and secondary schools were accommodated as follows: 7,084 in 36 city high schools, 2,478 in 20 rural municipality high schools, 327 in 14 rural district high schools, 41,215 in 93 city elementary schools, 26,230 in 199 rural municipality elementary schools and 18,870 in 700 rural district elementary schools. Besides the high schools should be mentioned 53 superior schools and rural schools giving high school instruction with an enrolment in high school grades of 246. The superior schools are schools which teach high school work and the upper elementary grades.

*Average Daily Attendance.*—The average daily attendance was 79,262, an increase of 1,510 or about 2 p.c. over that of 1922-23. This attendance formed 82.39 p.c. of the enrolment which is the highest in the history of the schools in the province.

*Grade, Age, etc.*—For the first time this report contains statistics of the grade, age and sex of the pupils of British Columbia, which statistics are to be found in Tables 21, 43 and 61. The Department's data are particularly interesting in view of the fact that the ages are given by half years and the grades by semi-annual classification. The Department of Education in collecting and compiling these statistics used the classification (elementary grades I to VIII and high school grades IX to XII) which is now prevalent in Canada and the United States. The tables supplied are probably the first of their kind on a province wide scale, surveys of cities such as Winnipeg, Manitoba, approximately along the same lines having been made from time to time. The data as furnished by the Department are easily convertible into the form now supplied by seven other provinces and are shown in the same form as the other age-grade tables in Table 21.

*Teachers.*—The number of teachers in elementary and secondary schools in 1924 was 3,211—779 males and 2,432 females. Of these 128 were in high schools; 923 in city elementary schools; 660 in rural municipality schools; and 721 in regularly organized assisted rural schools. The classification of these teachers was: 526 academic; 717 first class; 1,516 second class; 235 third class; 40 temporary and 177 special. The male teachers increased by 50 or about 7 p.c. over the previous year. An increase of 5 academic and 89 first class certificates and a decrease of 62 third class and 43 temporary continue the trend in teachers' classification mentioned in last year's survey. The teachers' Bureau, organized in connection with the Department of Education in 1923 continued to give free service to boards of school trustees and to teachers. Over 600 teachers were placed in communication with school boards by means of a list of vacancies distributed from time to time.

*Teachers in Training.*—In all, 639 students (109 men and 530 women) were enrolled in the two Normal schools at Vancouver and Victoria. In addition, 55 university graduates took the teacher-training course to qualify for high school teaching.

The fifth summer session of the University of British Columbia was held in Vancouver in July and August. About 300 teachers and other students were in attendance. A summer school for teachers was held in Victoria at the same time. Twenty courses were offered with thirty-three teachers in charge. There were in attendance 334 teachers, the majority of whom were from rural districts. A demonstration school of five divisions with an enrolment of 160 pupils was organized. The pupils comprise for the most part those who had been reported at the end of June as scarcely ready for promotion. In so far as possible the teachers in charge gave special attention to the subjects in which the children were backward. The additional instruction enabled pupils to obtain promotion in September. This feature was, of course, only incidental, to the real purpose of organizing the classes namely to provide a means of demonstrating to students and teachers approved methods of presenting the various subjects.

*Agricultural, Technical and Other Special Education.*—During the year the usual activities conducted under the Branch of Elementary Agricultural Education were maintained—namely, instruction in agriculture in high and superior schools, agricultural nature studies in elementary schools, extension short courses in agriculture given as night-school courses during the winter months and the planning and improving of school grounds. Altogether 516 students in twelve schools were enrolled in the regular two-year course in agriculture during the year. Night schools were conducted in thirty-six cities and in rural municipalities in the province with a staff of 205 teachers and an enrolment of 5,044 students. Instruction by correspondence was given to 249 pupils who lived in localities in which schools have not yet been opened and to 152 coal-mine workers who wished to qualify as shot-lighters, etc. The enrolment in technical day courses was 1,653. There were also 79 manual training and 51 domestic science centres with an attendance respectively of 14,150 and 11,193 pupils. Classes for teachers training in technical subjects were held on Saturdays in Vancouver and Victoria.

*Medical Inspection and Special Institution and Classes.*—The school for the Deaf and Blind at Point Grey in 1924 had an enrolment of 72 pupils, 54 of whom were deaf, 16 blind and 2 deaf and blind.

*Higher Education.*—(See report of university and colleges, section 12.)

*School Support.*—During the year 1924 the expenditure on education was \$8,196,697, of which government grants, including \$458,125 the annual grant to the provincial university, amounted to \$3,173,395. The amount paid in teachers' salaries, including \$211,574 to vocational teachers, was \$4,519,262.

## CHAPTER III.—MISCELLANEOUS NON-PROVINCIAL ACTIVITIES

*Division of Child Welfare, Dominion Department of Health.*—A Department of Health was created by an Act of the Dominion Parliament in 1919. A deputy minister and an assistant deputy minister were appointed in September of the same year and medical services formerly under the direction of other departments were transferred to the New Department of Health, each service becoming a division of the new ministry under a chief. Certain new divisions were also created, the first of which was the Division of Child Welfare organized in 1920. In accordance with the letter and spirit of the whole Act which strictly recognizes the autonomy of the provinces in matters pertaining to public health, the plan of work and general policy of the Division of Child Welfare is co-operation with all provincial authorities carrying on child welfare work and with all voluntary organizations carrying on or interested in this work. A direct channel for such co-operation and inter-communication is offered by the Dominion Council of Health also created by the aforementioned Act. The aim of such co-operation is to assist workers to obtain the best results and to secure general unity of purpose and harmony of method so far as these can be applied. Of special bearing on education is the plan to co-operate with ministers and departments of education in reference to the promotion of school hygiene, medical and dental inspection of schools, provision of school nurses, the special care and training of children needing special care and the instruction of teachers in normal schools on principles and methods of child welfare. Among other subjects receiving the attention of this Division are the following: children's courts, diseases of childhood, education and illiteracy, immigrant child welfare, morals and manners, nutrition and feeding, recreation, and women and children in industry. Among the publications of the Division is the Handbook of Child Welfare Work in Canada, issued in 1922. The first publication was the Canadian Mother's book issued in 1920. It may be interesting to know that this has since been translated into Ruthenian. The regular publications of the Division consist of three series of "Little Blue Books" entitled: The Mother's Series; The Home Series; and the Household Series. (Chief of the Division, Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Department of Health, Ottawa.)

*Technical Education, Branch of the Department of Labour.*—The Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour administers an Act under the terms of which the sum of \$10,000,000 was made available for the payment of grants to the provincial governments for the purpose of promoting technical education in Canada during a ten-year period. The amount set aside each year varies from \$700,000, in 1919 to \$1,100,000 in 1924 and remains fixed at this amount until the expiration of the Act in 1929. The yearly appropriations are allotted to the provinces by setting aside \$10,000 for each province and dividing the remainder in proportion to population. Grants amounting to one-half of the approved provincial expenditures are paid quarterly; thus the Dominion Government shares equally with each provincial government all expenditures on secondary vocational education. The work assisted includes pre-vocational or junior high school courses, technical, industrial, commercial, home-making and applied art courses in secondary schools, part-time and continuation classes for apprentices and employed adolescents, short term courses for adult workers, evening classes for adults and correspondence instruction for workers in isolated districts. Agricultural education is not included because it was provided for under a separate Act which expired in March, 1924.

During the five years in which the Act has been in operation the Dominion Government has paid \$3,024,130.64 in grants to the province. This financial aid has stimulated the development of vocational education and enabled the provinces to carry out programmes which would have been cancelled or indefinitely postponed as a result of post war financial conditions. The growth of the work is indicated by the fact that the number of municipalities conducting day vocational schools has doubled since 1919 and the enrolment in these schools has increased from 8,512 to 20,527. The total enrolment in day, evening and correspondence classes for the year 1924 was 79,829 distributed amongst 156 municipalities and school districts. (*For Statistics see Tables 97 and 98.* Director A. W. Crawford, Department of Labour, Ottawa.)

*Indian Education.*—During the year ended March 31, 1924, there were in operation a total of 324 Indian schools, of which 242 were day schools, 73 residential and 9 combined public and Indian. The total enrolment for the year was 13,872 pupils, of whom 6,896 were boys and 6,976 were girls, being an increase of 149 over 1923. The enrolment was distributed as follows:—Day Schools, 8,031; Residential Schools, 5,673; and Combined, 168. The average attendance was 9,188, or an increase of 82 over the preceding year. In addition, there were about 130 Indian children being given secondary education in high schools and private institutions throughout the Dominion. The 324 Indian schools in operation during the year were conducted under the following auspices: Undenominational, 49 Day and 9 Combined; Roman Catholic, 78 Day and 39 Residential; Church of England, 70 Day and 21 Residential; Methodist, 39 Day and 6 Residential; Presbyterian 5 Day and 7 Residential; and Salvation Army, 1 Day School. The expenditure for Indian Education from Parliamentary Appropriation for the fiscal year ended



March 31, 1924, was \$1,943,486. In addition to this, various bands of Indians contributed \$87,915 towards the payment of teachers' salaries, etc. (Superintendent, Russell T. Ferrier, M.A., Department of Indian Affairs.)

*The Boy Scout Movement in Canada.*—The Boy Scout Movement originated in England in the fall of 1907, and was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1910. It found a foothold in Canada almost as soon as Sir Robert Baden-Powell had finished his book "Scouting for Boys" in 1907. It was incorporated in Canada by an Act of Parliament in 1914, and at the end of that year there were fourteen thousand Scouts in Canada. Since then the numbers have increased rapidly and to-day there are in Canada over forty-five thousand Boy Scouts and Wolf Clubs.

The movement is organized in each Province under a Provincial Council with national headquarters at Ottawa. The Chief Scout for Canada is His Excellency Lord Byng of Vimy. The chief executive officer in the movement is the Chief Commissioner for Canada Dr. James W. Robertson.

The essential features of the Scout system are the emphasis placed on the word honour, the responsibility of Scouts through their own Court of Honour, and the patrol system. The key activity is woodcraft and in all its aspects Scouting is supposed to be a game. The movement is inter-national and embraces all creeds and classes. (For statistics see Table 106. Chief Commissioner, Dr. J. W. Robertson, Ottawa.)

*Canadian Association of Child Protection Officers.*—At the close of the National Conference on Child Welfare in 1920, two or three Provincial Superintendents of Neglected Children and one Juvenile Court Judge gathered together and discussed the possibility of forming a separate association from that of the general council on Child Welfare in order to direct more specialized attention to the questions of neglected, dependent and delinquent children. As a result of this discussion a group composed of Juvenile Court Judges, Provincial Superintendents of Neglected Children, children's aid officials, and officials in charge of industrial schools, shelters, etc., met at the Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg, on October 5th, 6th and 7th, 1921, this being the first meeting of the Canadian Association of Child Protection Officers. The second annual meeting was held in Toronto in September, 1922; the third in Winnipeg in September 1923, and the fourth in Toronto in June 1924. At the present time there are about 40 members on the membership roll.

The objects of the Association as declared in its constitution are:

First—The discussion of questions involved in the administration of laws relating to the protection and care of children.

Second—The securing of uniformity in these laws and in the methods of their administration and enforcement so far as advisable.

Third—Co-operation between departments charged with the administration and enforcement of these laws, and with other agencies operating in the field of child welfare. (Secretary—Judge Ethel MacLachlan, Regina, Saskatchewan.)

*Canadian Council on Child Welfare.*—The Council originated in a large consultative conference called at Ottawa by the Federal Government in October, 1920, as a result of recommendations from practically every National Child Welfare agency in the Dominion. At this, and a subsequent meeting in May, 1921, the constitution and aims of the Council were agreed upon. The purpose of the Council, as set forth in the constitution is to promote in co-operation with the Child Welfare Division of the Federal Department of Health, and other agencies, the general aims of the council: by annual deliberative meetings; by activities of subsections of memberships on Child Hygiene, Child Industry, Recreation and Education, the Child in Need of Special Care and the Spiritual and Ethical Development of the Child; by affording a connecting link between the Child Welfare Division of the Department of Health and the Council's Constituent bodies; and by such further developments of the general programme of Child Welfare as may be recommended from time to time by the executive or any sub-committee thereof.

The Council at present is composed of eighteen national, and eleven provincial and 13 municipal associations interested in child welfare effort, also of individual members. The executive consists of representatives of each of these constituent bodies. The governing council also includes the chairmen of the five subsections under which the work of the Council is carried on. Each of these sections advises on the particular problems within its field, provides the sectional programme of the annual conference and assumes responsibility for publications on its phases of the general problem.

The Council is supported by membership fees and by a grant from the Federal Government. Activities so far have been restricted to the Annual Conference; to educational lectures by its officers; to publication of articles in the popular press; and to publications on various phases of the Child Welfare problem. The question of surveys on the two specialized fields is under consideration. A large general correspondence on Child Welfare propaganda, and advisory research, statistical and legislative work in response to special request is also undertaken. (Hon. secretary, Miss Charlotte Whitton, M.A., Plaza Building, Ottawa.)

*Canadian Girl Guides.*—The Girl Guide movement was founded by Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, to afford an attractive scheme of work and play whereby girls should

receive a special training in character and efficiency. The training tends in four main directions: (a) character and intelligence, (b) skill and technical knowledge, (c) service for others, and practices planned for the purpose. Development of the individuality of the girl is one of the essential points.

The movement is designed to help parents and teachers in their task of education for good citizenship. It is non-class non-political and inter-denominational. A Guide on enrolment promises (1) to be loyal to God and the King (2) to help others at all times, (3) to obey the Guide Law.

The Guide Law is:—

1. A Guide's honour is to be trusted.
2. A Guide is loyal.
3. A Guide's duty is to be useful and to help others.
4. A Guide is a friend to all and a sister to every other Guide.
5. A Guide is courteous.
6. A Guide is a friend to animals.
7. A Guide obeys orders.
8. A Guide smiles and sings under difficulties.
9. A Guide is thrifty.
10. A Guide is clean in thought, word and deed.

Guides were first organized in Canada in 1910. The Canadian Council of the Girl Guides Association was formed in 1912, and incorporated by Dominion statute in 1917. The Chief Commissioner for Canada is Mrs. H. D. Warren of Toronto, and the Canadian Guide Headquarters are at 22 College Street, Toronto.

The movement now has four distinct branches: Brownies for girls 8 to 11, Guides for girls 11 to 16, Rangers and Sea Guides for girls over 16. In December 1924, there were 490 Guide Companies; 177 Bownie Packs, 23 Ranger Companies, and 3 Sea Guide Companies active in Canada. Each company or Pack manages its own funds but makes no contribution to Headquarters. The Canadian Council Girl Guides Association receives a grant from the Dominion Government. For statistics see Table 105.

*The Canadian Red Cross Society.*—The organization of the Canadian Red Cross Society is in general patterned after the form of the Government of Canada and is, therefore, quite as democratic as is the Government of the country itself. The form of the work carried on in each Province depends both on the need of the Province and the special form which the Provincial Department of Health finds Red Cross assistance most helpful.

During 1923 the average senior membership throughout Canada was approximately 86,000 and the Junior membership 85,000.

*Nursing and Medical Services.*—The establishment of courses for the training of Public Health Nurses, found so necessary when the Society began its peace-time work, has in certain cases been adopted as part of the regular work of the University. Training courses in public health nursing have been established in five universities as a result of Red Cross assistance and the demonstration of the need which the Society made possible has led to an extension of the University programme. During 1923 the public health nursing course at McGill University was financed by the Red Cross and scholarships were provided for similar courses at the University of Toronto and Dalhousie University in Nova Scotia. The Saskatchewan Division has made possible the establishment of a training course for Nursing Housekeepers in the University of Saskatchewan.

In certain provinces public health nurses have been placed under the Provincial Department of Health and have been used as community nurses to demonstrate the services which could be rendered in the regular inspection of school children and in visits to the homes of the people. This service has led to the support of such nurses by the municipalities and the province in many cases, and through their work many thousands of children are receiving the benefits of advice and in many cases, the parents are persuaded to have the physical defects of the children cared for, this leading to a general improvement in their health. The work of such nurses is, in part, a follow-up, service, in most cases, the children have already received medical inspection by a qualified doctor, and have had their defects pointed out.

The providing of community nurses for this demonstration work has met with considerable success in the Maritime Provinces in particular.

Nursing outposts have been established in outlying districts, especially in Northern Ontario and the prairie provinces.

A nursing outpost, as conducted by the Red Cross, soon becomes a health centre for the district in which it is established, and particularly in emergency and maternity cases it may perform the functions of a hospital. From it the nurse (or nurses) visits the homes, and, where necessary, the schools of the surrounding district and in this way is in a position to give advice on general matters of health.



## DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

The number of these outposts is increasing year by year. During 1923 there were 32 in operation.

The Ontario Division made grants to the Ontario Medical Association to assist in carrying post-graduate medical education to the general practitioners of the province. More than 500 speakers have been sent out conveying the latest medical knowledge to all parts of the province. About 3,000 medical men have attended the meetings held and the good accomplished through them cannot be estimated.

The Canadian Tuberculosis Association received a grant of \$5,000 as a contribution to the demonstration at Three Rivers, Que., for the purpose of showing what can be accomplished in combating tuberculosis by intensive and continued good health measures and good health service for a period of about five years. This demonstration is conducted under the direction and supervision of the Health Department of the Province of Quebec.

Port Nurseries.—In co-operation with the Federal Department of Immigration and Colonization, the Society conducts nurseries at the ports of Halifax, St. John and Quebec.

During 1923 the nurseries cared for 17,655 infants and children and follow-up cards were sent to Provincial Divisions for 3,109 families. This work has a high educational value for these immigrant families in giving them a welcome to Canada and putting them in touch with health agencies in their new localities.

Health Education Publications. The Society publishes two monthly magazines, one for seniors the other for junior members. The purpose of these magazines and of the educational leaflets issued by the Society is to present reliable health information in a simple manner understandable to the average reader.

Junior Red Cross.—The organization and activities of the Junior Red Cross in Canada are dealt with in a separate report below.

One broad effect of all the general educational work of the Society is the gradual formation of a public sentiment in favour of public health measures, thus making it easier for the Governments to apply legislation for the betterment of the health of the people. The work which the Red Cross Society has done, or has made it possible for others to do, has helped the various provinces of Canada to make great progress in the Public Health work during the past four years. (*General Secretary—Dr. Albert H. Abbott, Toronto.*)

*Junior Red Cross.*—Junior Red Cross was begun in Canada early in the Great War, for the purpose of extending to children the privilege of participating in the humanitarian work of the Red Cross. So whole-heartedly did the children of Canada respond to this privilege, that to those who were closely in touch with the movement there came a realization of the altruistic forces latent in children, and as a result of this realization, action was taken to direct these forces into the peace-time activities of the Red Cross.

With its traditions of unselfish service, and its national and international organization assuring permanence, the junior Red Cross is able to bring to any classroom a powerful motive. The function of the Junior Red Cross in the classroom is to arouse enthusiasm and a desire for good health, to open up a channel for effective service for other children who need help, and to afford a means of learning good citizenship through practice. It seems to supply an opportunity which is lacking under our present system where children are educated en masse,—an opportunity for the self-expression of each child. Those who have watched Junior Red Cross in operation can scarcely fail to recognize that it makes a powerful appeal to the spiritual forces in children, an appeal probably never equalled in scope, for even the Child Crusades was an insignificant movement compared to Junior Red Cross with its 8,000,000 members around the world.

Any boy or girl up to eighteen years of age who will accept the obligation of keeping the rules of the Health Game and of helping other children who need help, may become a member of the Junior Red Cross. In most of the provinces an annual fee of 25 cents is required. This must be the member's own money, either earned or saved. In some of the provinces, voluntary contributions are encouraged and no stated fee is required. Not one cent of the money raised by children is used for administration purposes. All the funds required to administer the Junior Red Cross in Canada are provided by the Senior Society. The money earned by Red Cross Juniors is used solely for helping other children.

The classroom is the unit of organization and the teacher is the local director of the group. In outlying rural districts, when it is impossible to organize a group, individuals may join as "lone members".

The statistics on page 72 show by provinces the membership and activities in Canada.

During 1924, the following Junior Red Cross material was prepared and sent out from National Office,—

- (1) Health Poster—"Playing The Health Game from Bed to Breakfast".
- (2) Revised edition of Bulletin No. 2.
- (3) Set of 42 lantern slides illustrating various Junior Red Cross activities in Canada.
- (4) The "Red Cross Junior"—a magazine for children published monthly except during July and August.

Three National Junior Red Cross exhibits were set up. One of these was exhibited by provincial divisions in Canada, one was exhibited by the British Junior Red Cross at Wembley, and the third was exhibited at the general meeting of the Canadian Nurses' Association, in Hamilton.

During the last year, international correspondence has become an important feature of Junior Red Cross in Canada. The first portfolio sent out of Canada was the one prepared by the Juniors of Central School, Vernon, B.C. This was received at National Office on January 18th, 1924. It was sent to Washington, for exchange with an American group, and was finally sent to a school in Newtonville, Massachusetts. The Society is now in correspondence with Juniors in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, U.S.A., Great Britain, Belgium, France, Germany, Austria, and Poland. During 1924, it received 38 portfolios and 31 composite letters from other countries, and sent out 19 portfolios and 35 composite letters.

Undoubtedly, the close-up study of the habits, ideas, tastes, work and play of children in other countries of the world afforded through Junior Red Cross correspondence is of great educational value. The comradeship promoted through these "books of friendship" will undoubtedly go a long way to establishing friendly relations which one has the optimism to hope will be permanent. It is not beyond belief that the understanding of human values thus established among the children of the world will go a long way toward preventing future wars.

The Junior Red Cross is now organized in every province in Canada, and seems to be making substantial progress from year to year. (*For Statistics, see Table 104.*—Director: Miss Jean E. Brown, 410 Shelburne Street, Toronto.)

*National Council of Education.*—The National Council of Education was constituted at the National Conference on Education held at Winnipeg in 1919. The conference was a concerted attempt to rally the best public opinion behind the schools of the Dominion. As a result of this conference a council of fifty was appointed for the purpose of studying the important questions then raised and this Council reported to the Second Conference which was held at Toronto in 1923. The programme of the Council includes: 1, triennial conference (the next of which is to be held in Montreal in 1926); 2, the creation of a Canadian Bureau of Education controlled by an inter-provincial committee consisting of representatives of the different Departments of Education; 3, A National lectureship scheme; and 4, the provision of a children's magazine. A reference library of considerable size has already been formed. Surveys on the teaching of geography, history and literature were undertaken on behalf of the Council by the Universities of McGill, Toronto and Queen's respectively. These reports were published and presented at the Conference of 1923. (Executive Secretary, Major F. J. Ney, 607 Boyd Building, Winnipeg.)

*Overseas Education League.*—The conception of this movement was co-incident with the visit of the British Association to Winnipeg for its annual meeting in 1909, and an exchange of educational views and ideas which was purely informal at that time gave rise to a definite desire for a clearer understanding between Great Britain and Canada in matters educational. The outcome was the first organized visit of 165 Manitoba teachers to Great Britain during the summer vacation of 1910 under the auspices of an organization which subsequently received the title of the "*Hands Across the Seas*" movement. Having its inception in Manitoba, it speedily gained the co-operation of other provincial educational authorities, one after another giving it official recognition and support, with Ministers of Education as members of its Dominion Council and the Deputy Ministers as provincial presidents. In 1911-12 it received the endorsement of the governments of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, and the addition to its Advisory Council of the Minister of the Interior for Canada and the Prime Minister of Newfoundland. The visit of 165 teachers to Great Britain, Ireland, Northern France and Belgium in 1910 was followed by yearly visits on a larger scale. In 1912 the number of visiting teachers reached 300, half of whom visited the Mediterranean, including Gibraltar, Malta and Egypt on a specially chartered vessel. The visit of 1914 was interrupted by the outbreak of the war, and the activities of the movement had to be suspended until 1920. During this first period of its existence—in addition to the beneficial results of travel to the teachers participating in visits across the seas—it carried into effect a scheme for the interchange of teachers for the period of one year between Canada and other parts of the Empire, the first interchange taking place in 1913, when there was an interchange between three teachers from Manitoba and New Zealand; and by arrangement with the London County Council, thirteen teachers from various provinces in Canada were placed in London schools. A magazine devoted to the furtherance of the ideals and aims of the movement was issued monthly commencing January, 1913. A sum of \$4,000 had been raised to open a residential headquarters for overseas teachers in London when the outbreak of war interrupted further operations. In 1920, upon the return to Canada of the founder and honorary organizer, Major F. Ney, M.C., after distinguished service in the Great War, the movement was reorganized: its executive body was reconstituted, and its title was changed to the Overseas Education League. In each provincial department of education, except the Maritime provinces and in that of Newfoundland, a member of the staff was appointed provincial secretary of the Overseas Education League with the deputy minister as a member of the executive committee and the minister as a member of the advisory council. The scheme has been transferred to New Zealand, Australia and South Africa. In 1922 there were sent to



England 3 teachers from British Columbia, 4 from Alberta, 1 from Saskatchewan, 3 from Manitoba, 26 from Ontario, and one from Quebec, England sending about an equal number to each of these provinces; to Scotland, 3 teachers from Vancouver and 1 from Regina, Scotland sending 10 teachers to Canada; to New Zealand, 1 teacher from British Columbia, 1 from Manitoba and 1 from Ontario; to Australia, 4 teachers from Winnipeg, Australia sending 11 teachers to Canada.

In 1923, 1924 and 1925 a large number of exchanges were effected.

In 1924 this Organization instituted a Tour for Canadian University Undergraduates to Great Britain and Europe, when 200 students from every Province enjoyed a tour similar to that arranged for Teachers. In 1925 the programme was repeated for 180 students.

In 1925 a party of British Educationists visited Canada under the auspices of the Overseas Education League, and travelled from Quebec to Victoria and back to Montreal, receiving at all times the greatest courtesy and hospitality from the residents of this Dominion.

It is expected that both these tours will become yearly events, in addition to the tour for Canadian Teachers.

The beneficial tendencies of such a movement can be readily recognized. Its objects, most of which may be gathered from the foregoing account of its activities, include: the furtherance of familiarity with educational systems throughout the empire, or, through the school, the furtherance of good relationship between the different parts of the empire; and the enlistment of a wider interest in the teaching profession. To these are added the perpetuation of the memory of those who died in the war. Its activities include: the organization of official visits of teachers to different parts of the empire; the provision of special facilities for individual travel in the pursuance of special courses of study; the arrangement of interchanges of teachers and school inspectors within the empire; the establishment of a residence in London, England, for teachers from overseas; and the publication of a magazine to further the objects of the League and to provide a medium of intercourse between teachers in different parts of the Empire. (General Secretary, Major F. J. Ney, M.C., 607 Boyd Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.)

*Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada.*—The Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada is a national organization founded under Royal Charter in 1897, at the time of the Diamond Jubilee, as a national memorial to Queen Victoria. The Countess of Aberdeen, wife of the Governor-General at that time, became its first President and much of the early success of the Order was due to her wonderful organizing ability and undaunted zeal. The Victorian Order having its origin, to a great extent, in the initiative of the Vice-Regal Party then in Canada, has had during its entire period of existence the patriotic and active support of all successive Vice-Regal Parties, each administration accomplishing something constructive and of importance to the advancement and development of the Order.

The Victorian Order carries on every phase of Public Health Nursing, which is defined in the Royal Charter as: "A branch of nursing service which includes all phases of work concerned with family and community welfare with bedside nursing as the fundamental principle, and developing from it all forms of educational and advisory administrative work that tends to prevent disease and raise the standard of health in the community."

The following activities are carried on in Canada to-day by the Order: Prenatal instruction; General nursing in the home; Maternity nursing in the home including delivery care; Child Welfare; Mothers' Conferences; Well Baby Clinics; Mothercraft Classes; School Nursing; Clinics for the correction of remedial defects; Health Centres; Hospital Work; Social Service; Industrial Nursing; Home Nursing and hygiene classes; General health education.

Field work is provided for Public Health Nursing students from the Universities and third year students from Hospital Training Schools.

The nurses belonging to the Victorian Order are highly trained members of their profession. They are carefully selected graduates of recognized training schools who have also had post-graduate training in Public Health Nursing. Since 1921 the Central Board of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada has granted 86 scholarships amounting to \$34,400.00 to nurses who have since taken a full year's postgraduate course in Public Health Nursing at Universities offering such courses.

The Victorian Order, by attracting and carefully selecting as it does, the highest type of Canadian womanhood, imbued with the ideal of service and equipped with technical knowledge, experience and culture, is an important factor in the national life of our country for the building up of sound Canadian citizenship. Through intimate contact with the lives of thousands of new settlers, the nurses of the Order are helping to bind these people to their adopted country making them Canadians in heart and outlook as well as in name. To them is given an unlimited opportunity to assist in the Canadianizing of the newcomer to our country; for, in the home, where these nurses do most of their work, the personal contact or touch thus afforded, is by far the most effective and far-reaching in its results.

The number of nurses on active duty at the present time is 273, and in 1924 a total of 561,567 visits were made. Of this number 320,000 visits, over one-half the total, were paid to maternity patients in their homes: one in every fifteen babies born in Canada being cared for at the time of its birth by a Victorian Order Nurse.

There are 67 local branches of the Order. Each branch is managed by a Local Association which offers an efficient Public Health Nursing service best suited to the needs of the community. In each centre the policy of the Order is to co-operate with all other existing health agencies.

The Central Board at Ottawa acts in an advisory capacity, by means of its staff of administrative and supervisory nurses, directing and supervising the work throughout Canada, as well as organizing new districts.

The bedside nursing service rendered by the Order is not a free service except to those who are in distress. A sliding scale of fees is adopted by each local branch, the maximum fee being equal to the actual cost of a visit. In this way expert visiting nursing service is offered to all who require it. A large part of the revenue of the Order is obtained from this source and is supplemented by grants, donations and subscriptions. Generally speaking each district finances itself, while the revenue of the Central Office is derived from the interest on an endowment fund of \$335,000, an annual grant of \$10,000 from the Federal Government, and \$2,500 from the Province of Ontario. The latter amount must be used, however, for specific purposes in Northern Ontario. (Hon. Secretary—W. D. Herridge, Jackson Bldg., Ottawa.) *For Statistics see Table 107.*

*Frontier College.*—The Frontier College, known formerly as the Reading Camp Association, originated in 1900. The purpose of its founder, Alfred Fitzpatrick, was to bring to the men of camps and to all workers in isolated places some of the advantages of the university. In pursuance of this he instituted the plan of sending university men to camps as labourers on the different forms of frontier works. These men, instructors they are called, engage during the day at the same manual tasks as the men among whom they are located. In the evenings and at spare hours they give educational instruction.

This work has extended to all the provinces. Since its inception more than eight hundred men from the different universities of Canada, as well as some from American institutions, have acted as instructors for the Frontier College. Each year sees an increasing number of graduates and research students engaging in this work. During 1924 a staff of fifty-two was distributed throughout the Dominion in camps along railway construction, on hydro development, in the woods, and on other frontier works.

While the actual instruction imparted is usually of primary and secondary grade, there are times when university studies are also pursued. To meet the needs of men and women, largely in frontier places, otherwise deprived of educational facilities, the Dominion Government in 1922 granted the Frontier College a charter with powers to confer degrees in Arts.

The Frontier College is now in a position to offer definite courses of study, some of them leading to a degree. An effort has been made to adapt all such courses to the needs of those who by their environment are precluded from taking advantage of the opportunities for higher studies already existing.

Through the co-operation of representative men from practically all the Canadian universities, an examining board of nearly a score has been formed. (Principal, Alfred Fitzpatrick, M.A., Toronto).

## CHAPTER IV.—HIGHER EDUCATION

The twenty-three universities in Canada may be classified as: six state controlled (universities of New Brunswick, Toronto, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia); four undenominational (Dalhousie, McGill, Queen's and Western), and thirteen denominational. Of the last mentioned, St. Dunstan's, St. Francis Xavier, St. Joseph's Laval, Montreal and Ottawa represent the Roman Catholic Church; King's College, Bishop's College and Trinity College represent the Church of England; Acadia and McMaster represent the Baptist Church; and Mount Allison and Victoria represent the Methodist Church. Victoria and Trinity are in federation with Toronto. King's College, formerly located at Windsor, Nova Scotia, removed to Halifax in 1922 and entered into federation with Dalhousie, restricting herself thereby to Theology, and freshman work in Arts. The financial statistics will show that the universities classed as denominational are in some cases subsidized by provincial governments. For this and other reasons they may be considered national institutions, although not state controlled in the strict sense of the term.

Table 126 of this report shows that the staffs of universities in 1924 consisted of 3,002 male and 450 female professors and instructors, of whom nearly two-thirds were on the staffs of three universities. It will be seen that the great majority of the female staff were in preparatory courses and the faculties of Arts, Pure Science, etc. As most of the preparatory courses are taken in affiliated colleges of which the registrations are in some cases included with those of the universities, the same being to a certain extent true of the Arts courses, the number of females on the regular staffs of universities is quite small. Relative to the males, the females show a considerable decrease since 1923.

Table 129 shows that the registration of students was 39,375 or about the same as in 1923. Of this number about one-third were females. As in the case of the staff, the proportion of females was raised by the inclusion of preparatory courses, also by short and other miscellaneous courses. The number of females in regular courses was only 6,760 as compared with 17,872 males. This is a slightly smaller proportion than in 1923. The registration of students consisted of 6,606 in preparatory courses, 24,632 in regular and 8,137 in short, correspondence and other courses. The



corresponding registration in 1923 was 8,565 in preparatory, 24,847 in regular and 5,814 in short and other miscellaneous courses. Thus the regular courses have remained stationary, while the short courses have considerably increased. The apparent decrease in preparatory courses is due to the omission of the preparatory students in the report of one university which included these in the report of 1923. The complete list will be seen in the combined report of universities and colleges. This combined report will also show in a truer perspective the registration by faculties, since certain faculties, especially Theology and Law, are strongly represented by the colleges.

The chief feature of the year in registration of students, so far as universities are concerned, would seem to be the increase in short courses for others than teachers. The notes attached to the tables explain the nature of these short courses. A complete list of them was reported for the year, but they were of too miscellaneous a character to embody in the regular table. The following is a summary of this list:

Agricultural Courses.....	697
Nurses' (Dietetics, etc.).....	233
Journalism.....	460
Civics.....	155
Prospectors'.....	46
Business (Merchants', export Trade, etc.).....	275
Medical.....	45
Botany.....	85
Dramatic Art.....	24
Workers' Educational Association.....	988
Tutorial Classes.....	333
Summer Schools (Various Courses).....	504
Preparatory (Various Courses).....	37
Total.....	3,972

The corresponding number in these short courses in 1923 was 2,074 and while a part of the increase in 1924 may be due to more complete reports, it is certain that this part is not large.

Table 130 shows the number of degrees granted by universities in 1924.—3,683 first, and 1,448 graduate degrees. The combined number of first and graduate degrees probably gives a better idea of the situation, since some misunderstanding may have arisen as to what constitutes a graduate degree—for example, certain institutions may regard a professional degree as a graduate degree by virtue of the fact that the recipient has already been granted a degree in Arts or Science. The total number of degrees conferred, therefore, was 5,131 of which 2,177 were in Arts, pure Science, Letters and Philosophy; 756 in Medicine; 483 in Engineering and Applied Science; 376 in Music and 219 in Law. This gives a total of 4,011 in five faculties, while the remaining 1,120 degrees were divided among eleven faculties. The number of degrees in these five faculties in 1923 was 3,810, each of the five faculties showing increases in 1924 except engineering, which showed a decrease of 184. Medicine showed an increase of 196 or about 34 per cent, while Arts remained practically stationary.

Table 128 shows the migration of students from one province to universities in other provinces, also the attraction to Canadian universities of students from places outside of Canada. Students from other countries, among which were mentioned United States, Newfoundland, West Indies and the British Isles, attended Canadian universities to the number of 1,090, while 3,085 residents of Canada attended universities in other provinces than their own. This table (which gives only the students in regular courses) and table 129 show that of the 24,352 students in regular courses 23,260 were Canadians. These do not take into account a large number of students in regular university courses in colleges.

Table 139 shows that in 1924 the assets of universities amounted to \$80,864,627, the income to \$10,541,784 and the expenditure to \$11,716,921. The excess of the expenditure over the income should not be misunderstood. In state-controlled universities it may happen that the Government grants to cover the expenditure of one year is counted in the income of the following year, instead of the year in which the expenditure was incurred. There is, therefore, little or no significance in the fact that the expenditure exceeds the income of that year. Of the total income rather less than one-fifth was in the form of fees, nearly one-sixth was in the form of investments, and about the same proportion was from other sources than government grants. About one-half was in the form of government grants.

The number of Canadian colleges of which reports were obtained for the year 1923-1924 was 79. In addition to these were three colleges of which recent statistics have been obtained and one which is known to be in operation but of which no recent statistics have been obtainable. This brings the total number of colleges known to be in operation and as distinguished from "private elementary and secondary schools" up to 83<sup>1</sup>. Of the eighty-three colleges, 6 are agricultural, 2 technical, 2 law, 1 dental, 1 for pharmacy, 1 for veterinary science, 28 theological, 39 affiliated (of which 30 are separately grouped as classical), 1 school for higher commercial studies, 1 college of Art and 1 Military College. Such other institutions as are doing work only of elementary or high school grade, although sometimes known as "colleges", are reported under "private elementary or secondary schools". There are other institutions which do work of professional or university grade, such as the polytechnic school, the schools of Fine Arts, etc. in Montreal and Quebec. Although these in a sense are separate entities, they really form parts of universities and are consequently not listed separately, with the exception of the school for Higher Commercial Studies and Oka Agricultural College which are really parts of the univer-

<sup>1</sup> St Boniface College, affiliated with the University of Manitoba, which will be included in the next issue, brings the number up to 84.

sity of Montreal; Ste. Anne Agricultural College, which forms a part of Laval University, and Macdonald College, which is a part of McGill university.

The term "Affiliated" colleges is not necessarily used in its strictly technical sense since properly nearly all the 83 colleges are affiliated in the ordinary sense. The term "Affiliated" in the following tables is applied to institutions devoted mainly to academic work leading to a degree in Arts. It is, of course, not possible to effect a complete separation between "affiliated" and the other colleges and the term is used merely provisionally. Table 133 shows fully the nature of the work done in each institution. It will be seen that some work in theology, for example, is done in "Affiliated" colleges and some work in Arts is done in theological colleges. Each college had to be listed under its main function.

There should be no misunderstanding as to the term "Secondary" in tables 136 and 137 as applied to Classical Colleges and certain other institutions in Quebec. "Secondary" education in Roman Catholic education in Quebec includes the four years in Arts as well as the high school work which in other colleges is classed as "preparatory courses". This applies especially to "Classical education" (see table 136). Since the data for these classical colleges are not given in the same detail as those for other colleges it should be mentioned that the number of regular Arts students in these in 1924 was 1,022 in the little seminaries and classical colleges affiliated to Laval and 1,146 in those affiliated to Montreal.

Table 131 of this report gives a fairly full list of colleges without regard to classification, with the numbers of staff and students. It shows that the number of students registered in 1924 was 21,307 excluding the registration of one institution which at present does the work only of a secondary technical school. Adding the registration of this institution and the latest statistics of three other colleges brings the approximately full registration of colleges up to 22,592.

Table 132 shows the classification of the colleges according to their main function and their registration by provinces. In this table it is to be seen that the 21,307 students in 1924 were distributed among the classes of colleges as follows: affiliated (including classical) colleges, 12,446; agricultural, 3,460; theological, 2,037; technical, 823; law, 447; dental, pharmacy and veterinary, 751, and miscellaneous, 1,343.

Tables 133 to 136 show the registration of students by faculties according to the class of college. In this case it was not possible to give the distribution of all the 21,307 according to faculties in one table. Combining the data of the four tables a summary of registration by faculties may be given as follows: Courses preparatory to arts, etc. (high school grade work) 5,667; undergraduate courses in arts, pure science, etc., 2,914; graduate courses in arts, etc., 453; agriculture, 845; theology, 722; domestic science, 680; dentistry, 485; law, 447; commerce, 2,159, of whom 325 at least were in commercial courses of university grade; applied art, 413; music, 275; education, 260; engineering, 229; pharmacy, 144; veterinary medicine, 69; medicine, 8; short courses, 3,548 including 1,109 in short courses for teachers and 2,439 in short courses for others; correspondence courses, 1,079; and all others, 4,378 of whom 3,617 are known to be in Secondary technical courses and are not included in the total of 21,307, and 614 are known to have been in classical institutions but whose courses and grade of work are not known. The numbers of students thus given by courses amount to 21,658 instead of 21,307 and the difference of 351 is due to the fact that some students take more than one course. The relative numbers in the different courses have no great significance since certain courses are taken mainly at the universities of which many of the colleges are mere adjuncts. The true relationship between the numbers in courses will be shown in table combining the data of universities and colleges. It will be seen in that table that the great bulk of students in preparatory courses in universities and colleges are taking these courses at the colleges although they are also included with the registration of the universities.

Table 140 shows the financial statistics of the colleges with the exception of the classical colleges and the superior independent institutions in Quebec, the financial statistics of these being included in table 122. It is noticeable that about one-half the income of the other colleges consists of government grants. This proportion is very misleading and it is mentioned merely to prevent the misconception which would arise in the mind of one reading only the items in the "Grand Total". Practically all the government grants are confined to state controlled and other technical institutions such as agricultural, technical, commercial, etc. colleges. Deducting the figures of these institutions and leaving only the figures of theological and affiliated institutions which comprise the great bulk of the colleges it is seen that out of a total income of \$687,410 only \$1,200 was in government and municipal grants, while \$139,366 was in investments, \$187,835 in fees and \$359,009 in other sources such as congregational voluntary support of theological colleges, etc. It is suggested therefore that in this financial table which shows the statistics of individual institutions and is given for that purpose only, grand total figures are of no value without a careful reading of the remainder of the table. Another table showing the financial statistics by class of institutions will be given in its proper place, the combined report of universities and colleges.

The real drift of higher education cannot be seen from the statistics of universities and colleges given separately inasmuch as some of the universities include in their registration the registration of their affiliated colleges, while others do not. Again some of the colleges are not in affiliation with any university except in the sense that there is an agreement or understanding in the matter of courses etc., so that the standing of the students of the one is recognized by the other without further examination. In most cases it is not difficult to correct for duplicate



registrations between universities and colleges. Indeed some universities include the registration of all their affiliated colleges, so that it is known that the registration of the latter is not to be added to give a sum total. Other universities exclude the registrations of their colleges so that obtaining the grand total is equally simple. Difficulties arise in the case of a few institutions only. For example, some theological colleges offer certain courses which are recognized as part of an Arts course or else recognize certain arts subjects as part of the theological curriculum. In either case students preparing themselves for divinity might register in the arts work and in divinity at the same time. The number of students thus involved, however, is very small, and practically all are specifically mentioned by the institutions at which they are registered.

Table 142 gives the students by faculties in both universities and colleges. As the list of institutions is more complete than in any previous report the numbers in preparatory, theology and certain miscellaneous courses are not strictly comparable with former figures. Including the same institutions as in the report of 1923 the number of students by faculties in 1923 and 1924 compare as follows:—

	1924	1923
Undergraduates in Arts, etc.....	12,287	11,630
Medicine.....	2,941	3,210
Engineering and applied science <sup>1</sup> .....	2,235	2,494
Graduate courses.....	1,878	1,511
Theology.....	1,535	1,564
Agriculture.....	1,214	1,353
Household Science.....	1,084	1,085
Education.....	1,078	1,057
Music.....	1,066	1,434
Law.....	930	953
Dentistry.....	890	1,175
Commerce.....	887	853
Pharmacy.....	505	517
Social Service.....	499	510
Nursing.....	158	153
Forestry.....	89	93
Veterinary Science.....	88	103
Short courses for teachers.....	1,835	2,647
Short courses for others.....	6,073	3,533
Correspondence courses.....	2,941	1,768

<sup>1</sup> Including Architecture.

It is noticeable that increases over 1923 are shown only in the cases of undergraduates in Arts, etc., graduate courses, Education (very slight), Commerce, Nursing, Correspondence courses and Short courses for other than teachers, while decreases,—and, in some cases, marked decreases—are shown in all other faculties. The increase in correspondence courses is quite marked and more so that in short courses for other than teachers. A list of the latter courses has been given on page xliv. It may be mentioned in connection with the increase shown higher commercial courses, that included in the 5,260 in “all other courses” Table 135, there are at least 2,159 in commercial courses taken at the Classical colleges. These courses are probably of secondary grade and have not been listed under “commercial courses” solely for the reason that they are not comparable with the course of the School of Higher Commercial Studies in Montreal, for example. The corresponding number in the commercial courses in classical colleges in 1923 was 2,436, showing a decrease in 1924. The increase in commercial courses shown in the above list is, therefore, not significant. What seems to be of peculiar significance is the increase in the straight academic university grade courses (undergraduate or graduate) and the decrease in practically all the other courses. In this connection it may be worth mentioning that for the last two or three years a similar process has been going on in the high schools.

As was pointed out in the Survey of Education in Canada for 1923, there would seem to be evidences of increasing attraction to ancient and modern languages and other purely academic subjects, and a falling away from subjects with a directly practical bearing. It is difficult to determine whether this is a psychological phenomenon or merely the result of present economic conditions. It would also be interesting to know whether it can be connected with the increasing practice of permitting high school pupils to select options from lists of subjects prescribed by the departments of education instead of the old method of requiring them to take a certain number of “obligatory” subjects.

Table 141 gives the combined financial statistics of universities and colleges, the items for universities being given separately for state-controlled undenominational and denominational, and those for colleges being given separately for the different classes such as agricultural etc. One interesting feature is the different relationship between total income and fees in the different institutions. A part of this difference is explainable by the inclusion of receipts for board and lodgings in the fees of some residential institutions. The percentages which fees form of the total income were as follows:—

Theological colleges.....	9
Agricultural colleges.....	11
State controlled universities.....	13
Undenominational universities.....	46
Denominational universities.....	46
Affiliated colleges.....	56
Colleges of Dentistry, Pharmacy and Veterinary Science.....	58
Law colleges.....	82

The technical colleges are not included in the above list because the great majority of their courses are secondary, and, as in other secondary schools, their expenditure is defrayed largely by direct taxation which would in a sense correspond to fees. The proportion of the total income derived from investments is greatest in the case of denominational universities, next in undenominational universities and third in theological colleges. The relative sizes of the total amounts specified as current or capital expenditure are of little significance owing to the number of institutions which failed to specify these items.

Coming now to the total number of students in universities and colleges combined, this total is not the sum of the total registrations in universities (30,095) and in Colleges (21,307), inasmuch as there is a considerable amount of duplication in the registrations. In the last column in table 129— is given the number of students also registered in colleges, but some of these colleges are really preparatory high schools which have not been listed as colleges. As near as possible and within a very small margin of error the total duplications in the figures of Universities and the listed colleges is 7,763 leaving a net total registration in 1924 in the combined institutions of 52,639. Of this number 9,579 were in preparatory courses and 16,107 in correspondence courses, short courses and all the other courses. At least 2,000 of the latter were also registered in regular courses. This leaves a net total in regular courses of between 29,000 (the lowest limit) and 29,900 (the actual sum of the registration by regular courses, or roughly 29,500).

Of the total registration of 52,639 in Universities and colleges, 7,943 were specifically-mentioned as being under 18 years of age and this number corresponded fairly closely with the number in preparatory courses in these institutions. Although the students of higher institutions have not been reported by age, a fair idea of the proportions of adults and juveniles may be obtained from the proportion the students in preparatory courses form of the total registrations of 52,639. A fair estimate of the number of adults registered is, therefore, 43,000 (if the age of 18 be considered as the dividing line between juveniles and adults). This supplies an important item in calculating the number of adults being educated in Canada. A report on adult education giving some details of courses, etc., will appear at a later date, but it may be useful to give here a summary of the latest figures available on this subject. It will be impossible however, to adhere to the age of eighteen as the lowest limit. The ages of sixteen and seventeen as will appear in the context contain a large number of "school children" but over and above those specifically mentioned the nature of the work done by these ages may safely be regarded as adult education. The results will only be approximate, but the approximations will be fairly close.

Registered in regular courses at Universities and colleges (1924)	29,500
In short courses, etc.— in addition to those in regular courses (1924)	13,660
Above preparatory in three theological and affiliated colleges not listed with above (1923 or 1924)	275
Evening courses in secondary technical schools (1924)	53,080
Correspondence courses in technical schools (1924)	978
Summer schools for technical teacher training (1924)	290
Normal schools for general school teacher training (1923)	9,578
Summer schools for general school teacher training, not elsewhere included (1924)	460
One dairy school (1924)	762
Agricultural courses other than in ordinary schools and listed colleges (approx.)	3,000
Over eighteen years of age in public elementary and Secondary Schools (1923 or 1924)	18,468
Over eighteen years of age in private elementary and secondary schools (1924)	1,500
Sixteen and seventeen in public elementary and secondary schools	90,602
Sixteen and seventeen in private elementary and secondary schools	2,253
Sixteen and seventeen in classical colleges and independent schools	2,533
Business colleges days and evening courses (1924)	18,322
Correspondence schools not listed with Business Colleges (1923)	1,290
Night schools, Que. (1924)	1,321
Night elementary schools Ontario (1923)	2,093
Night high schools, Ontario (1923)	2,764
<b>Total (presumably over 16 years of age)</b>	<b>252,188</b>

The above list includes such activities as Workers' Educational Association (in the registration of Universities). It also includes one system of correspondence schools in Canada. It also includes the Y.M.C.A. schools (under business colleges).

It does not include the Frontier College of which it is hoped statistics will be given in a full report on adult education. The registration of this college is probably not under 5,000 and may be much higher. Nor does it show the registration of certain private trade schools, nor that of the International Correspondence Schools which have a large registration nor does it convey any idea of the number of adults coming within the influence of public library activities. This number is, of course, not measurable.

The total number of adults in educational institutions in Canada without mentioning these library activities and without the registration of the International Correspondence schools is therefore, not far short of 260,000. This figure is correct within a reasonable margin of error and is near enough to convey an idea of the place of adult education in the educational system of Canada, which system enrolls a total of about 2,200,000, over and above the enrolment in the already mentioned correspondence schools.



CHAPTER. V.—PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Section 13 (tables 143 to 156) includes the statistics of two private schools: (1) elementary and secondary schools which do the same class of work as ordinary day schools under public control (that is, purely academic work); and (2) business colleges, the function of which is to give training in commercial subjects, the training being of a purely vocational nature. The distinction between the two classes is not always hard and fast, as may be seen in the table below, showing the subjects of study in the public and two kinds of private schools.

For the year ended June 1924 reports were received from 119 private elementary and secondary schools and 100 business colleges. The enrolment in the former was 15,437 (4,935 boys and 10,490 girls) of whom 3,934 (out of 12,171 reported by residence) were in residence; the enrolment in the latter was 18,322 (6,552 male, 10,280 female and 1,490 unspecified by sex). It is noticeable that there is a preponderance of the female sex in both classes of private schools, and that in the private elementary and secondary schools females are in a majority of almost two to one.

A comparison between the subjects of study taken at these schools and at public schools is very illustrative. In the 1922 report the number taking the different subjects in order of size in the different classes of institutions was shown. The following figures for 1924 retain the order of 1922 to show the changes since that year.

NUMBER TAKING THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, 1924

Order of Size 1922	Private Elementary and Secondary Schools		Secondary Public Schools		Private Business Colleges	
1	English	4,791	English	102,566	Shorthand	9,390
2	Algebra	3,494	Algebra	66,771	Spelling	8,805
3	French	3,447	History	91,159	Typewriting	9,711
4	Latin	3,419	Arithmetic	50,201	Penmanship	7,726
5	Physical Culture	2,901	French	74,850	Correspondence	8,695
6	Geometry	3,282	Geometry	59,345	Office routine	5,872
7	Music	2,032	Latin	61,069	Rapid calculation	5,662
8	Arithmetic	2,016	Physical Culture	71,765	Business papers	4,467
9	British History	2,024	General Geography	39,768	Filing	5,692
10	Canadian History	1,691	Art	30,151	Book-keeping	4,847
11	Physics	1,262	Botany	21,162	Commercial Arithmetic	4,128
12	Chemistry	1,515	Physics	28,576	Business Practice	4,255
13	Civics	1,365	Chemistry	24,173	Commercial Law	2,651
14	General Geography	1,362	Zoology	11,475	English Composition	2,570
15	Oral French	2,319	Manual Training	8,501	Adding Machine	1,592
16	Church History	1,158	Household Science	7,134	Secretariat duties	1,343
17	Ancient History	1,352	Book-keeping	11,136	Banking	1,675
18	Physical Geography	683	Shorthand	8,259	Arithmetic of Invest-	
19	Art	817	Typewriting	7,064	ment	980
20	Botany	565	Trigonometry	4,452	Mimeograph	1,084
21	Elementary Science	1,060	Elementary Science	8,137	Auditing	516
22	Elocution	428	Physiology	6,078	Rapid Calculator	545
23	Domestic Science	382	Military Drill	4,240	French	1,178
24	Military Drill	500	Agriculture	6,423	Dictaphone	388
25	Religious Instruction	3,161	German	2,287	Business Management	408
26	Trigonometry	317	Music	1,682	English Literature	912
27	German	183	Practical Mathematics	1,748	Mechanical Book-keep-	
28	Shorthand	459	Business Law	613	ing	108
29	Typewriting	461	Greek	469	Commercial Geography	402
30	European History	920	Spanish	214	Economic Geography	72
					Civics	215
31	Book-keeping	539			Posting Machine	50
					History of Commerce	
32	Zoology	438			and industry	9
33	Business law	320			Slide rule	36
34	Mechanical Drawing	63			Economic theory	125
35	Psychology	42				
36	Physiology	152				
37	Manual training	253				
38	Greek	98				
39	Spanish	112				
40	Agriculture	94				
41	French History	12				
42	Oral Spanish	14				
43	Italian	-				
44	Swedish	-				
	Total Sample	4,900		106,131		

It is noticeable that in private elementary and secondary schools the order has not changed materially since 1922 except in the case of religious instruction which shifted from 25th to 7th place. Oral French has also shifted from 15th to 8th place, while elementary science made some headway. The insignificance of the position held by manual training, domestic science, commercial subjects and other practical subjects is remarkable. The position of the subjects in public secondary schools is especially interesting in view of the increasing tendency from year to year in the different provinces to offer electives. This tendency seems to be detrimental to mathematical subjects and favourable to history, French and Latin. In business colleges the size of each subject should be compared with the largest subject, spelling. If "correspondence" be regarded as training in English over and above the English Composition and literature it will be seen that these business colleges may be regarded as offering a considerable amount of academic training.

## APPENDIX.—SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL LEGISLATION IN THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES, 1924

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

*The Public School Act.*—Chapter 7 amends the Public School Act of 1920 in reference to certain points in connection with assessment of school rates; it also prescribes a penalty for disturbing school or school meeting.

### NOVA SCOTIA

*Education Act.*—Chapter 24 amends the Education Act (Chapter 60, R. S. 1923) especially by enacting that if the trustees of any section neglect or refuse to provide school or teacher the Board of Commissioners may appoint new trustees; it also authorizes an inspector to appoint itinerant teachers to direct the instruction of pupils dwelling on islands or in sparsely peopled places which are not within any organized school section. For the purposes above mentioned every such island or place shall be deemed to be a school section and the inspector shall be deemed to have the powers of trustees of such school section. The salary of every such itinerant teacher shall be paid one-third by the municipality, one-third by the Provincial Treasurer and one-third by the parents and guardians of the pupils so instructed.

### NEW BRUNSWICK

*School Act.*—Chapter 37 amends the Schools Act by authorizing the board of school trustees of any city and certain incorporated towns to pay retiring allowances to teachers and school officers for meritorious and long service, and to include the amounts required for such allowances in the assessment for yearly support and maintenance of schools. The amendment also legalizes any such retiring allowance heretofore made.

### QUEBEC

*Director of Protestant Education.*—Chapter 33 amends the Revised Statutes, 1909 by providing that the protestant secretary of the Department of Public Construction shall under the supervision or control of the Superintendent be at the same time Director of protestant education in the province.

<sup>1</sup>*Elementary School Fund.*—Chapter 34 amends Article 2,947 R.S. 1,909 as amended by providing that until the elementary school fund produces a net yearly income of \$175,000, there shall be granted by His Majesty yearly the sum of \$250,000 (instead of \$200,000) out of the consolidated reserve fund.

*Pedagogical Institute.*—Chapter 40 provides for an annual grant for fifteen years of \$25,000 to the *Dames Religieuses de la Congregation de Notre-Dame de Montreal* to aid them to establish and maintain a pedagogical institute or superior normal school in the city of Montreal.

### ONTARIO

*School Laws.*—Chapter 82 amends the School Laws in such matters as the apportionment of special grants for urban public and separate schools and of the general grant for rural schools on the basis of the value of property liable to school taxation, expenditure, etc. It also makes the exemption from school rates on account of distance from school inapplicable in the case of lands of non-residents, lands of residents in the section who have no children of school age, and lands of a consolidated school section. It also provides for special classes for blind or deaf and dumb pupils in cities of 100,000 population and over; it also makes certain provisions in respect of county grant for maintenance of county pupils at high school, providing that where the cost of maintenance of county pupils at high school exceeds the amount apportioned by the Minister and the fees received, the council shall in lieu of the equivalent of the amount apportioned out of the legislature grant pay to the board a sum calculated on the basis of the proportion which the total days attendance during the next preceding three years of county pupils bears to that of the whole high school district plus the share of the cost of education of county pupils which the high school district paid to the county during the preceding year as included in the rates levied by the county, council according to the relative equalized value. It also authorizes the council of a county, etc., to enter into an agreement with the board of education or the high school board for the payment of fees of non-resident pupils attending a high school, collegiate institute or technical school. It also provides for admission of pupils of thirteen years of age and over who have been in attendance in auxiliary classes to special industrial classes established for vocational instruction to such pupils.

<sup>1</sup> This is not the fund from which the ordinary grants to the elementary schools are paid but one which provides "Special" grants for school buildings, etc.



## DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

*Medical and Dental Inspection.*—Chapter 83 requires boards to provide for medical and dental inspection and to make other provision for the health of the pupils of the public or separate schools under their control.

*University Act.*—Chapter 85 amends the University Act by providing that eight out of the twenty-two members of the Board of Governors may be nominated by Alumni; it also empowers the University Board to acquire patents on inventions, etc., trade marks and copyright.

### MANITOBA

*Public Schools Act.*—Chapter 49 enacts certain amendments of the Public Schools Act among which are the following:

Schools with average attendance of five children or less are not to be kept open during the ensuing term but the board shall make provision for the transportation of the children to other schools or provide for their living expenses in some other districts; municipalities are required to collect tax arrears in newly organized territory; the council of a rural municipality may make a grant to any school district maintaining a high school, collegiate department or institute in lieu of the non-resident fees payable by pupils resident in the said municipality and include the amount of such grant in the general levy. Certain legislative grants are provided in the case of rural school districts situated in unorganized territory and in the case of rural school districts situated in rural municipalities where the average assessment per teacher for the municipality on the equalized basis is less than \$100,000 namely: to districts having an assessment per teacher less than \$10,000 the sum of \$2.25 per teacher per teaching day; \$10,000 and less than \$15,000, the sums of \$2.00 per teacher, per teaching day and so on (25 cents less for every \$5,000 increase).

In addition to all other grants there shall be paid to schools in unorganized territory the sum of \$1.00 per teacher per teaching day and if situated partly in unorganized territory a proportionate sum. None of the above grants are payable for any period exceeding 160 days.

### SASKATCHEWAN

*Secondary Education Act and School Assessment Act.*—Chapter 23 makes certain minor amendments of the Secondary Education Act. Chapter 24 amends the School Assessment Act, defining proceedings in the case of neglect by ratepayers to pay taxes.

*Education and Maintenance of Blind and Deaf Children.*—Chapter 25 authorizes the Minister in charge of the Bureau of Child Protection to make an agreement with the government of any other province or with any society, etc., owning or controlling suitable institutions for the education of blind and deaf children.

### ALBERTA

*The University Act.*—Chapter 15 amends the University Act in reference to refunding debentures and to borrowing under the provisions of the Provincial Loans Act sums to implement the provincial guarantee.

*School Assessment Act.*—Chapter 16 amends the School Assessment Act in reference to methods of assessing, interest rates and penalties on unpaid school taxes, and to property liable to taxation for school purposes.

*School Act.*—Chapter 17 amends the School Act in reference to meetings of school boards, also by authorizing school boards to provide for attendance at school of children in lieu of conveyance, by other suitable means including payment to parent or guardian a sum not exceeding one dollar per day per family. It also authorizes the board of a district to charge for pupils in Grade XII a fee of \$4 per month if a non-resident.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Nil.

**PART II—STATISTICAL TABLES.**

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**IIème PARTIE—TABLEAUX STATISTIQUES.**



## GENERAL SUMMARY

## 1. SUMMARY OF SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION, ENROLMENT AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE IN ALL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

1.—Summary of Education in Canada by Provinces, 1924 or latest year reported

1.—Résumé Statistique de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces, chiffres de 1924, ou du dernier rapport

NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS  
NOMBRE D'ÉLÈVES OU D'ÉTUDIANTS DE TOUTES LES ÉCOLES ET INSTITUTIONS ENSEIGNANTES

No.	Type of Institution	P.E.I. — I.P.-É.	N.S. — N.-É.	N.B. — N.-B.	Quebec — Québec	Ontario
1	Ordinary Day Schools under Public Control.....	17,281	111,594	79,265	<sup>1</sup> 490,420	<sup>2</sup> 667,922
2	Agricultural, Commercial, Industrial and other Technical Schools, including all evening schools but not short courses in Universities and Colleges.....	293	<sup>3</sup> 4,070	<sup>4</sup> 1,683	<sup>5</sup> 11,331	<sup>6</sup> 54,128
3	Schools for teacher-training.....	338	<sup>11</sup> 683	12,473	1,555	<sup>13</sup> 3,462
4	Indian Schools.....	29	290	274	<sup>16</sup> 1,592	3,794
5	Schools for the blind and deaf.....	<sup>18</sup> 11	216	<sup>18</sup> 71	621	504
6	Business Colleges (Private).....	—	478	534	(4,102)	7,929
7	Private Elementary and Secondary Schools.....	452	1,329	421	<sup>20</sup> 52,325	6,573
8	Preparatory courses at Universities and Colleges.....	60	276	246	<sup>21</sup> —	3,481
9	Short, special and correspondence courses at Universities and Colleges.....	25	<sup>22</sup> 12	54	<sup>23</sup> 1,943	5,949
10	Classical colleges.....	—	—	—	<sup>24</sup> 9,812	—
11	Affiliated, professional and technical colleges (regular courses).....	—	280	—	<sup>25</sup> 2,566	<sup>26</sup> 2,859
12	Universities (regular courses).....	125	1,381	486	<sup>28</sup> 6,831	7,513
	<b>Grand total (excluding duplicates).....</b>	<b>18,614</b>	<b>129,609</b>	<b>83,507</b>	<b>577,404</b>	<b>764,114</b>
	<b>Population of 1921.....</b>	<b>88,615</b>	<b>523,837</b>	<b>387,876</b>	<b>2,361,199</b>	<b>2,933,662</b>
	<sup>32</sup> Elementary grades.....	16,140	101,003	76,380	513,115	608,430
	<sup>32</sup> Secondary and higher grades.....	2,267	16,272	5,875	58,007	111,631

<sup>1</sup> Including 485,081 in primary schools under control of Commissioners and Trustees and 5,339 in Nursery schools, most of which are under control. <sup>2</sup> Including Public, Separate, Continuation and High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, all day courses—figures of calendar year 1923 for the Public and Separate Schools and of the school year 1923-24 for the other schools. <sup>3</sup> Including Correspondence courses Technical Schools 727, short and correspondence technical courses 30, short courses agriculture 95, Evening, Technical and Coal-Mining Schools 3,218. <sup>4</sup> Including 248 in Day and 1,435 in Evening Technical Schools. <sup>5</sup> Including 5,661 in Night Schools, 2,339 in Dress Cutting and Dressmaking Schools, and 3,331 in Schools of Arts and Trades—figures of 1922-23. <sup>6</sup> Including 9,184 in full time day courses, 1,837 in part time day courses, 1,798 in day special courses, and 36,452 in evening courses at Industrial, Technical and Art Schools, 2,093 in night elementary schools, 2,764 in night high schools, figures of 1923-24. <sup>7</sup> Including 1,199 in day and 2,051 in evening technical schools. <sup>8</sup> Including 881 in day and 825 in evening technical schools. <sup>9</sup> Including 1,743 in day and 2,532 in evening technical schools, and 285 in correspondence department. <sup>10</sup> Including 1,653 in day, 5,044 in evening and 152 in correspondence vocational courses. <sup>11</sup> Including 384 in Normal College, and 299 in Summer Teacher-training courses. <sup>12</sup> Including 442 in Normal School and 31 in Vocational Teacher-training courses. <sup>13</sup> Including Normal Schools, 2,452, Model Schools, 652, Kindergarten Primary Courses 225, and Vocational Teacher-training 133, over and above extra-mural students not counted, but excluding the Colleges of Education figures which are included with those of Universities. <sup>14</sup> Including 739 in Normal Schools, and 25 in Vocational Teacher-training courses. <sup>15</sup> Including Normal Schools 639, Vocational Teacher-training 80, and departmental summer school for teachers 344. <sup>16</sup> Not added in the totals as it is not certain whether or not they are included elsewhere. <sup>17</sup> The total includes 246 in Northwest Territories, and 121 in Yukon. <sup>18</sup> In institutions at Halifax, N.S. but supported by the province. <sup>19</sup> Including 666 blind, 1,051 deaf, and 2 deaf and blind. For further details see Table 99. <sup>20</sup> Called "independent schools", i.e., independent of the control of commissioners and trustees. <sup>21</sup> Included with the figures of classical colleges and private schools. <sup>22</sup> Exclusive of courses included in item 2. <sup>23</sup> Including 1,201 in evening courses at Technical Schools; 192 in special courses at Technical Schools; 250 short courses at agricultural colleges; and 300 at evening courses in the school of H. C. S. <sup>24</sup> Including classical colleges 9,225 and classical independent schools 587. <sup>25</sup> Including 461 in Dairy Schools, 733 in regular courses at the Technical School, 319 in regular courses at the College of Agriculture, 121 in regular courses at the School for Higher Commercial Studies, 392 in Independent Schools where Superior Education is given and 415 in the school of Fine Arts in Quebec and 125 in Polytechnic School, 1922-23. <sup>26</sup> Excluding duplicates between universities and colleges. <sup>27</sup> Including 140 at Victoria College not elsewhere specified. <sup>28</sup> Excluding preparatory and short courses and such other figures as have already been included in items 10 and 11. <sup>29</sup> It should be noted that in addition to the number shown in regular courses there are regular Arts students included under classical colleges, (over 2,000 in 1924), and also students taking full arts course extra-murally, under "Correspondence" courses. Including these the total number in regular courses would be about 29,500. See section on Higher Education, page 104. <sup>30</sup> Excluding business colleges and Indian schools in Quebec and including Indian schools in N. W. T. and Yukon. <sup>31</sup> Including 637 in regular Normal School courses and 331 in Summer School for Teachers. <sup>32</sup> In calculating the numbers in elementary and secondary grades, night, special and part-time technical schools and schools for the blind and deaf are left out of the reckoning. The numbers in elementary grades in Public and Private ordinary schools also in Indian schools are known. Business College courses are assumed to be at least of Secondary rank, also preparatory and short courses at Universities and Colleges. The regular courses are clearly of higher grade than secondary.

1. ÉCOLES DE TOUTES CATÉGORIES, INSCRIPTIONS ET FRÉQUENTATION MOYENNE DES INSTITUTIONS ENSEIGNANTES

1.—Summary of Education in Canada by Provinces, 1924 or latest year reported

1.—Résumé statistique de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces, chiffres de 1924 ou du dernier rapport

NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS  
NOMBRE D'ÉLÈVES OU D'ÉTUDIANTS DE TOUTES LES ÉCOLES ET INSTITUTIONS ENSEIGNANTES

Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C. — C.B.	Total	Type d'institution	No.
144,491	204,154	147,373	96,204	1,958,704	Ecoles primaires et maternelles, placées sous le contrôle administratif.	1
					Ecoles d'agriculture, commerciales, industrielles et techniques, comprenant toutes les écoles du soir à l'exception des cours abrégés des collèges et universités.	2
73,250	<sup>8</sup> 1,706	<sup>9</sup> 4,560	<sup>10</sup> 6,849	87,870		
<sup>14</sup> 764	1,621	<sup>31</sup> 968	<sup>15</sup> 1,053	10,917	Ecoles pour la formation des instituteurs.....	3
2,108	1,547	1,195	2,676	<sup>17</sup> 13,872	Ecoles Indiennes.....	4
103	70	51	72	<sup>19</sup> 1,719	Ecoles pour les sourds et les aveugles.....	5
1,685	441	2,213	940	18,322	Collèges commerciaux privés.....	6
663	2,619	2,061	1,091	67,534	Ecoles privées élémentaires et secondaires.....	7
175	100	83	46	4,467	Cours préparatoires au collège et à l'université.....	8
1,558	466	<sup>22</sup> 286	475	10,768	Cours abrégés et par correspondance des collèges et universités	9
-	-	-	-	9,812	Collèges classiques.....	10
795	83	89	<sup>27</sup> 201	<sup>29</sup> 6,873	Collèges affiliés, professionnels et techniques (cours réguliers)	11
2,075	816	1,100	1,308	<sup>29</sup> 21,635	Universités (cours réguliers).....	12
<b>157,667</b>	<b>213,623</b>	<b>159,979</b>	<b>119,915</b>	<b><sup>302</sup> 206,799</b>	<b>Grand total (sans double emploi)</b>	
<b>610,118</b>	<b>757,510</b>	<b>588,454</b>	<b>524,582</b>	<b>8,788,483</b>	<b>Population en 1921</b>	
133,933	191,429	136,217	89,264	1,865,911	Classes élémentaires <sup>32</sup>	
21,580	21,296	21,179	16,535	274,642	Classes secondaires et universitaires <sup>32</sup>	

<sup>1</sup> Soit 485,081 dans les écoles primaires sous le contrôle administratif et 5,339 dans les écoles maternelles, dont la plupart sous le même contrôle. <sup>2</sup> Embrassant les écoles publiques, séparées, primaires supérieures, high schools, collegiate institutes, cours du jour; les chiffres sont ceux de l'année de calendrier 1923 pour les écoles publiques et les écoles séparées et de l'année scolaire 1923-24 pour les autres écoles. <sup>3</sup> Y compris, cours par correspondance, école technique 727, cours abrégés par correspondance 30, cours abrégés sur l'agriculture 95, écoles du soir, écoles techniques et écoles des mines 3,218. <sup>4</sup> Y compris 248 élèves des écoles techniques, cours du jour et 1,435 élèves des mêmes écoles, cours du soir. <sup>5</sup> Y compris 5,661 aux écoles du soir; 2,339 dans les écoles de coupe et de couture et 3,331 dans les écoles d'arts et métiers—chiffres de 1922-23. <sup>6</sup> Notamment 9,184 suivant sans interruption les cours du jour, 1,837 suivant une partie des mêmes cours, 1,793 inscrits à des cours spéciaux du jour et 36,452 suivant les cours du soir des écoles industrielles, techniques et d'art; 2,093 dans les écoles élémentaires du soir; 2,764 dans les écoles du soir—chiffres de 1923-24. <sup>7</sup> Y compris 1,199 élèves des écoles techniques, cours du jour, et 2,051 élèves des mêmes écoles, cours du soir. <sup>8</sup> Y compris 881 élèves des écoles techniques, cours du jour et 825 élèves des mêmes écoles, cours du soir. <sup>9</sup> Y compris 1,743 élèves des écoles techniques, cours du jour et 2,532 élèves des mêmes écoles, cours du soir, ainsi que 285 suivant les cours par correspondance. <sup>10</sup> Y compris 1,653 élèves des écoles professionnelles, cours du jour, 5,044 élèves des mêmes écoles, cours du soir et 152 par correspondance. <sup>11</sup> Y compris 384 élèves du Collège Normal et 299 suivant les cours d'été à l'usage des candidats-instituteurs. <sup>12</sup> Y compris 442 à l'Ecole Normale et 31 suivant les cours spéciaux aux candidats-instituteurs. <sup>13</sup> Notamment, écoles normales 2,452, écoles modèles 652, écoles enfantines 225 et écoles professionnelles des candidats-instituteurs 133; les élèves des collèges n'y figurent pas étant compris avec ceux des universités, non plus que 31 étudiants non présents. <sup>14</sup> Notamment 739 dans les écoles normales et 25 dans les écoles professionnelles à l'usage des candidats-instituteurs. <sup>15</sup> Notamment 639 aux écoles normales, 80 à l'école professionnelle des candidats-instituteurs et 334 suivant les cours d'été à l'usage des candidats-instituteurs. <sup>16</sup> Non additionnés dans les totaux, parce qu'il n'est pas certain qu'ils ne figurent pas ailleurs. <sup>17</sup> Ce total embrasse 246 écoliers des Territoires du Nord-Ouest et 121 du Yukon. <sup>18</sup> Dans les institutions d'Halifax, N.-E., subventionnées par la province. <sup>19</sup> Soit 666 aveugles, 1,051 sourds et deux sourds et aveugles. Pour plus de détails, voir le tableau 99. <sup>20</sup> Appelées "écoles indépendantes", c'est-à-dire soustraites à l'action des commissaires et des syndics. <sup>21</sup> Se confond avec les collèges classiques et les écoles privées. <sup>22</sup> A l'exclusion des cours énumérés sous le numéro 2. <sup>23</sup> Soit 1,201 suivant les cours du soir des écoles techniques; 192 suivant les cours spéciaux des mêmes écoles, 250 les cours abrégés des collèges d'agriculture et 300 suivant les cours du soir de l'école des H. E. C. <sup>24</sup> Soit 9,225 dans les collèges classiques et 587 dans les écoles indépendantes. <sup>25</sup> Soit 461 dans les écoles laitières, 733 à l'école technique, cours régulier; 319 au Collège d'Agriculture, cours régulier; 121 à l'école des Hautes Etudes commerciales, cours régulier, 392 dans les écoles indépendantes professant l'enseignement supérieur, 415 à l'Ecole des Beaux-Arts de Québec et 125 à l'Ecole Polytechnique—chiffres de 1922-23. <sup>26</sup> A l'exclusion de tous doubles emplois entre les universités et les collèges. <sup>27</sup> Y compris 140 au Collège Victoria non comptés ailleurs. <sup>28</sup> A l'exclusion des cours préparatoires et abrégés et de séjours des institutions énumérées sous les numéros 10 et 11. <sup>29</sup> Outre les étudiants des cours réguliers il existe des étudiants des lettres dans les collèges classiques (plus de 2,000 en 1924) ainsi que d'autres étudiants non présents, suivant les mêmes cours par correspondance; si on y ajoutait ceux-ci, le total des étudiants inscrits aux cours réguliers serait d'environ 29,500. Voir le chapitre consacré à l'enseignement supérieur, page 104. <sup>30</sup> Sans y comprendre les élèves des collèges commerciaux et des écoles indiennes de Québec, mais y compris les écoles indiennes des Territoires du Nord-Ouest et du Yukon. <sup>31</sup> Y compris 637 aux cours réguliers de l'Ecole Normale et 331 à l'école d'été pour les instituteurs. <sup>32</sup> Dans le calcul des élèves des écoles élémentaires et secondaires on a laissé de côté les élèves des écoles techniques ne consacrant à leurs études que quelques heures par jour, ainsi que les aveugles et les sourds. On connaît le nombre des élèves des classes élémentaires dans les écoles publiques et privées, aussi bien que dans les écoles indiennes. On présume que l'enseignement des collèges commerciaux est au moins de nature secondaire; même observation pour les cours préparatoires et abrégés aux universités et collèges. Les cours réguliers se placent évidemment au-dessus de l'enseignement secondaire



## GENERAL SUMMARY

1.—Summary of Education in Canada by Provinces, 1924 or latest year reported—Concluded  
 1.—Résumé statistique de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces, chiffres de 1924 ou du dernier rapport—fin

DISTRIBUTION AND ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS IN ORDINARY DAY SCHOOLS UNDER PUBLIC CONTROL  
 RÉPARTITION ET ASSIDUITÉ DES ÉLÈVES DES ÉCOLES GÉNÉRALES SOUS LE CONTRÔLE ADMINISTRATIF

No.		P.E.I. I.P.-E.	N.S. N.-E.	N.B. N.-B.	Quebec Québec	Ontario
1	Number of Boys enrolled.....	8,747	55,494	1 37,793	2 263,669	3 342,093
2	Number of Girls enrolled.....	8,534	56,100	1 39,065	2 273,737	3 335,013
3	Number of pupils in graded schools.....	4 6,299	72,714	40,377	-	-
4	Number of pupils in ungraded schools.....	10,982	38,880	38,888	-	-
5	Average daily attendance.....	11,783	79,509	58,179	422,159	3 482,068
6	Average (median) number of days each pupil attended during year.	151	158	158	-	-
7	Average number of days schools were open during year	-	196	193	-	-
8	Percentage of total attendance in average attendance	68.2	71.6	73.4	78.6	3 71.2

TEACHERS, ACCOMMODATION AND EXPENDITURE IN ORDINARY DAY SCHOOLS UNDER PUBLIC CONTROL  
 PERSONNEL ENSEIGNANT, LOCAUX ET DÉPENSES DES ÉCOLES PLACÉES SOUS LE CONTRÔLE ADMINISTRATIF

No.		P.E.I. I.P.-E.	N.S. N.-E.	N.B. N.-B.	5 Quebec Québec	6 Ontario
1	Teachers in Schools under Public Control.....	614	3,279	2,395	18,207	17,196
2	Male Teachers.....	139	285	239	2,913	2,657
3	Female Teachers.....	475	2,994	2,156	15,294	14,539
4	Number of School District.....	472	1,760	1,391	7 7,504	11 6,326
5	Number of School houses.....	472	1,876	-	7,746	7,418
6	Number of class-rooms in operation.....	612	3,053	2,200	14,205	-
7	Number of ungraded one-room Schools.....	416	1,420	1,256	-	4,983
8	Average number of pupils to a class-room.....	28	37	36	38	-
9	Total Expenditure on Education.....	\$ 449,847	3,591,338	2,720,227	25,396,268	48,034,564
10	Total Expenditure on Education by Governments....	\$ 279,898	638,593	403,454	3,261,111	4,378,876
11	Total Expenditure on Education by Ratepayers, etc.	\$ 169,949	2,952,745	2,316,773	15 22,135,157	43,655,688
12	Expenditure on Teachers' Salaries.....	\$ 16 343,882	17 2,094,289	-	-	22,483,377
13	Average Annual Cost per pupil enrolled.....	\$ 26.03	32.18	34.32	43.98	66.00
14	Average Annual Cost per pupil in daily attendance...	\$ 38.18	45.17	46.76	56.09	92.80

<sup>1</sup> Unspecified by sex in N.B. 2,407. <sup>2</sup> Including independent as well as other primary schools. The sex was not specified separately for independent and controlled schools. <sup>3</sup> Including Day elementary and secondary schools; the latter include day vocational full time pupils. <sup>4</sup> Not including 338 in P. W. C. <sup>5</sup> Primary schools under control and independent. <sup>6</sup> The financial items in Ontario include day and evening vocational schools. To the number of teachers should be added 459 in day vocational schools. These were not classified by sex. <sup>7</sup> "Districts". The number of municipalities, was 1,764. <sup>8</sup> In existence. The number in operation was 1,851. <sup>9</sup> In existence Dec. 31, 1924. <sup>10</sup> Approximately. <sup>11</sup> Estimate only. There were 5,516 rural school sections; 24 Cities and 140 Towns with public and 23 Cities and 72 towns with separate schools; 160 Village public and 19 Village separate schools; 189 continuation schools and 183 high schools and collegiate institutes. Assuming that each city and town and each village school public and separate and each secondary school represented a school section, the total number of sections would be 6,326 as above. <sup>12</sup> Exclusive of promissory notes. <sup>13</sup> From this should be deducted about \$8,500,000 on private schools, higher education, etc. <sup>14</sup> Exclusive of \$453,125 to provincial university. <sup>15</sup> Of this amount \$8,200,040 was contributed by subsidized independent schools. <sup>16</sup> Including Government expenditure on salaries of teachers of General schools and of P. W. College (\$256,829) and total supplement by districts (\$87,053). <sup>17</sup> Exclusive of salaries of teachers of vocational schools and provincial colleges.

1.—Summary of Education in Canada by Provinces, 1924 or latest year reported—Concluded  
1.—Résumé statistique de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces, chiffres de 1924 ou du dernier rapport—fin

DISTRIBUTION AND ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS IN ORDINARY DAY SCHOOLS UNDER PUBLIC CONTROL  
RÉPARTITION ET ASSIDUITÉ DES ÉLÈVES DES ÉCOLES GÉNÉRALES SOUS LE CONTRÔLE ADMINISTRATIF

Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C. — C.B.	Total	—	No.
—	103,110	73,827	48,712	933,445	Nombre de garçons inscrits.....	1
—	100,993	73,546	47,492	934,480	Nombre de filles inscrites.....	2
—	—	79,918	85,000	—	Nombre d'élèves dans les écoles à classes multiples..	3
—	—	67,455	11,204	—	Nombre d'élèves dans les écoles à classe unique.....	4
103,775	139,782	105,852	79,262	1,482,369	Moyenne de fréquentation quotidienne.....	5
157	156	156	—	—	Moyenne du nombre de jours d'assiduité de chaque élève pendant l'année.	6
191	197	186	—	—	Moyenne du nombre de jours d'ouverture des écoles durant l'année.	7
71.8	68.5	71.8	82.4	73.6	Pourcentage de la fréquentation totale en fréquentation moyenne.	8

TEACHERS, ACCOMMODATION AND EXPENDITURE IN SCHOOLS UNDER PUBLIC CONTROL  
PERSONNEL ENSEIGNANT, LOCAUX ET DÉPENSES DES ÉCOLES PLACÉES SOUS LE CONTRÔLE ADMINISTRATIF

Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C. — C.B.	Total	—	No.
3,980	7,395	5,727	3,211	62,004	Instituteurs et institutrices des écoles contrôlées.....	1
953	1,879	1,463	779	11,307	Instituteurs.....	2
3,027	5,516	4,264	2,432	50,697	Institutrices.....	3
<sup>8</sup> 2,109	4,656	<sup>9</sup> 3,339	<sup>10</sup> 758	28,315	Districts scolaires.....	4
1,985	—	3,034	1,062	—	Maisons d'école.....	5
3,867	6,126	4,742	3,034	54,300	Nombre de salles de classe occupées.....	6
—	—	2,741	659	—	Nombre d'écoles à classe unique.....	7
37	33	31	32	—	Moyenne du nombre d'élèves dans une classe.....	8
<sup>12</sup> 8,919,619	<sup>12</sup> 13,385,410	<sup>12</sup> 9,672,891	7,738,571	<sup>13</sup> 119,908,735	Total des dépenses pour l'instruction publique.....	9
1,096,010	1,833,736	1,117,023	<sup>14</sup> 2,715,270	15,723,971	Dépenses à la charge du gouvernement.....	10
7,823,609	11,551,674	8,555,868	5,023,301	104,184,708	Dépenses directement supportées par les contribuables, etc.	11
4,849,712	7,166,972	5,411,487	4,307,688	—	Traitement du personnel enseignant.....	12
61.73	68.90	56.74	79.57	56.36	Coût moyen par élève inscrit et par an.....	13
85.95	102.57	79.01	96.59	76.60	Coût moyen par élève présent et par an.....	14

<sup>1</sup> Dont 2,407 au Nouveau-Brunswick dont le sexe n'est pas spécifié. <sup>2</sup> Les écoles indépendantes y figurent avec les autres écoles primaires; le sexe des élèves n'a pas été spécifié dans ces écoles. <sup>3</sup> Y compris les écoles du jour, primaires et secondaires; dans ces dernières figurent les élèves des cours professionnels y consacrant la totalité de leur temps. <sup>4</sup> A l'exclusion de 338 élèves du collège Prince of Wales. <sup>5</sup> Ecoles sous contrôle et indépendantes. <sup>6</sup> Les dépenses de la province d'Ontario s'appliquent aussi aux écoles professionnelles du jour et du soir. On devra ajouter au nombre des instituteurs 459 maîtres et maîtresses des écoles professionnelles de jour: leur sexe n'est pas spécifié. <sup>7</sup> "Districts"; le nombre des municipalités était de 1,764. <sup>8</sup> En existence; en fait, 1,551 seulement fonctionnaient. <sup>9</sup> En existence au 31 décembre 1924. <sup>10</sup> Approximativement. <sup>11</sup> Estimation. On comptait 5,516 sections d'écoles rurales, 24 cités et 140 villes possédant des écoles publiques, 23 cités et 72 villes possédant des écoles séparées; 160 villages possédant des écoles publiques et 19 villages des écoles séparées; 189 écoles primaires supérieures et 183 high schools et collegiate institutes. En supposant que ces cités, villes et villages constituent autant de sections scolaires, le nombre total de ces sections atteindrait 6,326. <sup>12</sup> A l'exclusion des billets promissaires. <sup>13</sup> On pourrait déduire de ce total environ \$3,500,000 dépensés pour les écoles privées, l'enseignement supérieur, etc. <sup>14</sup> A l'exclusion de \$458,125 pour l'université provinciale. <sup>15</sup> Les écoles indépendantes subventionnées ont absorbé \$8,200,040. <sup>16</sup> Y compris les sommes payées par le gouvernement en traitements des instituteurs des écoles générales et du collège Prince of Wales (\$256,829) et les suppléments fournis par les districts (\$87,053). <sup>17</sup> A l'exclusion des traitements des instructeurs des écoles professionnelles et des collèges provinciaux.



2.—Detailed Summary of Educational Institutions in Canada by Provinces, for 1924 or latest year reported.  
2.—Résumé détaillé des institutions enseignantes du Canada par provinces, chiffres de 1924 ou du dernier rapport.

Province	Number of School Districts or Institution — Nombre d'arrondissements scolaires ou d'institutions	Number of School Houses — Nombre de maisons d'école	Number of Class Rooms — Nombre de salles de classe	Number of Teachers — Nombre d'instituteurs			Number of Pupils — Nombre d'élèves			Average Attendance — Moyenne de présence	Percentage of Attendance — Pourcentage de fréquentation	Province
				Male — Hommes	Female — Femmes	Total	Male — Garçons	Female — Filles	Total			
Prince Edward Island, (1924)												
Primary Schools.....	416	416	416	94	322	416	5,550	5,432	10,982	6,959	63.3	Ile du Prince-Edouard (1924)
Graded.....	—	56	196	45	153	198	3,197	3,102	6,299	4,824	76.6	Ecoles primaires.
Total General Schools.....	—	472	612	139	475	614	8,747	8,534	17,281	11,783	68.2	Ecoles à classes multiples.
Prince of Wales College.....	1	1	—	7	4	11	149	189	338	—	—	Total des écoles générales.
Agricultural and Technical Schools (day)	1	1	—	—	—	10	—	—	97	—	—	Collège Prince of Wales.
(Evening)	1	1	—	—	—	13	—	—	196	—	—	Ecole d'agriculture et technique (jour)
St. Dunstan's University.....	1	1	—	13	—	13	210	—	210	—	—	(soir)
Private elementary and secondary sch'ls.	4	4	—	—	18	18	52	400	452	—	—	Université St.-Dunstan.
												Ecoles primaires et secondaires privées.
Nova Scotia (1924)												
Cities and Towns.....	45	211	1,094	119	1,038	1,157	25,828	26,172	52,000	40,202	77.6	Nouvelle-Ecosse (1924)
Villages.....	217	245	541	49	535	584	10,226	10,488	20,714	14,695	70.4	Ecoles des cités et villes.
All Urban Schools.....	257	456	1,635	168	1,573	1,741	36,054	36,660	72,714	54,897	75.5	Ecoles des villages.
Rural Schools.....	1,498	1,420	1,418	117	1,421	1,538	19,440	19,440	38,880	24,612	64.2	Toutes écoles urbaines.
All General Schools.....	1,760	1,876	3,053	285	2,994	3,279	55,494	56,100	111,594	79,510	71.6	Ecoles rurales.
Normal College, Regular.....	1	—	—	8	4	12	57	327	384	—	—	Toutes écoles générales.
Technical Schools not including Colleges	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,378	1,692	4,070	—	—	Ecoles normales.
Summer teacher-training Courses.....	—	—	—	9	5	14	37	262	299	—	—	Ecoles techniques, collèges non compris
												Cours d'été pour la formation d'instituteurs.
Affiliated Colleges.....	6	—	—	68	—	68	2,516	—	2,516	—	—	Collèges affiliés.
Universities.....	4	—	—	162	9	171	1,049	384	1,433	—	—	Universités.
Private Elementary and Secondary Schools.	7	—	—	21	71	92	519	844	1,363	—	—	Ecoles primaires et secondaires indépendantes.
Business Colleges.....	3	—	—	4	16	20	191	287	478	—	—	Collèges commerciaux.
New Brunswick (1924)												
Cities and Towns (1st Term). 1924.....	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,132	—	—	Nouveau-Brunswick (1924).
(2nd term).....	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,704	—	—	Ecoles des cités et des villes (1er terme).
Other Grades Schools (1st Term).....	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,173	—	—	(2ème terme).
(2nd Term).....	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,104	—	—	Autres écoles à class. multiples (1er ter.)
All Graded Schools (1st Term).....	139	—	943	—	—	—	—	—	38,305	—	—	(2ème terme).
(2nd Term).....	141	—	948	—	—	—	—	—	37,808	—	—	Toutes écoles à class. multiples (1er ter.)
Ungraded Schools (1st Term).....	1,252	—	1,256	—	—	—	—	—	34,268	—	—	(2ème terme).
(2nd Term).....	1,247	—	1,252	—	—	—	—	—	35,005	—	—	Ecoles à classe unique (1er terme).
All General Schools (1st Term).....	1,391	—	2,199	216	2,135	2,355	35,007	37,566	72,573	58,269	80.3	(2ème terme).
(2nd Term).....	1,388	—	2,200	239	2,165	2,395	35,839	36,874	72,813	54,615	73.4	Toutes écoles générales (1er terme).
Year.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79,265	58,179	73.4	(2ème terme).
												Année.

Technical Schools (day).....	6	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	248	-	-	Ecoles techniques (de jour).
(Evening and Corresp.).....	8	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	1,435	-	-	(Du soir et corresp.).
Summer Schools Teacher-training) ..	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	31	-	-	(Cours d'été pour la form. d'instit.)
Normal Schools.....	1	-	-	9	3	12	-	361	442	-	-	Ecoles normales.
Universities.....	3	-	-	4 97	-	4 97	609	177	786	-	-	Universités.
Private, Elementary and Secondary Schools.	3	-	-	9	19	28	87	334	421	-	-	Ecoles primaires et secondaires indépendantes.
Business Colleges.....	4	-	-	5	13	18	184	350	534	-	-	Collèges commerciaux.
Quebec (1923)												Quebec (1923)
Elementary Schools, Catholic:												Ecoles élémentaires catholiques:
Under control of Commissioner.....	-	5,606	-	-	-	-	-	-	221,849	-	-	Sous contrôle des commissaires.
Under control of Trustees.....	-	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,602	-	-	Sous contrôle des syndics.
Independent.....	-	126	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,605	-	-	Indépendantes.
Total.....	-	5,846	-	239	7,294	7,533	112,918	119,138	232,056	174,780	75.3	Total.
Elementary Schools, Protestant:												Ecoles élémentaires protestantes:
Under control of Commissioners.....	-	490	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,897	-	-	Sous contrôle des commissaires.
Under control of Trustees.....	-	181	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,047	-	-	Sous contrôle des syndics.
Independent.....	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	275	-	-	Indépendantes.
Total.....	-	683	-	70	1,621	1,691	26,283	25,936	52,219	38,262	73.3	Total.
Model Schools, Catholic:												Ecoles modèles, catholiques:
Under control of Commissioners.....	-	579	-	-	-	-	-	-	105,314	-	-	Sous contrôle des commissaires.
Under control of Trustees.....	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	772	-	-	Sous contrôle des syndics.
Independent.....	-	137	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,038	-	-	Indépendantes.
Total.....	-	724	-	910	2,765	3,675	63,781	55,343	119,124	96,498	81.0	Total.
Intermediate Schools, Protestant:												Ecoles modèles protestantes:
Under control of Commissioners.....	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,450	-	-	Sous contrôle des commissaires.
Under control of Trustees.....	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,030	-	-	Sous contrôle des syndics.
Independent.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	Indépendantes.
Total.....	-	52	-	11	144	155	2,169	2,327	4,496	3,385	75.3	Total.
Academies, Catholic:												Académies catholiques:
Under control of Commissioners.....	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	83,115	-	-	Sous contrôle des commissaires.
Under control of Trustees.....	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	276	-	-	Sous contrôle des syndics.
Independent.....	-	213	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,839	-	-	Indépendantes.
Total.....	-	395	-	1,542	3,103	4,645	51,282	63,948	115,230	97,792	84.9	Total.
High School, Protestant:												Académies protestantes:
Under control of Commissioners.....	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,367	-	-	Sous contrôle des commissaires.
Under control of Trustees.....	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,362	-	-	Sous contrôle des syndics.
Independent.....	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	552	-	-	Indépendantes.
Total.....	-	46	-	141	367	508	7,236	7,045	14,281	11,442	80.1	Total.

<sup>1</sup> Including Correspondence courses Technical Schools, (727): Short day Courses Technicals, (30): Short Courses Agricult. ral, (95): Evening Courses Technical and Coal Mining, (3,218).  
<sup>2</sup> Excluding the Students mentioned in Note 1. The total registration of these colleges was 1,363. <sup>3</sup> Calculated from the total attendance First Term (4,730,034.5) Second Term (6,486,865).  
 Averagenumber days school was open First Term 78.9 and the Average number days school was open Second Term, (113.9). This gives a total days attendance during the year of 11,216,899.5 and an average number days school was open of 192.8 from which the average daily attendance is seen to be 58,179. The average daily attendance for each term seems to be obtained on a slightly different basis from above. <sup>4</sup> Including part time lecturers of whom 17 were specified as lecturers in law.

<sup>1</sup> Y compris les cours par correspondance des écoles techniques 727, les cours abrégés des mêmes écoles 30, les cours abrégés d'agriculture 95, les cours du soir des écoles techniques et des mines 3,218. <sup>2</sup> A l'exclusion des étudiants figurant sous la note 1, ces collèges avaient 1,363 étudiants inscrits. <sup>3</sup> Calculé sur le nombre total des journées de présence du premier semestre (4,730,034.5), second semestre (6,486,865), pendant le premier semestre les écoles sont restées ouvertes en moyenne durant 78.9 jours et pendant le second semestre 113.9 jours, soit 192.8 jours sur l'année entière, lequel nombre, pris comme dividende du diviseur 11,216,899.5, nombre des journées de présence à l'école, donne une moyenne de fréquentation quotidienne de 58,179 élèves, la moyenne quotidienne pour chaque semestre semblant différer quelque peu. <sup>4</sup> Y compris quelques confédenciers, dont 17 à la faculté de droit.



2.—Detailed Summary of Educational Institutions in Canada by Provinces, for 1924 or latest year reported—Continued  
 2.—Résumé détaillé des institutions enseignantes du Canada par provinces, chiffres de 1924 ou du dernier rapport—suite

Province	Number of School Districts or Institution — Nombre d'arrondissements scolaires ou d'institutions	Number of School Houses — Nombre de maisons d'école	Number of Class Rooms — Nombre de salles de classe	Number of Teachers — Nombre d'instituteurs			Number of Pupils — Nombre d'élèves			Average Attendance — Moyenne de présence	Percentage of Attendance — Pourcentage de fréquentation	Province
				Male — Hommes	Female — Femmes	Total	Male — Garçons	Female — Filles	Total			
Quebec (1923)— <i>Con.</i>												Quebec (1923)— <i>fin</i>
Total Primary Schools under control:												Total des écoles primaires sous contrôle:
Roman Catholic.....	-	6,489	-	2,170	10,402	12,572	-	-	414,928	-	-	Catholiques.
Protestant.....	-	765	-	191	2,113	2,304	-	-	70,153	-	-	Protestantes.
Total Independent Primary Schools:												Total des écoles primaires indépendantes:
Roman Catholic.....	-	476	-	521	2,760	3,281	-	-	51,482	-	-	Catholiques.
Protestant.....	-	16	-	31	19	50	-	-	843	-	-	Protestantes.
Grand Total Primary Schools:												Grand total des écoles primaires:
Roman Catholic.....	16,557	6,965	12,122	2,691	13,162	15,853	227,981	238,429	466,410	369,070	78.9	Catholiques.
Protestant.....	1,947	781	2,083	222	2,132	2,354	35,688	35,308	70,996	53,089	74.8	Protestantes.
Total.....	17,504	7,746	14,205	2,913	15,294	18,207	263,669	273,737	537,406	422,159	78.6	Total.
Normal Schools:												Ecoles normales:
Roman Catholic.....	-	14	-	54	139	193	183	1,130	1,313	1,222	93.1	Catholiques.
Protestant.....	-	1	-	7	4	11	16	226	242	234	96.7	Protestantes.
Total.....	-	15	-	61	143	204	199	1,356	1,555	1,456	93.6	Total.
Maternal Schools:												Ecoles maternelles:
Roman Catholic.....	24	-	-	1	104	105	3,164	2,175	5,339	4,086	76.5	Catholiques.
Classical Colleges (R.C.).....	21	-	-	819	-	819	9,225	-	9,225	8,557	92.8	Collèges classiques (catholiques):
Independent Schools not subsidized: where classical education is given.	8	-	-	65	-	65	587	-	587	548	93.4	Institutions indépend. non subven-
Where superior Education is given.....	7	-	-	39	-	39	392	-	392	379	96.7	nées où l'on donne le cours classique. où l'on donne le cours supérieur.
Universities:												Universités:
Roman Catholic.....	2	-	-	342	-	342	2,220	626	2,846	-	-	Catholiques.
Protestant.....	2	-	-	361	28	389	2,614	1,371	3,985	-	-	Protestantes.
Schools for Deaf and Blind:												Ecoles des sourds-muets et aveugles:
Roman Catholic.....	3	-	-	53	102	155	262	264	526	492	93.5	Catholiques.
Protestant.....	2	-	-	12	12	24	49	46	95	88	92.6	Protestantes.
Total.....	5	-	-	65	114	179	311	310	621	580	93.4	Total.

Schools of Arts and Trade (Roman Catholic).	13	-	-	50	-	50	1,493	1,838	3,331	1,487	44.6	Ecoles des arts et métiers (catholiques)	
Night Schools:													
Roman Catholic.....	48	-	-	115	25	140	3,344	842	4,186	2,298	54.9	Ecoles du soir: Catholiques.	
Protestant.....	13	-	-	17	21	38	882	593	1,475	912	61.8	Protestantes.	
Total.....	61	-	-	132	46	178	4,226	1,435	5,661	3,210	56.8	Total.	
Technical Schools.....	6	-	-	91	-	91	2,126	-	2,126	1,582	74.4	Ecoles techniques.	
Dress cutting and making Schools (Roman Catholic).	27	-	-	-	27	27	-	2,339	2,339	1,643	70.2	Ecoles de coupe et de confection de vêtements (catholiques).	
Agricultural Schools:													
Roman Catholic.....	2	-	-	76	-	76	314	-	314	276	87.9	Ecoles d'agriculture: Catholiques.	
Protestant.....	1	-	-	140	13	153	222	33	255	252	93.8	Protestantes.	
Total.....	3	-	-	216	13	229	536	33	569	528	92.8	Total.	
Schools for Higher Commercial Studies.	1	-	-	26	-	26	407	14	421	335	79.6	Ecoles des Hautes Etudes Commerciales.	
St. Hyacinthe Dairy School.....	1	-	-	18	-	18	461	-	461	438	95.0	Ecole de laiterie de St-Hyacinthe.	
School of Fine Arts.....	1	-	-	5	-	5	195	220	415	250	60.2	Ecole des beaux-arts.	
<sup>2</sup> Business Colleges (Private).....	19	-	-	-	-	144	-	-	4,102	-	-	Collèges commerciaux (privés). <sup>2</sup>	
Polytechnic School.....	1	-	-	35	-	35	125	-	125	112	89.6	Ecole polytechnique.	
All Schools:													
Roman Catholic.....	-	-	-	4,480	13,559	18,039	252,479	247,877	500,356	392,775	<sup>3</sup> 79.0	Toutes écoles: Catholiques.	
Protestant.....	-	-	-	759	2,210	2,969	39,471	37,577	77,048	54,575	<sup>3</sup> 74.7	Protestantes.	
Total.....	-	-	-	5,239	15,769	21,008	291,950	285,454	577,404	447,350	<sup>3</sup> 78.4	Total.	
Ontario, Public Schools (1923)													
Rural.....	-	5,599	-	794	5,808	6,602	114,201	106,006	220,207	140,566	63.8	Ontario — Ecoles publiques (1923) Rurales.	
City.....	-	313	-	653	3,813	4,466	100,242	99,353	199,595	147,353	73.8	des cités.	
Town.....	-	262	-	172	1,477	1,649	38,764	37,299	76,063	55,985	73.6	des villes.	
Village.....	-	160	-	97	436	533	11,866	11,540	23,406	17,079	73.0	des villages.	
Total.....	-	6,334	-	1,716	11,534	13,250	265,073	254,198	519,271	360,983	69.5	Total.	
Roman Catholic Separate Schools (1923)													
Rural.....	-	407	-	21	536	557	10,919	10,550	21,469	14,082	65.7	Ecoles séparées (catholiques) (1923). Rurales.	
City.....	-	159	-	83	867	950	22,276	21,584	43,860	31,961	73.0	des cités.	
Town.....	-	103	-	22	479	501	11,801	12,027	23,828	17,017	71.4	des villes.	
Village.....	-	19	-	-	45	45	895	999	1,894	1,437	76.0	des villages.	
Total.....	-	688	-	126	1,927	2,053	45,891	45,160	91,051	64,497	70.8	Total.	
Continuation Schools (1924).....	-	189	-	96	254	350	3,713	5,624	9,337	7,853	84.1	Ecoles de continuation (1924).	
High Schools (1924).....	-	133	-	719	824	883	660	8,653	11,395	20,048	17,031	84.9	High Schools (1924).
Collegiate Institutes (1924).....	-	50	-				-	-	-	14,051	14,164	28,215	24,495
Industrial Technical and Art Schools (1924)													
Day full time.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,712	4,472	9,184	7,209	-	Ecoles techniques des industries, des métiers et des arts (1924) Cours du jour, élèves réguliers.	
Day part time.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	741	1,096	1,837	-	-	Cours du jour, élèves fréquentant une partie de la journée.	
Dayspecial.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	442	1,356	1,798	-	-	Cours du jour, élèves spéciaux.	
Day Total.....	-	24	-	-	-	459	5,895	6,924	12,819	-	-	Cours du jour, total.	
Evening Schools.....	-	60	-	-	-	1,193	16,468	19,984	36,452	-	-	Cours du soir.	
Sum. School teacher-training.....	-	1	-	-	-	9	-	-	133	-	-	Cours d'été pour la formation d'instituteurs.	

<sup>1</sup> Districts : the number of municipalities was 1,410 Catholic and 354 Protestant.   <sup>2</sup> Not included in the total.   <sup>3</sup> Excluding universities.

<sup>1</sup> Districts: on comptait 1,410 municipalités catholiques et 354 protestantes.   <sup>2</sup> Non compris dans le total.   <sup>3</sup> A l'exclusion des universités.



2.—Detailed Summary of Educational Institutions in Canada by Provinces, for 1924 or latest year reported—Concluded. I  
 2.—Résumé détaillé des institutions enseignantes du Canada par provinces, chiffres de 1924 ou du dernier rapport—fin.

Province	Number of School Districts or Institution — Nombre d'arrondissements scolaires ou d'institutions	Number of School Houses — Nombre de maisons d'école	Number of Class Rooms — Nombre de salles de classe	Number of Teachers — Nombre d'instituteurs			Number of Pupils — Nombre d'élèves			Average Attendance — Moyenne de présence	Percentage of Attendance — Pourcent. de fréquentation	Provinces
				Male — Hommes	Female — Femmes	Total	Male — Garçons	Female — Filles	Total			
Ontario, Schools (1923)— <i>Con.</i>												
Night Elementary Schools (1924).....	—	22	—	—	—	57	—	—	2,093	—	—	Ontario—Ecoles publiques (1923)— <i>fin</i>
Night High Schools (1924).....	—	16	—	—	—	119	—	—	2,764	—	—	Ecoles élémentaires du soir (1924).
Normal Schools (1924).....	7	—	—	—	—	—	404	2,002	<sup>1</sup> 2,452	—	—	Ecoles secondaires du soir (1924).
Model Schools (1924).....	17	—	—	—	—	17	43	609	<sup>2</sup> 652	—	—	Ecoles normales (1924).
Universities (1924).....	7	—	—	1,110	188	1,298	8,226	6,440	<sup>3</sup> 14,666	—	—	Ecoles modèles (1924).
Affiliated Colleges (1924).....	13	—	—	269	34	303	3,468	1,623	5,091	—	—	Universités (1924).
Business Colleges (1924).....	<sup>4</sup> 55	—	—	—	—	176	—	—	<sup>4</sup> 7,929	—	—	Collèges affiliés (1924).
Private Schools (1924).....	<sup>5</sup> 32	—	—	115	326	441	1,520	4,228	5,748	—	—	Collèges commerciaux privés (1924).
												Ecoles privées (1924).
Manitoba (1924)												Manitoba (1924)
Intermediate Schools.....	115	118	—	—	—	428	—	—	15,791	11,634	73.7	Ecoles intermédiaires.
High Schools.....	41	43	—	—	—	86	—	—	2,463	2,032	82.6	High Schools.
Collegiate Departments.....	8	8	—	—	—	24	—	—	665	559	84.0	Départements collégiaux.
Collegiate Institutes.....	9	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,595	3,966	86.3	Instituts collégiaux.
Junior High Schools.....	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,126	947	84.1	Junior High Schools.
All general Schools.....	<sup>6</sup> 2,109	1,935	3,867	953	3,027	3,980	—	—	144,491	103,775	71.8	Toutes écoles générales.
Teacher's Training Institutes.....	5	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	739	—	—	Ecoles Normales.
Vocational Day Schools.....	6	—	—	—	—	102	—	—	1,199	—	—	Ecoles techniques du jour.
Vocational Evening Schools.....	1	—	—	—	—	43	—	—	2,051	—	—	Ecoles techniques du soir.
Vocational Teacher Training.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	25	—	—	Cours d'été pour la formation d'instituteurs.
Universities.....	1	—	—	183	9	192	1,816	766	<sup>7</sup> 2,532	—	—	Universités.
Affiliated Colleges.....	5	—	—	86	20	106	1,071	950	<sup>7</sup> 2,021	—	—	Collèges affiliés.
Business Colleges.....	5	—	—	—	—	28	586	1,099	1,685	—	—	Collèges commerciaux (privés).
Private Schools.....	3	—	—	8	36	44	59	604	663	—	—	Ecoles privées.
Saskatchewan (1924)												Saskatchewan (1924)
Rural Elementary Schools.....	4,166	—	3,968	1,226	3,509	4,735	60,466	56,645	<sup>8</sup> 117,162	75,639	64.6	Ecoles élémentaires rurales.
City Elementary Schools.....	17	—	509	—	—	—	11,426	11,220	22,646	17,488	77.2	Ecoles élémentaires des cités.
Town Elementary Schools.....	87	—	530	541	1,923	2,464	10,476	11,186	21,662	16,192	74.8	Ecoles élém. des villes.
Village Elementary Schools.....	367	—	923	—	—	—	17,750	17,987	35,737	25,014	70.0	Ecoles élém. des villages.
All Elementary Schools.....	4,637	—	5,930	1,767	5,432	7,199	100,118	97,038	<sup>8</sup> 197,207	134,333	68.1	Toutes écoles élémentaires.
Collegiate Institutes and High Schools	19	21	—	112	84	196	2,992	3,955	6,947	5,449	78.5	Inst. Collégiaux et "High Schools"
Vocational Schools (Day).....	3	—	—	—	—	47	—	—	881	—	—	Ecoles de travaux du jour.
Vocational Schools (Evening).....	3	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	825	—	—	Ecoles de travaux du soir.
Teacher's Training Institutes.....	9	—	—	13	12	25	443	1,178	1,621	—	—	Ecoles Normales.
Universities.....	1	—	—	79	8	87	859	415	1,274	—	—	Universités.
Affiliated Colleges.....	4	—	—	30	—	30	189	4	193	—	—	Collèges affiliés.
Business Colleges.....	6	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	441	—	—	Collèges commerciaux.
Private Schools.....	—	—	91	—	—	—	1,216	1,403	2,619	1,905	72.7	Ecoles privées.

Alberta (1924)										Alberta (1924)														
Town Public Schools.....	56	-	-	341	1,108	1,449	-	-	51,463	40,687	79.4	Ecoles publiques des villes.												
Town Roman Catholic Separate.....	10	-	-	8	117	125	-	-	4,673	3,565	76.3	Ecoles séparées, cathol. des villes.												
Other Graded Schools.....	227	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,782	17,462	73.5	Autres écoles à classes multiples.												
Ungraded Schools.....	2,741	-	2,741	-	-	-	-	-	67,455	44,138	68.4	Ecoles à classe unique.												
Rural Schools.....	-	-	-	958	2,676	3,634	-	-	-	-	-	Ecoles rurales.												
Total General Schools.....	<sup>9</sup> 3,339	3,034	4,742	1,463	4,264	5,727	73,827	73,546	147,373	105,852	71.8	Total écoles générales.												
Normal Schools.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ecoles normales.												
Vocational Schools (Day).....	3	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	1,743	-	-	Ecoles de travaux (du jour).												
Vocational Schools (Evening and Corr)	7	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	2,817	-	-	Ecoles de travaux (du soir et corresp.)												
Universities.....	1	-	-	<sup>10</sup> 117	22	<sup>10</sup> 139	926	415	1,841	-	-	Universités.												
Affiliated Colleges (1924).....	3	-	-	39	1	40	<sup>11</sup> 172	-	11,172	-	-	Collèges affiliés (1924).												
Business Colleges (1924).....	4	-	-	15	29	44	805	1,408	2,213	-	-	Collèges commerciaux (1924).												
Private Schools (1924).....	24	-	-	58	82	140	1,050	1,011	2,061	1,850	89.7	Ecoles privées (1924).												
British Columbia (1924)										Colombie Britannique (1924)														
High Schools.....	61	70	328	220	128	348	4,380	5,509	9,889	-	-	"High Schools".												
Superior Schools (Rural).....	-	(53)	(53)	-	-	-	-	-	<sup>12</sup> (246)	-	-	Ecoles supérieures (Rural).												
City Public Schools.....	33	93	1,041	222	923	1,145	21,050	20,165	41,215	-	-	Ecoles élémentaires des cités.												
Rural Municipality Schools.....	28	199	766	159	660	819	13,605	12,625	26,230	-	-	Ecoles rurales des municipalités.												
Rural and Assisted Schools.....	<sup>13</sup> 636	700	899	178	721	899	9,677	9,193	18,870	-	-	Ecoles rurales et subventionnées.												
Total General Schools.....	<sup>13</sup> 758	1,062	3,034	779	2,432	3,211	48,712	47,492	96,204	79,262	82.4	Total écoles générales.												
Normal Schools.....	2	-	-	11	4	15	109	530	639	-	-	Ecoles normales.												
Vocational Schools (Day).....	9	-	-	70	31	101	-	-	1,653	1,503	-	Ecoles de travaux (du jour)												
Vocational Schools (Evening).....	36	-	-	126	79	207	-	-	5,196	-	-	Ecoles de travaux (du soir).												
Vocational Schools (Teacher's Training and Corresp.)	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	80	-	-	Cours d'été pour la formation d'instituteurs.												
Universities.....	1	-	-	91	12	103	-	-	<sup>14</sup> 1,752	-	-	Universités.												
Affiliated Colleges.....	2	-	-	8	11	19	56	82	<sup>15</sup> 138	-	-	Collèges affiliés.												
Business Colleges.....	4	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	940	-	-	Collèges commerciaux.												
Private Schools.....	6	-	-	11	47	58	260	831	1,091	-	-	Ecoles privées.												

<sup>1</sup> In addition to the above students of Normal Schools there were 225 in Kindergarden Primary Summer Courses at 4 Normal Schools. The students of the College of Education are included under Universities. There were also 133 in vocational teacher-training. <sup>2</sup> In addition to the 652 there were 30 extra-mural students. The 17 Model Schools include 4 Autumn Model Schools with 77 intramural pupils, 9 Summer Model Schools with 483 intra-mural pupils and 4 English-French Model Schools with 92 intra-mural pupils. <sup>3</sup> Excluding 95 males and 98 females students of St. Michael's who were included with the Students of Toronto. <sup>4</sup> These do not include Business Correspondence Schools. While correspondence schools may be situated in the given province students cannot be entered under that province. See Section on Business Colleges. <sup>5</sup> Excluding such Private Schools as are included in the registration of Universities and Colleges. (Preparatory Courses). Of these University and College Schools 8 are affiliated to the University of Ottawa above—See last column of Table 129—which gives the number of University Students who are also enrolled in affiliated institutions. Two private Institutions in Ontario did not report 1924 figures. One other institution with a staff of 14 female teachers and an enrolment of 465 pupils which has been included with the University registration in the above table instead of with the Private Schools is included with the Private Schools in Table 143. <sup>6</sup> In existence. The number of districts in operation including those which sent their pupils to other Schools was 1,851. <sup>7</sup> The above figures are the actual registration at the universities and colleges. For a net total of universities and colleges 204 duplicates should be deducted. These were not reported by sex. <sup>8</sup> Including 51 unclassified by sex. <sup>9</sup> In existence December 31, 1924. <sup>10</sup> Includes 16 part time instructors. <sup>11</sup> Excluding the students of the Institute of Technology and Art already included under Technical. <sup>12</sup> Included in the enrolment of Rural Schools. <sup>13</sup> Approximately. <sup>14</sup> Of the 1,752 there were 444 in short courses not specified by sex. The 1,308 in Regular Courses comprised 767 males and 541 females. <sup>15</sup> In addition to these there were 140 students at Victoria College, the statistics of which were not known at the time the above table was compiled.

<sup>1</sup> Outre les étudiants des écoles normales, on comptait 225 enfants aux cours d'enseignement maternel d'été de 4 écoles normales. Les élèves des collèges figurent avec les étudiants des universités. <sup>2</sup> Outre ces 652 élèves, il y en avait 30 autres par correspondance. Les 17 écoles modèles comprenaient 4 écoles modèles d'automne, ayant 77 élèves présents, 9 écoles modèles d'été ayant 483 élèves présents et 4 écoles modèles franco-anglaises ayant 92 élèves présents. <sup>3</sup> Laissant de côté 95 étudiants et 98 étudiants du collège St. Michel qui figurent avec les étudiants de Toronto. <sup>4</sup> A l'exclusion des élèves par correspondance des collèges commerciaux, ces élèves peuvent appartenir à d'autres provinces: voir le chapitre traitant des collèges commerciaux. <sup>5</sup> A l'exclusion des écoles privées dont les élèves sont inscrits aux universités et collèges (cours préparatoires). Parmi ces écoles, 8 sont affiliées à l'Université d'Ottawa. Voir la dernière colonne du tableau 143, lequel donne le nombre des étudiants des universités appartenant aux institutions affiliées. Deux maisons d'enseignement privé d'Ontario n'ont pas communiqué leurs statistiques en 1924. Une autre institution possédant 14 institutrices et 465 élèves, qui figure dans le tableau ci-dessus, avec les universités, figure aussi avec les écoles privées dans le tableau 129. <sup>6</sup> En existence: le nombre des districts en fonctionnement, y compris ceux envoyant leurs élèves à d'autres écoles, était de 1,851. <sup>7</sup> Les chiffres ci-dessus représentent les élèves effectivement inscrits aux universités et collèges: pour obtenir le total net des universités et collèges il y a lieu de supprimer 204 doubles emplois représentant des étudiants dont le sexe n'est pas indiqué. <sup>8</sup> Y compris 51 dont le sexe n'est pas indiqué. <sup>9</sup> En existence au 31 décembre 1924. <sup>10</sup> Y compris 16 répétiteurs ou chargés de cours. <sup>11</sup> A l'exclusion des étudiants de l'Institut de Technologie et d'Art figurant déjà à l'école technique. <sup>12</sup> Compris avec les écoles rurales. <sup>13</sup> Approximativement. <sup>14</sup> Parmi ces 1,752 étudiants, 444 suivant des cours abrégés n'ont pas été spécifiés par sexe. Les 1,308 suivant des cours réguliers comportaient 767 garçons et 541 filles. <sup>15</sup> En outre, il existait 140 étudiants au Collège Victoria dont on ne possédait pas encore les statistiques lorsque ce tableau fut compilé.



3.—Summary of Education in Cities and Principal Towns of Canada for 1924 or Latest Year Reported  
 3.—Résumé statistique de l'instruction publique dans les cités et les principales villes du Canada, chiffres de 1924 ou du dernier rapport.

Name of City or Town Cité ou ville	Population Census of 1921 — Population, recense- ment de 1921	Number of Pupils Attending General Schools — Nombre d'élèves dans les écoles générales				Number of Pupils in Vocational Schools (not included in total general schools) — Nombre d'élèves dans les écoles de travaux manuels (non compris dans les écoles générales)			Number of Pupils in High School Grades (included in total General schools) — Nombre d'élèves dans les degrés secondaires (compris dans les écoles générales)		
		Boys — Garçons	Girls — Filles	Total — Total	Average Attendance — Moyenne de fréquentation quoti- dienne	Day Courses — Cours de jour	Evening and Corres. Courses — Cours du soir et de corresp.	Total — Total	Boys — Garçons	Girls — Filles	Total — Total
Montreal, Que.....	618,506	65,879	66,686	137,565	105,261	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toronto, Ont.....	521,893	56,941	55,601	112,542	82,656	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winnipeg, Man.....	170,879	20,273	20,354	40,627	36,428	5,146	11,371	16,517	4,215	3,443	2,944
Vancouver, B.C.....	117,217	10,905	10,467	21,372	—	992	2,051	3,043	2,030	2,282	4,312
Hamilton, Ont.....	114,151	13,580	13,502	27,082	20,790	987	1,506	2,493	1,331	1,455	2,786
Ottawa, Ont.....	107,843	12,324	12,121	24,445	17,669	2,115	1,613	3,728	695	804	2,238
Quebec, Que.....	95,193	10,756	10,995	21,751	18,321	1,043	4,557	5,600	1,097	854	2,230
Calgary, Alta.....	63,305	—	—	14,974	12,346	—	—	—	—	—	—
London, Ont.....	60,959	6,495	6,489	12,984	10,050	685	676	1,620	—	—	—
Edmonton, Alta.....	58,821	—	—	16,349	13,216	946	1,075	2,021	705	771	2,191
Halifax, N.S.....	58,372	5,645	5,596	11,241	8,912	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. John, N.B.....	47,166	4,571	4,743	9,314	8,148	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria, B.C.....	38,727	3,096	3,128	6,224	—	31	897	897	454	644	1,098
Windsor, Ont.....	38,591	5,551	5,223	10,774	7,312	242	722	964	422	539	961
Regina, Sask.....	34,432	4,235	4,323	8,558	6,858	709	2,999	3,708	449	568	1,017
Brantford, Ont.....	29,440	3,422	3,353	6,775	5,310	347	378	725	419	402	821
Saskatoon, Sask.....	25,739	3,964	4,148	8,112	6,313	—	1,098	1,098	564	703	1,267
Sydney, N.S.....	22,545	2,889	2,832	5,721	4,537	158	233	391	465	505	970
Kitchener, Ont.....	21,763	2,550	2,587	5,137	3,900	—	392	392	733	903	1,638
Kingston, Ont.....	21,753	2,360	2,523	4,883	3,698	505	485	1,361	373	307	680
Sault Ste Marie, Ont.....	21,092	2,912	2,958	5,870	4,394	—	—	—	130	130	232
Peterboro, Ont.....	20,994	2,791	2,798	5,589	4,217	193	452	645	349	412	761
Fort William, Ont.....	20,541	3,103	3,123	6,226	5,070	—	475	475	215	244	246
St. Catharines, Ont.....	19,881	2,448	2,448	4,959	3,602	167	408	575	238	274	762
Moose Jaw, Sask.....	19,285	2,787	2,954	5,741	4,293	330	813	1,143	202	208	410
Guelph, Ont.....	18,128	1,965	1,815	3,780	2,914	376	214	590	298	273	571
Moncton, N.B.....	17,488	1,809	1,749	3,558	—	322	1,034	1,356	478	650	1,128
Gloucester, Ont.....	17,007	2,328	2,491	4,819	3,704	—	294	294	224	141	275
Stratford, Ont.....	16,094	1,999	1,968	3,967	3,092	—	293	293	108	224	332
St. Thomas, Ont.....	16,026	1,886	1,859	3,745	3,211	—	—	—	314	341	655
Brandon, Man.....	15,397	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	422	442	864
											498

GENERAL SUMMARY

**3.—Summary of Education in Cities and Principal Towns of Canada for 1924 or Latest Year Reported**  
**3.—Résumé statistique de l'instruction publique dans les cités et les principales villes du Canada, chiffres de 1924 ou du dernier rapport.**

Name of City or Town Cité ou ville	Population Census of 1921 — Population, recense- ment de 1921	Number of Pupils Attending General Schools — Nombre d'élèves dans les écoles générales				Number of Pupils in Vocational Schools (not included in total general schools) — Nombre d'élèves dans les écoles de travaux manuels (non compris dans les écoles générales)			Number of Pupils in High School Grades (included in total General schools) — Nombre d'élèves dans les degrés secondaires (compris dans les écoles générales)		
		Boys — Garçons	Girls — Filles	Total — Total	Average Attendance — Moyenne de fréquentation quoti- dienne	Day Courses — Cours de jour	Evening and Corres. Courses — Cours du soir et de corresp	Total — Total	Boys — Garçons	Girls — Filles	Total — Total
Port Arthur, Ont.....	14,886	1,980	1,983	3,963	3,402	—	256	256	197	246	443
Sarnia, Ont.....	14,877	1,709	1,693	3,402	2,631	343	570	913	233	228	2489
Niagara Falls, Ont.....	14,764	1,748	1,626	3,374	2,522	173	550	723	135	97	232
New Westminster, B.C.....	14,495	1,590	1,587	3,177	—	170	369	539	287	334	621
Chatham, Ont.....	13,256	1,653	1,592	3,245	2,442	30	446	476	195	240	435
Galt, Ont.....	13,216	1,623	1,560	3,183	2,466	169	255	424	256	223	479
St. Boniface, Man.....	12,821	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<sup>5</sup> Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	12,347	1,238	1,201	2,339	—	97	196	293	263	305	568
Belleville, Ont.....	12,206	1,416	1,497	2,913	2,075	—	382	382	206	250	456
Owen Sound, Ont.....	12,190	1,606	1,621	3,227	2,464	—	552	552	231	285	516
Oshawa, Ont.....	11,940	1,898	1,804	3,702	2,822	—	252	252	214	223	437
Lethbridge, Alta.....	11,097	—	—	3,119	2,545	81	156	237	—	—	—
North Bay, Ont.....	10,692	1,622	1,601	3,223	2,628	—	260	260	191	192	383
Brockville, Ont.....	10,043	1,092	1,027	2,119	1,757	—	327	327	205	232	437
Amherst, N.S.....	9,998	—	—	—	—	—	219	219	—	—	—
Woodstock, Ont.....	9,935	1,052	1,119	2,171	1,752	—	318	318	254	291	545
Medicine Hat, Alta.....	9,634	—	—	2,929	2,318	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nanaimo, B.C. (and suburbs).....	9,088	609	575	1,184	—	—	64	64	66	87	153
New Glasgow, N.S.....	8,974	874	883	1,757	1,367	—	249	249	128	158	286

<sup>1</sup> Primary schools including Protestant High Schools, 1923. The High School enrolment is not filled out because it would not be complete without including the High School pupils of the Classical Colleges and Independent Classical Schools and of the Normal Schools.—<sup>2</sup> The figures by sex represent High Schools and Collegiate Institutes only, the totals include pupils in fifth classes.—<sup>3</sup> Includes Walkerville.—<sup>4</sup> Includes Waterloo.—<sup>5</sup> The school figures for Charlottetown include P.W.C. which is a provincial institution and not merely a City School. However, the objection to including the H. S. pupils of this institution with the general enrolment of the city applies to other cities as well since the H.S. of practically all cities enroll non-resident pupils from rural districts and other urban centres.—<sup>6</sup> Includes the Institute of Technology and Art which is a provincial institution.

<sup>1</sup> Ecoles primaires.—Y compris "High Schools" protestants, en 1923. Les chiffres concernant les High Schools ont été laissés en blanc, parce qu'ils eussent été incomplets: en effet, ils auraient laissé de côté les élèves des collèges classiques, des écoles classiques indépendantes et des écoles normales.—<sup>2</sup> Les totaux de chaque sexe ne s'appliquent qu'aux élèves des "High Schools" et des "Collegiate Institutes," mais le total général embrasse les élèves de cinquième classe.—<sup>3</sup> Comprend Walkerville.—<sup>4</sup> Comprend Waterloo.—<sup>5</sup> Les écoles de Charlottetown embrassent les élèves du collège Prince of Wales, quoiqu'il soit institution provinciale. Toutefois, l'objection qu'on pourrait soulever contre l'inclusion des élèves de cette institution dans les degrés de High Schools dans la masse des écoliers de cette cité, s'appliquerait aussi bien à toutes les autres cités, parce que les High Schools de presque toutes les cités reçoivent comme élèves des enfants des districts ruraux ou d'autres agglomérations urbaines.—<sup>6</sup> Y compris l'Institut de Technologie et d'Arts, qui est une institution provinciale.



GENERAL SUMMARY

4.—Number and proportion per cent of the population 5-24 years of age reported at school for some period by sex and single years of age, by provinces, 1921

4.—Nombre absolu et pourcentage de la population de 5 à 24 ans, ayant fréquenté l'école plus ou moins longtemps par sexe, par âge et par provinces en 1921

(Indians excluded—Ne comprend pas les Indiens)

Age	Population			Persons attending school Ecoliers et étudiants des deux sexes						Males to 100 females attending school Garçons par 100 filles fréquentant l'école			
	Total	M-G	F	Total		M-G		F		Total	Can.	Brit.	For. — Etr.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Canada<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>3,431,028</b>	<b>1,721,616</b>	<b>1,709,412</b>	<b>1,760,047</b>	<b>49.55</b>	<b>852,495</b>	<b>49.52</b>	<b>847,552</b>	<b>49.58</b>	<b>100.58</b>	<b>100.36</b>	<b>98.97</b>	<b>105.95</b>
5 years—ans.	213,037	108,135	104,902	30,188	14.17	14,884	13.76	15,304	14.59	97.26	97.11	106.88	97.39
6 " "	214,838	107,997	106,841	112,375	52.31	56,295	52.13	56,080	52.49	100.38	100.42	96.45	101.22
7 " "	209,908	105,547	104,361	173,293	82.56	87,329	82.74	85,964	82.37	101.59	101.58	99.76	102.85
8 " "	205,466	102,721	102,745	187,577	91.29	93,932	91.44	93,645	91.14	100.31	100.22	101.19	102.57
9 " "	191,849	97,470	94,379	179,671	93.65	91,318	93.69	88,353	93.62	103.36	102.90	105.66	112.64
6-9 " "	822,061	413,735	408,326	652,916	79.42	328,874	79.49	324,042	79.36	101.49	101.34	102.30	106.11
10 " "	191,688	96,459	95,229	181,516	94.69	91,432	94.79	90,084	94.60	101.50	101.43	99.53	103.54
11 " "	177,663	89,255	88,408	163,245	94.70	84,648	94.84	83,597	94.56	101.26	101.24	103.08	99.78
12 " "	185,453	94,203	91,250	172,929	93.25	88,008	93.42	84,921	93.06	103.64	103.43	104.68	105.37
13 " "	173,063	87,161	85,902	153,117	88.47	77,328	88.72	75,789	88.22	102.03	101.71	102.66	105.49
14 " "	173,756	88,338	85,418	128,023	73.68	64,847	73.41	63,176	73.96	102.64	101.92	99.38	113.74
10-14 " "	901,623	455,416	446,207	803,830	89.15	406,263	89.21	397,567	89.10	102.19	101.96	102.00	105.60
15 " "	161,952	81,202	80,750	83,366	51.48	40,225	49.54	43,142	53.43	93.24	92.12	89.69	108.42
16 " "	166,467	83,619	82,848	54,484	32.73	24,586	29.40	29,808	36.09	82.23	81.12	74.14	99.96
17 " "	158,223	79,724	78,499	31,072	19.64	13,617	17.08	17,455	22.24	78.01	77.08	68.23	94.31
18 " "	159,764	80,001	79,673	18,031	11.29	8,042	10.05	9,989	12.52	80.51	79.96	74.59	88.92
19 " "	145,397	73,553	71,844	10,030	6.90	5,091	6.92	4,939	6.87	103.08	102.18	99.64	113.65
15-19 " "	791,803	398,099	393,704	196,983	24.88	91,561	23.00	105,422	26.78	86.85	85.83	81.18	101.81
20-24 " "	702,504	346,231	356,273	16,180	2.30	19,013	3.15	5,217	1.46	209.18	209.76	223.16	196.60

5.—School attendance of the population 5 to 19 years of age by sex, nativity and periods of school attendance, by provinces, 1921

5.—Fréquentation scolaire de la population de 5 à 19 ans par sexe, lieu de naissance et durée de la scolarité, par provinces, en 1921

(Indians excluded—Ne comprend pas les Indiens)

Nativity and Sex — Lieu de naissance et sexe	Population 5 to 19 years of age—Population âgée de 5 à 19 ans										
	Total	At school for any period — A l'école durant une période quelconque		Not at school — N'ayant pas fréquenté l'école		Number and percentage at school by months — Nombre et pourcentage à l'école, par mois					
		No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	1-3		4-6		7-9	
						No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
<b>CANADA<sup>1</sup></b>											
<b>Both sexes—Deux sexes.....</b>	<b>2,728,524</b>	<b>1,683,917</b>	<b>61.72</b>	<b>1,044,607</b>	<b>38.28</b>	<b>71,543</b>	<b>2.62</b>	<b>131,695</b>	<b>4.83</b>	<b>1,480,679</b>	<b>54.27</b>
Canadian born—Né au Canada	2,415,015	1,519,799	62.93	895,216	37.07	64,266	2.66	114,795	4.75	1,340,738	55.52
British born—Né en terr. brit.	151,184	75,240	49.77	75,944	50.23	1,923	1.27	4,427	2.93	68,890	45.57
Foreign born—Né à l'étranger.	162,325	88,878	54.75	73,447	45.25	5,354	3.30	12,473	7.68	71,051	43.77
<b>Males—Garçons.....</b>	<b>1,375,385</b>	<b>841,582</b>	<b>61.19</b>	<b>533,803</b>	<b>38.81</b>	<b>36,101</b>	<b>2.62</b>	<b>67,240</b>	<b>4.89</b>	<b>738,241</b>	<b>53.68</b>
Canadian born—Né au Canada	1,214,512	758,837	62.48	455,675	37.52	32,267	2.66	58,328	4.80	668,242	55.02
British born—Né en terr. brit.	77,133	37,248	48.29	39,885	51.71	971	1.26	2,231	2.89	34,046	44.14
Foreign born—Né à l'étranger.	83,740	45,497	54.33	38,243	45.67	2,863	3.42	6,681	7.98	35,953	42.93
<b>Females—Filles.....</b>	<b>1,353,139</b>	<b>842,335</b>	<b>62.25</b>	<b>510,804</b>	<b>37.75</b>	<b>35,442</b>	<b>2.62</b>	<b>64,455</b>	<b>4.76</b>	<b>742,438</b>	<b>54.87</b>
Canadian born—Nées au Canada	1,200,503	760,962	63.39	439,541	36.61	31,999	2.67	56,467	4.70	672,496	56.02
British born—Nées en terr. brit.	74,051	37,992	51.31	36,059	48.69	952	1.29	2,196	2.97	34,844	47.05
Foreign born—Nées à l'étranger	78,585	43,381	55.20	35,204	44.80	2,491	3.17	5,792	7.37	35,098	44.66

<sup>1</sup> Including population 5-19 of Yukon and Northwest Territories—Comprend la population de 5 à 19 ans du Yukon et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

**6.—School attendance of the total population<sup>1</sup> 5 to 19 years of age, inclusive, for all Canada in 1901, 1911 and 1921**  
**6.—Fréquentation scolaire de la population<sup>1</sup> de 5 à 19 ans, inclusivement, dans tout le Canada, en 1901, 1911 et 1921**

Schedule—Détails	Both sexes—Deux sexes			Males—Garçons			Females—Filles		
	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921
<b>5-9 years—ans—Total.....</b>	<b>615,899</b>	<b>783,252</b>	<b>1,048,761</b>	<b>311,134</b>	<b>395,045</b>	<b>528,700</b>	<b>304,765</b>	<b>388,207</b>	<b>520,061</b>
At school—A l'école.....	367,903	459,682	686,616	187,045	232,581	345,496	180,858	227,101	341,120
Not at school—Non à l'éc.	247,996	323,570	362,145	124,089	162,464	183,204	123,907	161,106	178,941
<b>10-19 years—ans—Total....</b>	<b>1,132,842</b>	<b>1,380,685</b>	<b>1,714,967</b>	<b>575,949</b>	<b>706,155</b>	<b>864,579</b>	<b>556,893</b>	<b>674,530</b>	<b>850,388</b>
At school—A l'école.....	543,758	684,599	1,008,178	276,601	341,745	501,520	267,157	342,854	506,658
Not at school—Non à l'éc.	589,084	696,086	706,789	299,348	364,410	363,059	289,736	331,676	343,730
<b>5-19 years—ans—Total.....</b>	<b>1,748,741</b>	<b>2,163,937</b>	<b>2,760,728</b>	<b>887,083</b>	<b>1,101,200</b>	<b>1,393,279</b>	<b>861,658</b>	<b>1,062,737</b>	<b>1,370,449</b>
At school—A l'école.....	911,661	1,144,281	1,694,794	463,646	574,326	847,016	448,015	569,955	847,778
1-3 months—mois.....	51,986	42,514	72,544	27,946	21,904	36,596	24,040	20,610	35,948
4-6 " ".....	114,861	131,343	133,419	60,333	68,468	68,078	54,528	62,875	65,341
7-9 " ".....	744,814	970,424	1,488,831	375,367	483,954	742,342	369,447	486,470	746,489
Not at school—Non à l'éc.	837,080	1,019,656	1,068,934	423,437	526,874	546,263	413,643	492,782	522,671

**7.—School attendance of the population 7 to 14 years of age, by provinces in 1911 and 1921**  
**7.—Fréquentation scolaire des enfants de 7 à 14 ans. par provinces, en 1911 et 1921**

Provinces	Total	At school for any period		Not at school		At School by months					
		A l'école pendant une période quelconque		N'ayant pas fréquenté l'école		A l'école, par mois					
		No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	1-3		4-6		7-9	
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	
Canada, <sup>1</sup> .....	1921 1,526,948	1,352,711	88.59	174,237	11.41	37,881	2.48	97,875	6.41	1,216,955	79.70
	1911 1,156,270	922,429	79.78	233,841	20.22	24,295	2.10	94,452	8.17	803,682	69.51
P. E. Island.....	1921 15,169	13,357	88.05	1,812	11.95	812	5.35	1,985	13.09	10,560	69.61
	1911 16,616	14,057	84.60	2,559	15.40	563	3.39	2,211	13.31	11,283	67.90
Nova Scotia.....	1921 92,944	81,139	87.39	11,805	12.61	2,778	2.99	7,550	8.13	70,811	76.27
	1911 84,367	69,903	82.86	14,464	17.14	2,679	3.18	9,974	11.82	57,250	67.86
New Brunswick.....	1921 71,481	59,518	83.26	11,963	16.74	3,329	4.66	8,753	12.24	47,436	66.36
	1911 62,588	50,100	80.05	12,488	19.95	1,965	3.14	7,928	12.67	40,207	64.24
Quebec.....	1921 455,919	394,587	86.55	61,332	13.45	7,006	1.54	14,934	3.28	372,647	81.73
	1911 372,551	301,482	80.92	71,069	19.08	3,975	1.07	12,831	3.44	284,676	76.45
Ontario.....	1921 456,757	417,846	91.48	38,911	8.52	7,172	1.57	17,999	3.94	392,675	85.97
	1911 377,704	318,042	84.20	59,662	15.80	7,415	1.96	29,810	7.89	280,817	74.35
Manitoba.....	1921 112,607	100,692	89.42	11,915	10.58	3,054	2.71	7,745	6.88	89,893	79.83
	1911 72,552	53,956	74.37	18,596	25.63	2,013	2.77	7,420	10.23	44,523	71.37
Saskatchewan.....	1921 142,042	124,929	87.95	17,113	12.05	7,466	5.26	23,182	16.32	94,281	66.37
	1911 72,426	48,316	66.71	24,110	33.29	2,538	3.51	15,082	19.44	31,696	43.76
Alberta.....	1921 102,605	90,943	88.63	11,662	11.37	5,296	5.16	12,520	12.20	73,127	71.27
	1911 54,928	34,527	62.86	20,401	37.14	2,330	4.24	7,616	13.87	24,581	44.75
British Columbia.....	1921 77,424	69,700	90.02	7,724	9.98	968	1.25	3,207	4.14	65,525	84.63
	1911 42,538	32,046	75.33	10,492	24.67	817	1.92	2,580	6.06	28,649	67.35

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of Yukon and Northwest Territories—Ne comprend pas le Yukon ni les Territoires du Nord-Ouest.



## GENERAL SUMMARY

## 8.—Attendance of Pupils in six provinces—Assiduité des élèves dans six provinces

Province	Year — Année	Number Attending—Nombre d'élèves fréquentant						Total	
		20 days— jours	20-49 days— jours	50-99 days— jours	100-149 days— jours	150-199 days— jours	200 <sup>1</sup> days— jours		
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse....	1904	7,778	14,197	18,983	22,256	30,107	3,565	96,866	
	1905	7,547	13,725	18,780	22,263	33,741	4,196	100,252	
	1906	7,117	12,968	17,538	21,218	36,821	4,620	100,332	
	1907	7,667	13,961	19,225	23,481	33,061	2,612	100,007	
	1908	7,064	13,168	17,569	20,951	34,930	6,423	100,105	
	1909	6,676	12,612	18,306	23,531	39,141	1,414	101,680	
	1910	6,583	12,253	18,417	23,141	49,136	1,505	102,035	
	1911	7,188	13,617	18,256	23,777	37,194	1,878	102,910	
	1912	6,804	12,351	18,043	23,065	41,102	2,619	103,984	
	1913	6,421	12,006	17,569	23,460	43,418	2,405	105,269	
	1914	6,724	12,012	17,147	22,909	45,504	2,055	106,351	
	1915	5,892	10,679	15,672	21,655	48,881	4,989	107,768	
	1916	6,170	11,777	18,121	24,572	45,897	2,652	109,189	
	1917	5,941	11,577	16,323	23,546	48,435	3,210	109,032	
	1918	6,397	12,135	19,717	26,272	42,127	1,449	109,097	
	1919	7,545	13,646	20,745	36,168	27,675	203	106,982	
	1920	6,263	11,817	18,020	25,719	44,755	1,522	108,096	
	1921	4,903	9,970	15,420	22,570	52,551	4,069	109,483	
	1922	4,472	9,343	14,642	22,862	53,212	4,698	114,229	
	Manitoba.....	1917	.....	17,861	16,387	21,547	46,641	4,152	106,588
		1918	.....	17,481	18,068	22,206	49,762	2,408	109,925
		1919	.....	24,040	24,432	46,873	18,516	346	114,197
1920		.....	23,739	21,727	27,362	49,981	643	123,452	
1921		.....	19,408	18,439	24,979	63,915	2,274	129,015	
1922		.....	20,402	16,480	25,254	72,007	2,733	136,876	
1923		.....	19,673	18,886	27,450	75,594	766	142,369	
1924	.....	20,121	16,792	24,112	82,397	1,069	144,491		
Saskatchewan <sup>2</sup> .....	1906	3,669	6,450	9,064	6,550	4,973	569	31,275	
	1907	4,086	7,089	11,475	8,294	6,050	628	37,622	
	1908	4,535	8,698	13,861	9,836	9,019	1,137	47,086	
	1909	6,110	10,308	15,803	11,347	9,327	1,069	53,969	
	1910	6,715	12,449	18,510	13,785	11,180	1,325	63,964	
	1911	7,486	13,145	20,628	15,397	11,825	1,004	69,485	
	1912	8,537	14,875	23,567	17,804	14,204	895	79,882	
	1913	10,310	17,621	27,471	23,161	19,381	1,165	99,109	
	1914	9,906	17,552	28,659	26,379	26,508	2,055	111,059	
	1915	8,930	16,525	29,591	29,664	30,529	4,040	119,279	
	1916	11,124	20,254	35,241	31,367	25,992	1,612	125,590	
	1917	6,269	21,158	27,952	35,234	31,694	6,424	138,731	
	1918	11,171	23,592	42,478	50,907	18,950	134	147,232	
	1919	9,497	20,199	38,785	42,445	46,121	2,421	159,468	
1920	10,014	19,873	38,766	45,479	52,424	2,452	169,008		
Alberta.....	1910	5,385	10,818	15,536	10,989	11,938	641	55,307	
	1911	5,986	11,474	17,595	12,637	13,253	715	61,660	
	1912	6,002	12,060	20,456	15,238	16,578	710	71,044	
	1913	6,018	12,814	21,383	17,503	21,358	833	79,909	
	1914	5,884	12,489	22,711	19,500	28,201	1,125	89,910	
	1915	5,394	12,594	23,325	21,038	32,635	2,300	97,286	
	1916	6,679	13,403	25,502	22,034	30,747	836	99,201	
	1917	7,094	14,860	26,973	24,531	33,765	454	107,727	
	1918	9,253	21,641	29,427	42,746	8,000	42	111,109	
	1919	7,008	16,392	31,343	28,550	37,711	563	121,567	
	1920	8,319	17,475	34,847	32,304	42,447	358	135,750	

Province	Year — Année	Number of Pupils Attending—Nombre d'élèves fréquentant										Total	
		20 days— jours	20-39 days— jours	40-59 days— jours	60-79 days— jours	80-99 days— jours	100-119 days— jours	120-139 days— jours	140-159 days— jours	160-179 days— jours	180-199 days— jours		200 <sup>1</sup> days— jours
P.E.I.— I.P.-E.	1923	817	1,084	1,029	1,088	1,263	1,424	1,745	2,420	3,166	3,549	125	17,710
	1924	684	834	841	985	1,094	1,331	1,717	2,264	3,230	4,120	260	17,360
N.S.— N.-E.	1923	4,890	6,650	6,274	6,128	6,867	7,974	10,276	15,225	23,812	25,013	1,349	114,458
	1924	4,711	6,210	5,665	5,383	5,723	6,807	8,996	13,878	23,338	29,163	1,720	111,594
N.B.— N.-B.	1923	2,620	4,712	4,590	5,019	5,026	6,089	5,937	8,372	12,612	19,129	1,571	75,677
	1924	2,362	4,140	4,007	4,231	4,463	5,751	5,971	8,411	14,178	22,447	1,419	77,373
<sup>2</sup> Saskat- chewan	1921	8,822	11,343	12,761	14,906	14,393	18,046	17,656	19,411	26,141	29,694	4,735	177,908
	1922	9,568	14,015	14,918	10,382	10,913	13,325	14,923	19,118	26,543	35,237	8,047	176,989
	1923	9,387	14,088	15,599	10,617	10,847	13,165	15,196	21,023	32,708	43,124	7,214	192,968
	1924	9,424	14,553	15,039	10,933	10,239	11,933	13,599	19,681	32,494	53,898	12,041	203,834
Alberta..	1921	6,484	14,616	16,699	14,953	23,240	47,230	1,106	—	—	—	—	124,328 <sup>3</sup>
	1922	5,637	9,803	10,343	8,240	8,932	10,203	10,719	14,832	24,199	37,104	2,890	142,902
	1923	6,151	9,709	10,571	8,474	9,197	10,129	10,868	14,914	25,536	39,811	2,685	148,045
	1924	5,668	9,517	9,083	7,974	8,091	9,925	11,114	15,537	26,869	41,320	2,275	147,373

<sup>1</sup> Includes over 200 days.—<sup>1</sup>Inclus plus de 200 jours.      <sup>2</sup> Exclusive of Secondary Schools.—A l'exclusion des écoles secondaires.      <sup>3</sup> Second term only.—Second semestre seulement.

9.—Historical Summary of Enrolment and Average Attendance in Schools in Canada, by Provinces  
9.—Relevé rétrospectif des élèves des écoles canadiennes et moyenne de fréquentation, par provinces

Year — Année	Total Number Enrolled—Nombre total des inscriptions—1824—1924									
	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ontario <sup>4</sup>	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C.	Nine Provinces
	I.P.-E.	N.-E.	N.-B.	Qué.					C.-B.	Neuf provinces
1811.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1824.....	-	5,514	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1829.....	-	12,000	-	18,410	-	-	-	-	-	-
1835.....	-	15,292	-	37,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
1845.....	-	-	15,924	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1846.....	-	33,960	-	<sup>2</sup> 60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
1850.....	-	-	1,847	-	<sup>2</sup> 151,891	-	-	-	-	-
1852.....	<sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	179,857	-	-	-	-	-
1861.....	-	33,652	27,982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1864.....	-	<sup>2</sup> 35,405	30,632	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1866.....	-	50,574	30,263	-	-	-	-	-	401	-
1867.....	-	65,869	31,364	-	403,339	-	-	-	-	718,000
1868.....	-	68,612	31,988	205,530	-	-	-	-	-	-
1871.....	-	75,995	<sup>2</sup> 33,981	-	-	817	-	-	-	803,000
1872.....	-	73,638	39,837	-	462,630	-	-	-	<sup>2</sup> 514	-
1873.....	-	74,297	42,611	216,992	-	-	-	-	1,028	-
1876.....	-	79,813	64,689	-	499,078	2,734	-	-	1,685	-
1881.....	21,501	78,828	65,631	227,935	489,404	<sup>2</sup> 4,919	-	-	2,571	891,000
1886.....	22,414	85,714	68,367	-	502,840	15,926	2,553	-	4,471	-
1891.....	22,330	83,548	68,992	265,513	-	23,871	5,652	-	9,260	995,000
1892.....	22,169	85,077	68,909	268,535	508,507	23,243	6,170	-	10,773	-
1894.....	22,221	98,701	69,648	274,915	506,726	32,680	10,721	-	12,613	-
1895.....	22,250	100,555	68,761	286,180	509,213	35,371	11,972	-	13,428	-
1896.....	22,138	101,032	68,297	293,584	506,515	37,987	12,796	-	14,460	-
1901.....	20,779	98,410	66,689	314,881	492,534	51,888	-	-	23,615	1,083,000
1903.....	19,956	98,768	65,951	326,183	487,880	57,409	33,191	-	24,499	1,113,837
1904.....	19,031	96,886	65,278	329,666	484,351	58,574	41,033	-	25,787	1,120,606
1905.....	19,272	100,252	66,897	335,768	487,635	63,287	25,191	24,254	27,354	1,149,909
1906.....	18,986	100,332	66,635	341,808	492,544	64,123	31,275	28,784	28,522	1,173,009
1907.....	19,036	100,007	66,422	347,614	493,791	67,144	37,622	34,338	30,039	1,196,013
1908.....	18,012	100,105	66,383	352,944	501,641	71,031	47,086	39,653	33,223	1,230,169
1909.....	18,073	101,680	67,735	367,012	507,219	73,044	55,116	46,048	36,227	1,272,204
1910.....	17,932	102,035	68,154	374,547	510,700	76,247	65,392	55,307	39,670	1,310,117
1911.....	17,397	102,910	68,951	389,123	518,605	80,848	72,260	61,660	49,451	1,356,879
1913.....	17,555	105,269	69,663	411,784	542,822	83,679	101,463	79,909	57,334	1,469,752
1914.....	19,069	106,351	70,622	435,895	561,927	93,954	113,985	89,910	61,957	1,552,976
1915.....	18,402	107,768	72,013	448,087	569,030	100,963	122,862	97,286	64,264	1,601,035
1916.....	18,362	109,189	73,007	464,447	560,340	103,796	129,439	99,201	64,570	1,622,351
1917.....	18,190	109,032	71,981	463,390	561,865	106,588	142,617	107,727	65,118	1,646,508
1918.....	17,861	108,097	71,782	467,508	564,655	109,925	151,326	111,109	67,516	1,669,776
1919.....	17,587	106,982	71,029	486,201	584,724	114,662	164,219	121,567	72,006	1,738,977
1920.....	17,354	108,096	72,988	495,887	604,923	123,452	174,925	135,750	79,243	1,812,618
1921.....	17,510	109,483	73,712	512,651	632,123	129,015	184,871	<sup>3</sup> 124,328	85,950	1,869,643
1922.....	18,323	114,229	77,774	530,705	654,893	136,876	183,935	142,902	91,919	1,951,556
1923.....	17,742	114,458	78,753	537,406	667,922	142,369	194,313	148,045	94,888	1,995,896
1924.....	17,281	111,594	79,265	-	-	144,491	204,154	147,373	96,204	-

Average daily attendance—Moyenne quotidienne de fréquentation, 1871-1924

1871.....	-	43,612	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1873.....	-	41,392	-	-	-	-	-	-	575	-
1876.....	-	45,373	-	-	217,202	-	-	-	984	-
1881.....	-	43,461	36,688	-	222,534	-	-	-	1,367	-
1891.....	12,898	49,347	-	-	-	12,443	-	-	5,135	-
1892.....	12,986	50,975	-	205,623	-	12,976	-	-	6,227	-
1895.....	13,250	54,007	-	221,168	-	19,516	-	-	8,610	-
1896.....	13,412	54,016	-	220,969	-	20,247	-	-	9,254	-
1901.....	12,330	53,643	37,473	232,255	275,234	27,550	-	-	15,335	669,000
1903.....	12,112	55,213	38,032	243,123	275,385	36,479	16,321	-	16,627	704,000
1904.....	11,722	54,000	37,567	246,319	273,815	31,326	20,918	-	17,071	705,000
1905.....	11,627	56,342	39,402	255,420	281,674	33,794	13,493	13,375	18,871	724,171
1906.....	11,903	59,165	38,482	263,111	285,330	34,947	15,770	14,782	19,809	743,496
1907.....	11,543	57,173	38,790	266,511	284,998	37,279	19,841	17,310	20,459	754,060
1908.....	11,647	58,343	40,202	271,019	292,052	40,691	26,081	18,923	23,473	782,584
1909.....	11,543	61,787	42,501	285,729	295,352	41,405	28,998	22,225	25,662	815,449
1910.....	11,632	65,630	42,596	293,035	299,747	43,885	34,517	29,611	28,423	849,344
1911.....	10,511	61,250	42,791	301,678	305,648	45,303	38,278	32,556	32,517	870,801
1913.....	11,003	65,686	44,375	324,447	330,474	48,163	56,005	45,888	43,072	969,380
1914.....	11,170	66,599	44,534	344,657	346,509	58,778	65,009	54,582	49,090	1,041,108
1915.....	11,694	70,361	47,889	360,897	365,959	68,250	72,113	61,112	52,494	1,111,075
1916.....	11,347	69,227	48,069	373,364	355,364	66,561	60,271	50,880	45,522	1,140,793
1917.....	11,319	70,118	46,860	367,468	369,081	69,209	88,758	65,374	52,577	1,141,065
1918.....	11,334	67,923	46,515	369,057	328,197	69,908	91,010	68,489	54,748	1,107,467
1919.....	10,908	65,906	45,797	365,803	388,768	72,072	98,791	74,776	56,692	1,179,513
1920.....	10,991	66,442	46,950	372,377	396,141	88,563	101,355	82,417	59,791	1,237,146
1921.....	11,446	78,238	49,655	397,172	446,396	86,137	113,412	89,401	68,597	1,335,454
1922.....	12,338	79,410	51,590	421,604	470,073	95,433	119,041	100,515	75,528	1,425,532
1923.....	11,763	83,472	53,611	422,159	474,859	98,787	130,409	103,364	77,752	1,458,266
1924.....	11,783	79,509	58,179	-	-	103,775	139,782	105,852	79,262	-

<sup>1</sup>Common School System formed.—<sup>2</sup>Free School System established.—<sup>3</sup>Half year only.—<sup>4</sup>Not including vocational schools.

<sup>1</sup>Ecoles élémentaires organisées.—<sup>2</sup>Ecoles libres établies.—<sup>3</sup>Six mois seulement.—<sup>4</sup>A l'exclusion des écoles professionnelles.



### 10.—Percentage of the Population of Canada 5-17 Years of Age attending School in 1911 and 1921.

The chart opposite is intended to illustrate the progress made in school attendance between 1911 and 1921. This progress is discussed in the introductory chapter, while Tables 4 to 7 will enable persons interested in the subject to make their own analyses. Attention is here called to the special manifestations of progress in this respect shown by certain provinces.

In the first part of the chart the black shows the proportion at each age not attending school; the cross hatched, the proportion attending school less than 7 months or what might be considered an inadequate period, while the dotted shows the proportion attending 7 to 9 months, or what might be considered an adequate year. A distinction should be drawn between: (1) the ages 5 and 6; (2) the ages 7 to 14 or the usual compulsory age period; and (3) the ages 15 to 17 which are post compulsory or very partially compulsory age periods. During the ages 7 to 14 the length of the black columns, or rather the decrease in this length, is of special significance. If, for example, the black at the age of 12 is compared for 1911 and 1921 it will be noticed that an improvement is shown of a decrease from 17 p.c. out of school in 1911 to 7 in 1921, or nearly 60 p.c. Further, it will be noticed that there was a larger proportion at school at the age of 13 (that is, up to the age of 14), in 1921 than at any age in 1911. The black columns at the ages of 5 and 6 and 14 to 17 have not as much significance as the other two columns. At the ages of 5 and 6 it will be noticed that improvement is not marked. In fact the cross hatched portion, especially at the age of 5, bears a greater ratio to the dotted portion in 1921 than in 1911, thus showing that attendance was less regular in 1921; while the ages subsequent to 6 years, show a decided improvement in this respect. On this point the reader is referred to page 11 of the Annual Report for 1922 in which conclusions bearing on this point were based on other than census figures and before the census figures were known. In the case of the ages of 14 to 17 only the dotted and cross hatched columns are of much importance. The improvement at these ages is shown absolutely as well as relatively in the supplementary chart at the right. It should be noticed that an increase of nearly 60,000 at school at these ages is shown out of an increase in population of about 80,000. The age-grade tables in sections 2, 3 and 4 show that pupils at 14 to 17 are normally high school pupils, and that the increase in proportion in school attendance at these ages is practically an increase in high school attendance, or at least in high school, technical school and upper elementary grade attendance.

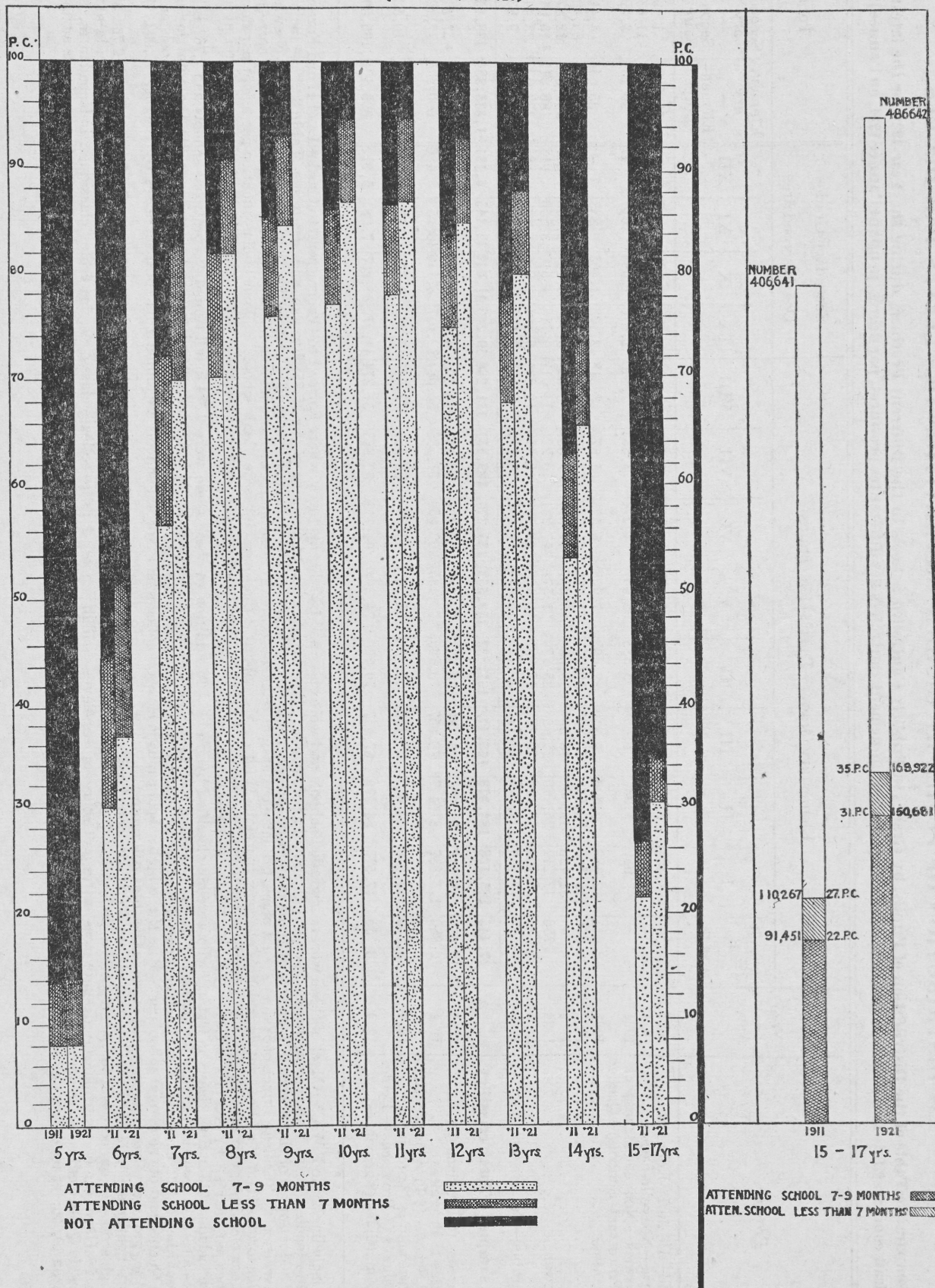
### 10.—Pourcentage de la population du Canada de 5 à 17 ans, fréquentant l'école en 1911 et 1921.

Le diagramme ci-contre constate les progrès réalisés par la fréquentation scolaire, entre 1911 et 1921. Ces progrès sont commentés dans le chapitre qui sert d'introduction; de plus, les tableaux 4 à 7 permettront aux éducateurs d'en tirer leurs propres conclusions. Nous appelons l'attention du lecteur sur la manifestation spéciale des améliorations survenues à cet égard dans certaines provinces.

Dans la première partie du diagramme, l'espace en noir représente la proportion des enfants de chaque âge qui ne vont pas à l'école; la partie couverte de hachures représente la proportion de ceux fréquentant l'école moins de 7 mois; enfin, la partie pointillée représente la proportion des écoliers fréquentant l'école de 7 à 9 mois, c'est-à-dire une année ordinaire. Il est nécessaire d'établir une distinction entre: (1) les âges de 5 à 6 ans; (2) les âges de 7 à 14 ans, période habituelle de l'école obligatoire et (3) les âges de 15 à 17 ans, où l'école n'est plus obligatoire, ou ne l'est que relativement. Le rétrécissement des colonnes noires, représentant les enfants de 7 à 14 ans, a une signification toute spéciale. Si, par exemple, on compare cette colonne noire, représentant les enfants de 12 ans en 1911 et 1921, on remarque une amélioration notable de la situation, puisque en 1911, 17 p.c. des enfants ne fréquentaient pas l'école, tandis qu'en 1921, il n'y en avait plus que 7 p.c., soit un gain de 60 p.c. En outre, on peut voir qu'en 1921, les enfants de 13 à 14 ans étaient à l'école en plus grand nombre qu'à tous autres âges en 1911. Les colonnes noires consacrées aux âges de 5 et 6 ans ou de 14 à 17 ans ont moins d'importance que les deux autres colonnes. On observe qu'aux âges de 5 et 6 ans l'amélioration est peu sensible. A cet égard nous renvoyons le lecteur à la page 11 du rapport annuel de 1922, où des conclusions sur ce sujet sont basées sur des chiffres autres que ceux du recensement, les données du recensement étant alors inconnues. En ce qui concerne les enfants de 14 à 17 ans, la colonne portant des hachures et la colonne pointillée ont seules une réelle importance. L'amélioration que l'on constate à ces âges est analysée, tant d'une manière absolue que d'une manière relative, dans le diagramme supplémentaire de droite. Il convient de faire ressortir qu'une augmentation de population d'environ 80,000 âmes a pour corollaire un accroissement de près de 60,000 écoliers de ces âges. Les tableaux consacrés à la répartition des écoliers par âges et par degrés, que l'on trouvera dans les chapitres 2, 3 et 4, démontrent que les enfants de 14 à 17 ans sont normalement des élèves de "high schools" et que l'augmentation de la fréquentation scolaire à ces âges n'affecte pour ainsi dire que les "high schools" ou, pour être plus exact, les "high schools", les écoles techniques et les écoles primaires supérieures.

PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION OF CANADA 5-17 YEARS OF AGE ATTENDING SCHOOL IN 1911 AND 1921.

(CENSUS FIGURES)





2—DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS BY GRADES—RÉPARTITION DES ÉLÈVES PAR DEGRÉS.

11.—Comparative Table of the Distribution of Pupils, by Grades in Publicly Controlled Schools in the Different Provinces during the Year 1924, or the latest year reported  
11.—Tableau comparatif de la répartition des élèves dans les écoles publiquement contrôlées des différentes provinces, par degrés, pendant l'année 1924, ou l'année la plus rapprochée

Province	Year — Année	Elementary Grades—Degrés élémentaires									Secondary Grades — Degrés secondaires				Total			Un- classified — Non- classifiés
		K. and K.P.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Element- ary — Elément- aires	Second- ary — Secon- daires	Total classified — Total, classifiés	
		E.M.P.																
P.E. Island—Ile du P.-Edouard.....	1924	-	3,454	2,131	1,849	1,743	1,985	1,828	1,426	1,366	808	679	7	-	15,782	1,494	17,276	5
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	1924	-	25,488	13,037	13,447	13,159	11,999	9,405	7,278	6,149	5,344	3,769	1,958	561	99,962	11,632	111,594	-
New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick. Quebec (Protestant Schools)—Québec (protestantes).....	1924	-	7,089	5,935	6,068	5,583	5,057	4,214	3,335	2,849	1,676	1,088	614	47	40,130	3,425	43,555	35,710
Ontario.....	1923	2,011	12,683	9,506	9,310	8,693	7,928	6,523	5,672	3,318	2,173	1,405	833	-	65,644	4,411	70,055	941
1922-23	24,678	115,565	79,910	53,297	59,757	71,496	61,342	53,280	55,181	26,336	18,209	17,357	3,523	574,506	65,425	639,931	28,194 <sup>6</sup>	
Manitoba.....	1924	-	31,420	19,061	18,584	18,356	15,497	12,397	7,659	8,641	5,562	4,137	2,960	217	131,615	12,876	144,491	-
Saskatchewan.....	1924	756	47,212	25,270	25,968	25,779	21,511	17,231	10,271	14,019	6,718	4,510	3,850	918	188,017	16,014	204,031	123
Alberta.....	1924	-	28,761	18,218	19,277	17,982	15,468	13,180	10,410	10,631	5,891	4,086	2,606	863	133,927	13,446	147,373	-
Brit. Columbia—Col. Britannique.....	1924	-	13,436	11,905	12,778	10,781	8,615	9,257	10,126	9,106	4,755	3,159	1,960	62	86,004	9,936	95,940	264
<b>Total sampled—Total, classifiés..</b>		<b>27,445</b>	<b>285,108</b>	<b>184,979</b>	<b>160,478</b>	<b>161,833</b>	<b>159,553</b>	<b>135,377</b>	<b>109,457</b>	<b>111,260</b>	<b>59,263</b>	<b>41,042</b>	<b>32,145</b>	<b>6,191</b>	<b>1,335,384</b>	<b>138,659</b>	<b>1,474,043</b>	<b>65,237<sup>6</sup></b>
Boys—Garçons (8 Provinces).....	1924	13,555	139,868	88,901	75,180	75,936	73,985	62,268	49,349	49,363	4,510	16,240	13,379	3,360	628,495	57,518	685,923	-
Girls—Filles (8 Provinces).....	1924	12,880	125,887	81,477	70,257	70,840	72,435	62,059	51,136	56,084	32,077	23,110	18,257	3,486	600,995	77,122	678,117	-
Ungraded Schools (8 Provinces)—Eco- les à classe unique (8 provinces).....	1924	3,030	116,020	66,675	58,166	57,191	55,802	46,362	36,566	42,597	7,281	2,656	570	14	482,359	10,521	492,880	-
Graded Schools (8 Provinces)—Ecoles à classes multiples (8 provinces).....	1924	23,155	117,577	84,679	67,217	70,790	74,394	64,112	52,823	51,374	41,970	31,227	7,081	5,212	606,121	105,508	711,629	-

<sup>1</sup> Not including 333 in P.W.C. <sup>2</sup> Most of these were in ungraded schools and were classified by "Forms I to V where Forms I to II correspond to Grades I and II and Forms III to V consisted of two grades each. Form V, however, included some high school grade pupils. For classification of majority of the 35,758 by age and grade see Table 30. <sup>3</sup> Including 18 "Special" students. <sup>4</sup> Most or all of these were in high school grade in superior and other schools. They were not classified by grade. <sup>5</sup> Including 19 in "Special" grades not elsewhere specified. <sup>6</sup> A l'exclusion du "Collège Prince of Wales". <sup>2</sup> La plupart d'entre eux étaient dans des écoles à classe unique et classifiés sous les "formes" I à V, les formes I à II correspondant aux degrés I et II et les formes III à V embrassant deux degrés chacune; toutefois, la forme V comportait quelques élèves de "high schools". Pour la classification par âge et par degrés, de la majorité des 35,758 non classifiés, voir tableau 30. <sup>3</sup> Y compris 18 étudiants "spéciaux". <sup>4</sup> Presque tous ceux-ci étaient dans les classes de "high schools" des écoles supérieures et autres: ils n'étaient pas classifiés par degrés. <sup>5</sup> Y compris 19 élèves classes spéciales, ne figurant pas ailleurs. <sup>6</sup> These include 1,913 in fifth classes in Ontario who were not classified by grade. In addition to these there were 9,184 in full time day vocational schools and 2,762 in night high schools. This makes a total in secondary grades for Ontario of 79,284. Adding the 246 unclassified in B.C. and the 10,065 in Catholic Academy grades (see page 21) the total in secondary grades in Canada would be 172,829 (exclusive of day technical pupils in other provinces than Ontario and of the high school pupils in classical colleges, independent classical schools and Catholic Normal Schools in Quebec and of the normal schools in N.B. If the high school pupils in classical colleges and Normal schools are added this total increases by roughly 10,000. The day technical pupils in other provinces than Ontario would increase the total still more.) <sup>6</sup> Ce total embrasse 1,913 écoliers, dans cinq classes d'Ontario, non classifiés par degré. A ce total, il convient d'ajouter 9,184 élèves des écoles professionnelles et 2,762 élèves des cours du soir des high schools, ce qui porterait le total des élèves d'Ontario à 79,284. En ajoutant les 246 élèves non classifiés de la Colombie Britannique, le total pour le Canada atteindrait 162,764 (à l'exclusion des élèves des écoles techniques des provinces autres qu'Ontario et des élèves de high schools dans les collèges classiques, les écoles classiques, indépendantes, les écoles normales catholiques de Québec et les écoles normales du Nouveau-Brunswick. Si les élèves de high school des collèges classiques et des écoles normales y étaient compris, ils augmenteraient ce nombre d'environ 10,000; et les élèves des écoles techniques dans les provinces autres qu'Ontario l'élèveraient encore plus haut.

11.—Comparative Table of the Distribution of Pupils, by Grades in Publicly Controlled Schools in the Different Provinces, etc.—Concluded  
 11.—Tableau comparatif de la répartition des élèves dans les écoles publiquement contrôlées des différentes provinces, etc.—fin

Quebec— Roman Catholic Primary Schools	Kinder- garten — Ecoles Maternelles	Elementary Grades Degrés élémentaires				Model School Grades Ecoles modèles		Academy Grades Académies		Total	Unclasi- fied — Non classifiés	Québec— Ecoles primaires (catholiques)
		1st year 1ère année	2nd year 2ème année	3rd year 3ème année	4th year 4ème année	5th year 5ème année	6th year 6ème année	7th year 7ème année	8th year 8ème année			
		Elementary.....	39,934	60,119	54,293	41,612	22,608	3,680	718			
Model.....	20,696	23,897	23,679	20,674	14,827	9,657	4,901	630	163	119,124	-	Modèles.
Academies.....	13,966	18,594	19,053	18,725	16,530	11,599	7,709	5,184	3,870	115,230	-	Académiques.
Total.....	74,596	102,610	97,025	81,011	53,965	24,936	13,328	5,983	4,082	457,536	8,874	Total.

RÉPARTITION PAR DEGRÉ ET ÂGE



## GRADE—AGE DISTRIBUTION

12.—Ages of pupils enrolled in Schools in Seven Provinces in Canada, 1924 or latest year reported  
 12.—Âge de la population scolaire dans sept provinces du Canada, chiffres de 1924 ou du dernier rapport

No.	Province or part of Province	No. of Pupils enrolled whose age was									
		Under 5 yrs.	5 yrs.	6 yrs.	7 yrs.	8 yrs.	9 yrs.	10 yrs.	11 yrs.	12 yrs.	13 yrs.
		Moins de 5 ans	5 ans	6 ans	7 ans	8 ans	9 ans	10 ans	11 ans	12 ans	13 ans
1	P.E.I.: Urban or graded.....	-	59	330	533	614	639	640	660	641	683
2	Rural ungraded.....	-	192	654	1,021	1,193	1,102	1,275	1,101	1,164	1,058
	Total.....	-	251	984	1,554	1,807	1,741	1,915	1,761	1,805	1,741
4	N.S.: Cities and towns.....	35	978	2,180	4,510	4,935	5,054	4,991	5,124	4,933	4,691
5	Villages.....	40	466	1,338	1,913	2,088	2,143	2,164	2,060	2,057	1,919
6	Rural.....	97	971	2,521	3,549	4,052	4,120	4,109	3,969	3,992	3,796
7	Total.....	172	2,415	7,039	9,972	11,075	11,316	11,273	11,153	10,982	10,406
8	N.B.: Urban or graded.....	-	-	3,322	4,026	4,219	4,255	4,438	3,987	4,062	3,731
9	Rural ungraded.....	-	-	3,866	3,946	4,050	4,086	4,227	3,913	3,737	3,281
10	Total.....	-	-	7,188	7,972	8,269	8,341	8,665	7,900	7,799	7,012
	Que.—Primary Schools:—										
11	Roman Catholic.....		83,357					336,722			
12	Protestant.....		10,044					50,535			
13	Total.....		93,371					387,257			
14	Classical Colleges.....		-					2,382			
	Ont.: Public Schools—										
15	Cities and towns.....	882	14,316	24,335	27,602	30,317	32,407	29,453	27,810	25,948	22,328
16	Villages.....	-	651	1,913	2,369	2,522	2,550	2,563	2,455	2,406	2,007
17	Rural.....	-	4,044	15,945	22,794	24,422	24,310	24,050	23,206	21,968	19,975
	Separate Schools:—										
18	Cities, etc.....	-	145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Rural.....	-	1,485	6,268	7,671	8,081	8,108	7,491	6,732	6,742	5,980
20	Continuation Schools.....	-	670	1,764	2,207	2,360	2,397	2,247	2,076	2,042	1,728
21	Other Sec. Schools.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	337	965
22	Total.....	882	21,146	50,305	62,643	67,702	69,772	65,826	62,516	60,862	57,915
23								17	194	1,419	4,932
24	Man.:.....	-	1,326	10,357	14,645	16,000	15,983	15,976	14,901	14,718	12,987
25	Sask.: Cities and towns.....	41	512	3,764	5,256	4,992	5,103	5,085	4,584	4,332	3,671
26	Villages.....	11	479	2,851	3,831	3,401	3,918	3,608	3,335	3,245	2,997
27	Rural.....	71	1,454	7,716	13,926	14,000	13,872	13,446	12,524	12,057	10,817
28	Secondary.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	91	398
29	Total.....	123	2,445	14,331	23,013	22,893	22,893	22,139	20,451	19,725	17,883
30	Alta.:.....	-	754	8,955	15,288	16,680	16,976	16,378	14,502	14,065	13,071
	B.C. Elementary schools.....	-	-	8,537	9,108	9,990	10,500	9,969	9,287	8,466	7,396
	High Schools.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	102	844
	Total.....	-	-	8,537	9,108	9,990	10,500	9,969	9,290	8,568	8,240

"5 years" include "under 5" where the latter are not shown.

<sup>1</sup> Not including vocational or night schools.

NOTE.—The differences between the totals in the above table and those of Table 11 are due to unclassified pupils. The same institutions are represented in both tables except that the Classical Colleges are included in the above table. One reason for unclassified pupils is that the classification was in some cases made some time before the end of the year, so that pupils enrolled after this time were not classified. The other reason is that the returns of some teachers gave only the total number of pupils. The value of the figures as given is based on the assumption that the distribution of the unclassified was the same as of the classified in the same kind of institution at the same time.

12.—Ages of pupils enrolled in Schools in Seven Provinces in Canada, 1924 or latest year reported  
12.—Âge de la population scolaire dans sept provinces du Canada, chiffres de 1924 ou du dernier rapport

Nombre d'élèves inscrits âgés de									Province ou partie de province	No.
14 yrs. 14 ans	15 yrs. 15 ans	16 yrs. 16 ans	17 yrs. 17 ans	18 yrs. 18 ans	19 yrs. 19 ans	20 yrs. 20 ans	21 yrs. or over 21 ans ou plus	Total		
598	446	311	139	39	8	2	-	6,342	I.P.E.: Urbaines ou à classes multiples.	1
953	665	364	135	43	11	1	2	10,934	Rurales à classe unique.	2
1,551	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total.	3
4,475	3,619	2,667	1,649	753	260	94	43	52,000	N.E.: Cités et villes.	4
1,634	1,290	853	447	197	70	20	15	20,714	Villages.	5
3,291	2,187	1,313	603	208	66	18	18	38,880	Rurales.	6
9,400	7,096	4,533	2,699	1,158	396	132	76	111,594	Total.	7
3,191	2,562	1,610	687	227	46	11	3	40,377	N.-B.: Urbaines ou à classes multiples.	8
2,535	1,584	839	289	98	20	7	3	36,481	Rurales, à classe unique.	9
5,726	4,146	2,449	976	325	66	18	6	76,858	Total.	10
35,576	-	9,472	-	-	1,283	-	-	466,410	Québec—Ecoles primaires:	11
7,754	-	2,427	-	-	266	-	-	70,996	Catholiques.	12
43,330	-	11,899	-	-	1,549	-	-	537,406	Protestantes.	13
3,028	-	2,533	-	-	1,956	-	-	9,899	Total.	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Collèges classiques.	14
15,922	8,773	3,445	702	99	4	-	-	264,343	Ont.—Ecoles publiques.	15
1,439	859	398	101	19	2	-	-	22,339	Cités et villes.	16
14,734	8,923	3,541	774	162	31	-	-	208,879	Villages.	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rurales.	18
4,324	2,370	1,057	286	61	18	-	-	66,674	Ecoles séparées.	19
1,199	739	289	109	48	18	-	-	19,893	Cités, etc.	20
1,842	2,179	1,853	1,190	573	218	81	56	9,337	Rurales.	21
9,358	11,309	9,305	6,274	3,340	1,356	489	270	48,263	Ecoles de continuation.	22
48,818	35,152	29,888	9,436	4,302	1,674	570	326	639,725	Autres écoles secondaires. <sup>1</sup>	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total.	23
11,208	7,690	4,593	2,304	1,047	354	399	-	144,491	Man.:	24
2,826	1,898	1,132	583	289	124	56	60	44,308	Sask.: Cités et villes.	25
2,779	2,123	1,312	728	325	148	66	80	35,737	Villages.	26
9,476	5,233	1,626	498	177	67	42	37	117,039	Rurales.	27
965	1,453	1,432	1,121	651	360	211	257	6,947	Secondaires.	28
16,046	10,707	5,502	2,930	1,442	699	375	434	204,031	Total.	29
11,563	8,832	5,302	2,693	1,282	585	201	246	146,373	Alb.—	30
4,746	2,194	702	153	22	4	-	-	81,074	C.B.—Ecoles primaires.	
1,972	2,741	2,330	1,270	476	132	41	25	9,936	High Schools.	
6,718	4,935	3,032	1,423	498	136	41	25	91,010	Total.	

A défaut d'indication contraire, les enfants de moins de 5 ans figurent avec ceux de cinq ans.

<sup>1</sup> A l'exclusion des écoles professionnelles ou du soir.

NOTA.—Les différences que l'on remarque entre les totaux du tableau ci-dessus et ceux du tableau 11 sont dues aux élèves non classifiés. Ces deux tableaux embrassent les mêmes institutions, mais les collèges classiques sont ajoutés au tableau ci-dessus. Si certains élèves ne sont pas classifiés, cela tient à ce que parfois la classification fut opérée un peu avant la fin de l'année, de telle sorte que les élèves entrés postérieurement n'y figurent pas. Une autre raison, c'est que quelques instituteurs se sont bornés à donner le total de leurs élèves, omettant les détails. Les chiffres du tableau ci-dessus sont basés sur la présomption que les élèves non classifiés se répartissent dans la même proportion que les élèves classifiés, dans le même genre d'institutions et au même moment.



GRADE—AGE DISTRIBUTION

13.—State Controlled and Private Schools in Canada: Distribution of 1,364,040 Pupils by Age and Grade, 1924  
 13.—Écoles sous le contrôle administratif et privées au Canada: Répartition de 1,364,040 élèves par âge et par degré, en 1924.

Age	Elementary Grades — Degrés élémentaires									Secondary Grades — Degrés secondaires				Total			
	K and K.P. — E.M. P.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elementary — Elémentaires	<sup>1</sup> Sec- ondary — Sec- ondaires <sup>1</sup>	Total	
	4.....	919	246	1	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.....	13,227	14,870	98	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,196
6.....	8,729	86,002	5,974	198	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,911
7.....	2,493	85,350	40,470	6,707	1,378	86	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136,487
8.....	671	42,556	54,950	34,557	11,900	2,266	176	14	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	147,093
9.....	321	18,120	35,445	42,873	34,733	14,299	2,477	241	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148,545
10.....	39	8,233	16,823	29,084	39,099	33,638	13,671	3,015	428	27	3	-	-	-	-	-	144,030
11.....	17	3,782	8,209	15,472	26,582	36,395	28,280	12,361	3,566	371	6	2	-	-	-	-	134,664
12.....	9	2,285	4,364	8,498	16,245	28,187	31,364	24,606	13,758	2,697	223	4	-	-	-	-	129,316
13.....	5	1,571	2,215	4,537	9,154	16,752	24,362	26,326	27,091	9,010	1,815	148	1	-	-	-	112,013
Total																	
7-13....	3,555	161,907	162,127	141,728	139,091	131,623	100,333	66,563	44,882	12,105	2,047	154	1	952,148	14,311	966,459	
14.....	4	440	1,105	2,263	5,004	9,496	14,767	19,537	29,396	15,950	6,517	1,302	43	82,012	23,814	105,826	
15.....	2	188	552	980	1,953	3,993	6,612	10,133	20,084	15,192	11,484	4,988	268	44,497	31,959	76,456	
16.....	-	58	80	182	589	1,115	2,080	3,378	8,335	8,831	10,506	8,644	1,052	15,817	29,080	44,897	
17.....	1	28	21	54	80	147	427	729	2,093	3,157	5,657	8,111	2,043	3,580	19,029	22,609	
Total																	
14-17....	7	714	1,751	3,479	7,626	14,751	23,886	33,777	59,908	43,130	34,164	23,045	3,406	145,906	103,882	249,788	
18.....	-	14	7	14	19	27	70	100	491	849	2,100	4,778	1,762	742	9,547	10,289	
19.....	-	12	4	15	22	19	38	45	166	453	1,039	3,654	1,677	321	6,900	7,221	
Total....	26,435	263,755	170,318	145,437	146,776	146,420	124,327	100,485	105,447	56,537	39,350	31,631	6,846	1,229,400	134,640	1,364,040	

<sup>1</sup> Including 276 in "Special" grades not elsewhere included.—Y compris 276 élèves de classes spéciales, ne figurant pas ailleurs.

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré  
 14.—Prince Edward Edward Schools, 1924—Écoles de l'Île du Prince-Édouard, 1924

Age	Elementary Grades — Degrés élémentaires								Secondary Grades — Degrés secondaires				Total		
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elementary — Elémentaires	Secondary — Secondaires	Total
	5.....	240	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	251	-
6.....	877	91	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	984	-	984
7.....	1,081	361	85	20	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,554	-	1,554
8.....	673	648	322	102	47	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	1,807	-	1,807
9.....	298	467	477	278	155	55	11	-	-	-	-	-	1,741	-	1,741
10.....	148	279	438	455	390	155	42	5	-	3	-	-	1,912	3	1,915
11.....	70	116	256	366	461	319	125	40	7	1	-	-	1,753	8	1,761
12.....	38	77	129	253	407	457	266	125	48	5	-	-	1,752	53	1,805
13.....	15	48	72	160	266	415	362	276	108	19	-	-	1,614	127	1,741
14.....	7	17	40	87	158	260	315	370	207	89	-	-	1,254	296	1,550
15.....	4	11	12	14	69	111	187	290	213	197	1	-	698	411	1,109
16.....	2	4	5	3	23	36	81	183	148	190	3	-	337	341	678
17.....	1	1	1	1	1	9	30	58	56	116	-	-	102	172	274
18.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	14	16	48	1	-	17	65	82
19.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	9	-	-	3	14	17
20.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	1	4	5
21.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Total....	3,454	2,131	1,849	1,743	1,985	1,828	1,426	1,366	808	679	7	-	15,782	1,494	17,276

RÉPARTITION PAR DEGRÉ ET ÂGE

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré

15.—Nova Scotia Schools, 1924—Écoles de la Nouvelle-Écosse, 1924

Age	Elementary Grades Degrés élémentaires									Secondary Grades Degrés secondaires				Total		
	1 (a)	1 (b)	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elementary — Elémentaires	Secondary — Secondaires	Total
	4.....	151	10	1	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	-
5.....	2,210	185	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,415	-	2,415
6.....	4,718	1,798	468	50	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	7,039	-	7,039
7.....	3,345	3,698	2,237	573	93	13	3	-	10	-	-	-	-	9,972	-	9,972
8.....	1,383	3,143	3,582	2,243	594	109	19	-	2	-	-	-	-	11,075	-	11,075
9.....	562	1,815	2,853	3,407	2,000	559	97	13	11	-	-	-	-	11,317	-	11,317
10.....	253	885	1,766	2,849	3,161	1,777	462	99	21	-	-	-	-	11,273	-	11,273
11.....	127	476	983	1,897	2,795	2,791	1,479	467	125	13	-	-	-	11,140	13	11,153
12.....	61	270	575	1,153	2,051	2,707	2,306	1,276	492	87	4	-	-	10,891	91	10,982
13.....	36	159	307	683	1,289	1,907	2,255	1,948	1,214	547	56	5	-	9,798	608	10,406
14.....	26	94	146	361	747	1,301	1,579	1,837	1,754	1,206	299	43	7	7,845	1,555	9,400
15.....	12	43	65	159	288	607	836	1,031	1,406	1,639	814	170	26	4,447	2,649	7,096
16.....	6	13	27	53	100	185	285	478	803	1,166	1,167	473	77	1,950	2,883	4,833
17.....	1	4	3	13	27	40	70	105	241	530	900	601	164	504	2,195	2,699
18.....	-	3	2	4	3	2	8	20	58	123	399	381	155	100	1,058	1,158
19.....	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	3	6	25	89	186	81	15	381	396
20.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	6	25	67	30	4	128	132
21.....	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	16	32	21	5	71	76
Total.	12,891	12,597	13,037	13,447	13,159	11,999	9,405	7,278	6,149	5,344	3,769	1,958	561	99,962	11,632	111,594

16.—New Brunswick Schools, 1924—Écoles du Nouveau-Brunswick, 1924

Age	Elementary Grades Degrés élémentaires								Secondary Grades Degrés secondaires				Total		
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elementary — Elémentaires	Secondary — Secondaires	Total
	6.....	3,078	477	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,574	-
7.....	1,953	1,923	474	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,366	-	4,366
8.....	1,046	1,548	1,689	376	25	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,686	-	4,686
9.....	473	944	1,507	1,399	305	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,641	-	4,641
10.....	268	514	1,023	1,418	1,283	302	13	5	-	-	-	-	4,826	-	4,826
11.....	100	267	612	960	1,243	970	227	26	-	-	-	-	4,405	-	4,405
12.....	120	147	388	703	936	1,042	829	157	4	-	-	-	4,322	4	4,326
13.....	26	65	230	403	677	925	899	718	93	4	-	-	3,943	97	4,040
14.....	18	38	90	213	408	584	733	826	460	81	5	-	2,910	546	3,456
15.....	6	9	30	74	143	269	434	675	559	358	67	2	1,640	986	2,626
16.....	1	3	5	17	31	88	158	322	365	379	238	18	625	1,000	1,625
17.....	-	-	-	1	6	14	30	91	152	193	186	18	142	549	691
18.....	-	-	-	1	2	4	5	27	38	61	90	8	39	197	236
19.....	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	1	3	8	24	1	7	36	43
20.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	4	3	-	3	8	11
21.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	3
Total...	7,089	5,935	6,068	5,583	5,057	4,214	3,335	2,849	1,676	1,088	614	47	40,130	3,425	43,555



## GRADE—AGE DISTRIBUTION

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré

## 17.—Ontario Schools, 1923—Écoles d'Ontario, 1923

Age	Elementary Grades—Degrés élémentaires									Sec'y Gr.—Deg. sec.				Total		
	K and K.P.—E.M.P.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elém.	Sec.	Total
4.....	882	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	882	-	882
5.....	12,651	8,515	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,166	-	21,166
6.....	7,907	39,383	3,015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,305	-	50,305
7.....	2,237	37,386	19,070	2,826	1,064	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,643	-	62,643
8.....	534	17,460	26,353	13,596	7,779	1,852	118	10	-	-	-	-	-	67,702	-	67,702
9.....	266	6,982	17,227	15,785	16,672	10,865	1,781	180	14	-	-	-	-	69,772	-	69,772
10.....	-	2,945	7,451	10,542	14,843	18,606	8,917	2,209	288	25	-	-	-	65,801	25	65,826
11.....	-	1,364	3,435	5,260	9,255	16,858	15,449	8,201	2,397	292	5	-	-	62,219	297	62,516
12.....	-	755	1,753	2,824	5,093	11,350	14,655	13,781	8,579	1,891	181	-	-	58,790	2,072	60,862
13.....	-	775	895	1,439	2,796	6,577	10,432	13,314	14,800	5,438	1,345	104	-	51,028	6,887	57,915
14.....	-	-	433	693	1,419	3,409	6,050	9,031	14,691	8,130	3,950	992	20	35,726	13,092	48,818
15.....	-	-	278	332	538	1,411	2,795	4,704	9,525	6,297	5,758	3,338	113	19,633	15,506	35,139
16.....	-	-	-	-	248	506	967	1,542	3,872	3,030	4,261	4,951	514	7,135	12,756	19,891
17.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	178	308	839	913	1,877	4,258	1,071	1,325	8,119	9,444
18.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176	213	612	2,344	959	176	4,128	4,304
19.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	151	902	518	-	1,647	1,647
20.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	39	309	209	-	570	570
21.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	30	159	119	-	326	326
Total..	24,479	115,565	79,910	53,297	59,751	71,494	61,342	53,280	55,181	26,336	18,209	17,357	3,523	574,303	65,425	639,728

## 18.—Manitoba Schools, 1923—Écoles du Manitoba, 1923

Age	Elementary Grades—Degrés élémentaires									Sec'y Gr.—Deg. sec.				Total		
	K.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elém.	Sec.	Total
5.....	144	848	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,012	-	1,012
6.....	303	6,413	306	18	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,042	-	7,042
7.....	241	7,357	2,181	306	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,101	-	10,101
8.....	134	4,274	4,370	2,000	285	11	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,079	-	11,079
9.....	54	1,816	3,192	3,682	1,646	249	41	7	-	-	-	-	-	10,687	-	10,687
10.....	38	864	1,853	3,070	3,226	1,440	279	28	9	-	-	-	-	10,807	-	10,807
11.....	17	379	857	1,761	2,888	2,663	1,222	187	82	5	-	-	-	10,056	5	10,061
12.....	9	216	493	1,023	1,840	2,565	2,292	789	529	85	3	4	-	9,756	92	9,848
13.....	5	15	220	540	1,048	1,642	2,109	1,351	1,363	463	50	16	-	8,373	469	8,842
14.....	4	52	99	217	565	948	1,253	1,148	1,740	983	257	49	1	6,006	1,290	7,296
15.....	2	13	29	90	191	359	486	618	1,192	1,071	665	211	6	2,930	1,953	4,933
16.....	-	8	12	29	38	82	133	180	468	682	750	435	17	950	1,884	2,834
17.....	1	1	1	8	8	15	29	42	135	265	487	472	29	240	1,253	1,493
18.....	-	4	-	1	3	2	14	16	36	78	164	372	28	76	642	718
19.....	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	4	14	17	46	191	12	26	266	292
20.....	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	4	13	24	87	17	10	141	151
21.....	-	-	-	2	-	3	1	1	4	12	23	68	5	11	108	119
Total..	952	22,340	13,633	12,748	11,758	9,981	7,871	4,373	5,556	3,614	2,469	1,905	115	89,212	8,103	97,313

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré

19.—Saskatchewan Schools, 1924—Écoles de la Saskatchewan en 1924

Age	Elementary Grades Degrés élémentaires									Secondary Grades Degrés secondaires				Total			
	K. and K.P. — E.M. P.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Spe- cial — Spé- cial	Elemen- tary — Elémen- taires	Sec- ond- ary — Sec- ondai- res	Total
4.....	37	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122	-	122
5.....	337	2,061	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,426	-	2,426
6.....	382	12,999	330	63	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,005	-	14,005
7.....	-	16,550	4,993	1,033	98	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,679	-	22,679
8.....	-	8,415	8,224	5,205	1,235	99	17	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	23,196	-	23,196
9.....	-	3,697	5,592	7,686	4,725	1,188	224	16	3	-	-	-	-	-	23,131	-	23,131
10.....	-	1,690	2,833	5,515	6,899	3,917	1,129	185	45	2	-	-	-	-	22,218	2	22,220
11.....	-	766	1,448	3,019	5,255	5,553	3,136	836	427	26	-	-	-	-	20,470	26	20,466
12.....	-	500	788	1,707	3,495	4,619	4,449	2,230	1,701	235	12	-	-	-	19,489	247	19,736
13.....	-	230	383	951	2,135	3,050	3,927	2,732	3,296	932	139	13	-	-	16,804	1,084	17,888
14.....	-	143	209	527	1,304	1,995	2,737	2,462	4,157	773	654	89	-	-	13,531	2,516	16,050
15.....	-	56	88	191	494	861	1,221	1,271	2,881	1,882	1,286	439	39	-	7,061	3,646	10,707
16.....	-	16	15	44	102	158	304	364	1,049	1,153	1,245	924	128	1	2,051	3,451	5,504
17.....	-	11	9	15	23	47	52	88	315	467	729	913	260	1	561	2,370	2,931
18.....	-	4	2	4	5	12	17	30	86	148	293	638	202	1	160	1,282	1,442
19.....	-	5	2	4	2	2	9	4	31	44	89	375	130	2	59	640	699
20.....	-	2	-	2	1	4	3	2	10	31	38	206	75	1	24	351	375
21.....	-	2	1	2	5	1	6	1	17	25	25	253	84	12	35	399	434
Total..	756	47,212	25,270	25,968	25,779	21,511	17,231	10,271	14,019	6718	4,510	3,850	918	18	188,017	16,014	204,031

<sup>1</sup> Subject to revision.—Chiffres non-revisés.  
<sup>2</sup> Excluding 123 unclassified.—Non compris 123 non classifiés.

20.—Alberta Schools, 1924—Écoles de l'Alberta, 1924

Age	Elementary Grades Degrés élémentaires									Secondary Grades Degrés secondaires				Total		
	K. and K.P. — E.M. P.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elemen- tary — Elémen- taires	Sec- ond- ary — Sec- ondai- res	Total
5.....	-	734	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	754	-	754
6.....	-	8,637	291	26	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,955	-	8,955
7.....	-	10,448	4,253	559	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,288	-	15,288
8.....	-	4,978	6,500	4,562	593	44	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,680	-	16,680
9.....	-	2,064	3,787	6,352	4,124	578	67	4	-	-	-	-	-	16,976	-	16,976
10.....	-	981	1,636	3,942	5,876	3,274	584	81	4	-	-	-	-	16,378	-	16,378
11.....	-	410	868	1,990	3,410	4,507	2,663	544	105	5	-	-	-	14,497	5	14,502
12.....	-	241	421	948	2,071	3,439	3,889	2,180	785	81	10	-	-	13,974	91	14,065
13.....	-	128	237	459	1,020	1,993	3,096	3,032	2,371	656	76	3	-	12,336	735	13,071
14.....	-	72	131	257	531	1,028	1,808	2,583	3,123	1,485	507	31	7	9,533	2,030	11,563
15.....	-	47	52	134	242	463	757	1,417	2,648	1,712	1,056	271	33	5,760	3,072	8,832
16.....	-	8	19	27	62	104	222	447	1,167	1,276	1,157	685	128	2,056	3,246	5,302
17.....	-	8	3	13	16	26	64	91	303	456	712	741	260	524	2,169	2,693
18.....	-	3	1	3	2	8	33	21	78	134	316	474	219	139	1,143	1,282
19.....	-	1	-	2	1	2	-	3	29	48	174	218	107	38	547	585
20.....	-	0	-	1	3	2	3	3	8	14	40	81	46	20	181	201
21.....	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	-	10	24	38	102	63	19	227	246
Total..	-	28,761	18,218	19,277	17,982	15,468	13,180	10,410	10,631	5,891	4,806	2,606	863	133,927	13,446	147,373



GRADE—AGE—GRADED AND UNGRADED SCHOOLS

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et degré

21.—British Columbia Schools, 1924—Écoles de la Colombie Britannique 1924

Age	Elementary Grades—Degrés élémentaires								Sec. Grades—Deg. sec.				Total		
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elementary—Elémentaires	Secondary—Secondaires	Total
6.....	7,862	665	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,537	-	8,537
7.....	3,048	5,240	796	23	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,108	-	9,108
8.....	865	3,390	4,772	893	69	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,990	-	9,990
9.....	305	1,260	3,676	3,737	1,324	190	8	-	-	-	-	-	10,500	-	10,500
10.....	138	434	1,584	2,923	2,786	1,754	339	11	-	-	-	-	9,969	-	9,969
11.....	68	206	623	1,503	2,092	2,887	1,711	197	3	-	-	-	9,287	3	9,290
12.....	73	94	291	651	1,031	2,071	3,049	1,206	98	4	-	-	8,466	102	8,568
13.....	52	48	139	272	565	1,033	2,452	2,785	762	80	2	-	7,396	844	8,240
14.....	26	28	66	121	204	438	1,309	2,554	1,412	508	52	-	4,746	1,972	6,718
15.....	6	18	28	54	66	119	424	1,479	1,426	997	318	-	2,194	2,741	4,935
16.....	4	-	17	19	23	35	108	496	768	923	627	12	702	2,330	3,032
17.....	2	4	3	4	7	4	23	106	219	468	564	19	153	1,270	1,423
18.....	-	1	1	1	1	1	3	14	50	138	272	16	22	476	498
19.....	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	7	29	87	9	4	132	136
20.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	22	4	-	41	41
21.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	16	2	-	25	25
Total.....	12,449	11,388	12,006	10,202	8,169	8,583	9,426	8,851	4,755	3,159	1,960	62	81,074	9,936	91,010

3.—GRADE DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF SCHOOLS  
3.—RÉPARTITION DES ÉLÈVES SELON LE TYPE D'ÉCOLES

22.—Urban Schools in Canada: Distribution of 711,629 Pupils by Age and Grade, 1924

22.—Écoles urbaines du Canada: Répartition de 711,629 élèves par âge et par degré, en 1924

Age	K. and K.P.—E. M.P.	Elementary Grades—Degrés élémentaires								Secondary Grades—Degrés secondaires				Total		
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elementary—Elémentaires	Secondary—Secondaires	Total
4.....	919	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,008	-	1,008
5.....	12,655	6,632	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,307	-	19,307
6.....	7,350	43,471	3,466	37	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,325	-	54,325
7.....	1,721	38,433	21,880	3,282	810	37	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,164	-	66,164
8.....	360	17,055	8,151	17,588	7,199	1,329	82	3	-	-	-	-	-	71,767	-	71,767
9.....	141	6,523	17,623	20,404	18,751	9,193	1,306	94	7	-	-	-	-	74,042	-	74,042
10.....	7	2,730	7,327	12,995	18,803	18,339	8,025	1,583	161	20	-	-	-	69,970	20	69,990
11.....	2	1,173	3,166	6,479	12,126	18,393	15,587	6,934	1,734	291	5	-	-	65,594	296	65,890
12.....	-	768	1,642	3,406	6,673	13,235	16,037	13,408	7,285	2,111	193	4	-	62,454	2,308	64,762
13.....	-	501	807	1,796	3,526	7,610	11,876	13,821	13,947	7,204	1,615	138	-	53,884	8,957	62,841
Total 7-13....	2,231	67,193	80,247	65,950	67,888	68,136	52,914	35,843	23,134	9,626	1,813	142	-	463,875	11,581	475,516
14.....	-	119	347	807	1,890	4,074	7,014	9,869	14,069	12,314	5,485	1,205	27	38,189	19,031	57,220
15.....	-	56	209	346	737	1,642	2,997	4,992	9,253	11,111	9,413	4,489	179	20,232	25,192	45,424
16.....	-	15	31	56	237	480	991	1,734	3,742	6,107	8,214	7,512	765	7,286	22,599	29,885
17.....	-	5	4	15	24	52	176	325	941	2,090	4,274	6,862	1,559	1,542	14,786	16,328
Total 14-17...	-	195	584	1,224	2,888	6,248	11,178	16,920	28,005	31,622	27,386	20,068	2,530	67,249	81,608	148,857
18.....	-	5	3	4	7	5	10	46	193	501	1,480	3,990	1,366	273	7,338	7,611
19.....	-	2	3	2	6	5	10	14	42	221	548	2,881	1,316	84	4,981	5,065
Total..	23,155	117,577	84,679	67,217	70,790	74,394	64,112	52,823	51,374	41,970	31,227	27,081	5,212	606,121	105,508	711,629

<sup>1</sup> Including 18 in "Special" grades not elsewhere included. Compris 28 élèves de classes spéciales, ne figurant pas ailleurs.

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré

23.—Rural Schools in Canada: Distribution of 492,880 Pupils by Age and Grade, 1924

23.—Écoles rurales du Canada: Répartition de 492,880 élèves par âge et par degré, en 1924

Age	Elementary Grades Degrés élémentaires									Secondary Grades Degrés secondaires				Total		
	K. and K.P. — E. M.P.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elementary — Elémentaires	Secondary — Secondaires	Total
4.....	-	157	1	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168	-	168
5.....	477	7,427	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,963	-	7,963
6.....	1,242	33,587	2,186	135	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,161	-	37,161
7.....	757	35,985	14,125	2,811	520	49	2	-	10	-	-	-	-	54,259	-	54,259
8.....	308	20,204	19,984	12,239	4,065	883	91	11	3	-	-	-	-	57,788	-	57,788
9.....	179	9,425	13,912	15,816	11,706	4,452	1,095	141	29	-	-	-	-	56,755	-	56,755
10.....	31	4,461	7,808	12,026	14,122	11,860	4,973	1,332	260	7	3	-	-	56,873	10	56,883
11.....	15	2,177	4,146	6,949	10,896	13,268	9,875	4,820	1,691	55	1	-	-	53,837	56	53,893
12.....	9	1,265	2,285	4,109	7,413	11,380	11,235	8,812	5,598	437	16	-	-	52,106	453	52,559
13.....	5	937	1,159	2,258	4,577	7,074	9,270	9,287	10,544	979	78	2	-	45,111	1,059	46,170
Total 7-13...	1,304	74,454	63,419	56,208	53,299	48,966	36,541	24,403	18,135	1,478	98	2	-	376,729	1,578	378,307
14.....	4	247	623	1,187	2,566	4,349	5,887	6,966	11,944	1,857	353	26	1	33,773	2,237	36,010
15.....	2	84	289	496	966	1,874	2,840	3,677	8,042	1,976	662	57	7	18,270	2,702	20,972
16.....	-	35	30	97	290	528	857	1,177	3,375	1,205	701	136	1	6,389	2,043	8,432
17.....	1	15	14	25	40	64	180	301	831	512	496	132	2	1,471	1,142	2,613
Total 14-17...	7	381	956	1,805	3,862	6,815	9,764	12,121	24,192	5,550	2,212	351	11	59,903	8,124	68,027
18.....	-	6	3	7	7	13	34	30	210	165	235	108	2	310	510	820
19.....	-	8	1	9	7	8	23	12	57	88	111	109	1	125	309	434
Total..	3,030	116,020	66,625	58,166	57,191	55,802	46,362	36,566	42,597	7,281	2,656	570	14	482,359	10,521	492,880

24.—Prince Edward Island. All graded schools, 1924.—Île du Prince-Édouard. Écoles à classes multiples, 1924

Age	Elementary Grades Degrés élémentaires								Secondary Grades Degrés secondaires				Total		
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elementary — Elémentaires	Secondary — Secondaires	Total
5.....	58	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	-	59
6.....	308	21	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	330	-	330
7.....	394	124	14	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	533	-	533
8.....	250	241	94	22	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	614	-	614
9.....	102	217	202	73	31	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	639	-	639
10.....	53	122	179	160	84	34	5	3	-	-	-	-	640	-	640
11.....	23	42	123	153	170	106	30	10	3	-	-	-	657	3	660
12.....	6	35	54	92	147	161	85	34	25	2	-	-	614	27	641
13.....	4	16	17	62	91	159	138	120	67	9	-	-	607	76	683
14.....	3	4	16	33	50	88	109	129	126	39	1	-	432	166	598
15.....	3	-	4	5	21	33	60	87	113	117	3	-	213	233	446
16.....	1	-	2	1	6	18	34	56	82	111	-	-	118	193	311
17.....	-	-	1	-	1	5	14	16	29	73	-	-	37	102	139
18.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	8	25	-	-	6	33	39
19.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	-	-	8	8
20.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2
21.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	1,205	823	707	601	608	620	476	460	455	381	6	-	5,500	842	6,342



## GRADE—AGE—GRADED AND UNGRADED SCHOOLS

## Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré

## 25.—Prince Edward Island. Ungraded schools, 1924—Île du Prince-Édouard. Écoles à classe unique, 1924

Age	Elementary Grades Degrés élémentaires								Secondary Grades Degrés secondaires				Total		
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elementary — Elémentaires	Secondary — Secondaires	Total
	5.....	182	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	-
6.....	569	70	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	654	-	654
7.....	687	237	71	20	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,021	-	1,021
8.....	423	407	228	80	42	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	1,193	-	1,193
9.....	196	250	275	205	124	41	11	-	-	-	-	-	1,102	-	1,102
10.....	95	157	259	295	306	121	37	2	-	3	-	-	1,272	3	1,275
11.....	47	74	133	213	291	213	95	30	4	1	-	-	1,096	5	1,101
12.....	32	42	75	161	260	296	181	91	23	3	-	-	1,138	26	1,164
13.....	11	32	55	98	175	256	224	156	41	10	-	-	1,007	51	1,058
14.....	4	13	24	54	108	172	206	241	81	50	-	-	822	131	953
15.....	1	11	8	9	48	78	127	203	100	80	-	-	485	180	665
16.....	1	4	3	2	17	18	47	127	66	79	-	-	219	145	364
17.....	1	1	-	1	-	4	16	42	27	43	-	-	65	70	135
18.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	8	23	1	-	11	32	43
19.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	5	-	-	3	8	11
20.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
21.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Total....	2,249	1,308	1,142	1,142	1,377	1,208	950	906	353	298	1	-	10,282	652	10,934

## 26.—Nova Scotia Urban Schools, 1924—Écoles urbaines, Nouvelle-Écosse, 1924

Age	Elementary Grades Degrés élémentaires								Secondary Grades Degrés secondaires				Total			
	1(a)	1(b)	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elementary — Elémentaires	Secondary — Secondaires	Total
	4.....	34	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-
5.....	940	35	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	978	-	978
6.....	2,302	720	156	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,180	-	3,180
7.....	1,668	1,665	1,039	125	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,510	-	4,510
8.....	647	1,356	1,859	940	129	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,935	-	4,935
9.....	202	740	1,423	1,735	824	123	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	5,054	-	5,054
10.....	89	299	815	1,410	1,590	663	111	22	1	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000
11.....	43	149	443	966	1,474	1,295	622	115	17	-	-	-	-	5,124	-	5,124
12.....	16	89	243	516	976	1,349	1,142	462	128	12	-	-	-	4,921	12	4,933
13.....	11	39	112	280	621	913	1,139	920	469	169	18	-	-	4,504	187	4,691
14.....	5	35	47	151	335	600	802	950	865	539	124	16	6	3,790	635	4,425
15.....	3	17	25	76	135	272	419	563	760	829	392	108	20	2,270	1,349	3,619
16.....	2	6	12	23	43	99	150	268	421	596	640	337	70	1,024	1,643	2,667
17.....	-	3	1	6	12	16	32	54	143	274	514	434	160	267	1,332	1,649
18.....	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	13	37	67	206	273	152	55	698	753
19.....	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	4	5	40	127	79	9	251	260
20.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	9	51	30	2	92	94
21.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	14	21	1	42	43
Total..	5,962	5,158	6,179	6,231	6,154	5,335	4,424	3,370	2,846	2,494	1,949	1,360	538	45,659	6,341	52,000

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré

27.—Nova Scotia Village Schools, 1924—Écoles des villages, Nouvelle-Écosse, 1924

Age	Elementary Grades Degrés élémentaires									Secondary Grades Degrés secondaires				Total		
	1 (a)	1 (b)	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elementary — Elémentaires	Secondary — Secondaires	Total
	4.....	37	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-
5.....	428	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	466	-	466
6.....	868	383	80	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,338	-	1,338
7.....	603	801	393	103	10	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,913	-	1,913
8.....	230	703	610	404	124	15	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,088	-	2,088
9.....	116	412	536	596	354	112	11	6	-	-	-	-	-	2,143	-	2,143
10.....	43	205	381	485	606	334	96	12	2	-	-	-	-	2,164	-	2,164
11.....	21	106	189	336	504	489	304	81	26	4	-	-	-	2,056	4	2,060
12.....	9	61	122	236	372	455	408	285	87	21	1	-	-	2,035	22	2,057
13.....	2	33	61	148	201	338	397	373	233	111	18	4	-	1,786	133	1,919
14.....	1	13	23	68	141	224	271	320	284	191	82	16	-	1,345	289	1,634
15.....	1	8	17	21	45	114	154	169	234	230	200	45	2	763	527	1,290
16.....	-	3	8	9	14	20	53	85	137	196	243	79	6	329	524	853
17.....	-	-	-	2	7	5	12	18	37	82	171	109	4	81	366	447
18.....	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	4	9	15	93	70	2	17	180	197
19.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	24	38	2	1	69	70
20.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	12	-	-	20	20
21.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	9	-	2	13	15
Total..	2,359	2,766	2,423	2,417	2,378	2,108	1,713	1,353	1,050	907	842	382	16	18,567	2,147	20,714

28.—Nova Scotia Rural Schools, 1924—Écoles rurales de la Nouvelle-Écosse, 1924

Age	Elementary Grades Degrés élémentaires									Secondary Grades Degrés secondaires				Total		
	1(a)	1(b)	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elementary — Elémentaires	Secondary — Secondaires	Total
	4.....	80	6	1	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	-
5.....	842	115	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	971	-	971
6.....	1,548	695	232	41	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2,521	-	2,521
7.....	1,074	1,232	805	345	70	11	2	-	10	-	-	-	-	3,549	-	3,549
8.....	506	1,084	1,113	899	341	90	17	-	2	-	-	-	-	4,052	-	4,052
9.....	244	663	894	1,076	822	324	81	6	10	-	-	-	-	4,120	-	4,120
10.....	121	381	570	954	965	780	255	65	18	-	-	-	-	4,109	-	4,109
11.....	63	221	351	595	817	1,007	553	271	82	9	-	-	-	3,960	9	3,969
12.....	36	120	210	401	703	903	756	529	277	54	3	-	-	3,935	57	3,992
13.....	23	87	134	255	467	656	719	655	512	267	20	1	-	3,508	288	3,796
14.....	20	46	76	142	271	477	506	567	605	476	93	11	1	2,710	581	3,291
15.....	8	18	23	62	108	221	263	299	412	530	222	17	4	1,414	773	2,187
16.....	4	4	7	21	43	66	82	125	245	374	284	57	1	597	716	1,313
17.....	1	1	2	5	8	19	26	33	61	174	215	58	-	156	447	603
18.....	-	-	2	1	2	2	6	3	12	41	100	38	1	28	180	208
19.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	15	25	21	-	5	61	66
20.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	9	4	-	2	16	18
21.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	9	-	2	16	18
Total..	4,570	4,673	4,435	4,799	4,627	4,556	3,268	2,555	2,253	1,943	978	216	7	35,736	3,144	38,880



## GRADE—AGE—GRADED AND UNGRADED SCHOOLS

## Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré

## 29.—New Brunswick Graded Schools, 1924—Écoles à classes multiples, Nouveau-Brunswick, 1924

Age	Elementary Grades Degrés élémentaires								Secondary Grades Degrés secondaires				Total		
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elementary — Elémentaires	Secondary — Secondaires	Total
6.....	2,828	436	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,277	-	3,277
7.....	1,803	1,796	418	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,026	-	4,026
8.....	969	1,419	1,595	336	22	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,343	-	4,343
9.....	433	865	1,387	1,308	273	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,275	-	4,275
10.....	256	480	931	1,304	1,209	283	10	3	-	-	-	-	4,476	-	4,476
11.....	92	241	550	859	1,153	923	211	25	-	-	-	-	4,054	-	4,054
12.....	107	140	357	606	854	974	787	155	4	-	-	-	3,980	4	3,984
13.....	25	63	215	336	615	860	853	700	92	4	-	-	3,667	96	3,763
14.....	17	32	83	187	355	551	684	788	458	81	5	-	2,697	544	3,241
15.....	6	9	26	55	126	234	411	642	556	358	67	2	1,509	983	2,492
16.....	-	3	4	14	20	68	137	307	361	379	238	18	553	996	1,549
17.....	-	-	-	1	3	7	21	86	149	192	185	18	118	544	662
19.....	-	-	1	1	-	2	5	23	36	61	90	8	32	195	227
19.....	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	1	2	8	24	1	7	35	42
20.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	4	3	-	3	8	11
21.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	3
Total.....	6,536	5,484	5,580	5,017	4,630	3,914	3,126	2,731	1,660	1,087	613	47	37,018	3,407	40,425

## 30.—New Brunswick ungraded Schools, 1924—Écoles à classe unique, Nouveau-Brunswick, 1924

Age	Elementary Grades Degrés élémentaires					Total
	I	II	III and IV — III et IV	V and VI — V et VI	VII and over — VII et au-dessus	
6.....	3,180	359	29	1	-	3,569
7.....	2,229	1,108	259	6	4	3,606
8.....	1,433	1,312	866	9	4	3,707
9.....	787	1,113	1,410	399	11	3,720
10.....	541	802	1,460	996	78	3,877
11.....	262	522	1,110	1,354	314	3,562
12.....	181	311	785	1,424	694	3,395
13.....	98	148	509	1,150	1,099	3,004
14.....	27	81	283	777	1,252	2,320
15.....	12	33	96	296	1,013	1,450
16.....	3	13	29	112	606	763
17.....	1	3	2	20	234	260
18.....	-	3	3	10	73	89
19.....	-	-	-	1	18	19
20.....	-	-	-	-	7	7
21.....	-	-	-	-	3	3
Total.....	8,754	5,808	6,841	6,538	5,410	33,351

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré

31.—Ontario Urban Schools, 1923—Écoles urbaines d'Ontario, 1923

Age	Elementary Grades Degrés élémentaires									Secondary Grades Degrés secondaires				Total		
	K. and K. P.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elementary	Secondary	Total
														— Elémentaires	— Secondaires	
4.....	882	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	882	-	882
5.....	12,283	4,169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,452	-	16,452
6.....	6,903	23,617	2,076	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,596	-	32,596
7.....	1,698	20,920	12,483	1,769	740	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,642	-	37,642
8.....	339	8,447	16,426	8,839	5,593	1,203	70	3	-	-	-	-	-	40,920	-	40,920
9.....	131	3,056	10,627	9,365	11,387	7,330	1,089	76	4	-	-	-	-	43,065	-	43,065
10.....	-	1,193	3,969	5,854	9,139	12,080	5,893	1,252	130	19	-	-	-	39,510	19	39,529
11.....	-	508	1,649	2,726	5,320	10,467	9,968	5,028	1,304	259	5	-	-	36,970	264	37,234
12.....	-	303	776	1,415	2,644	6,931	9,145	8,649	5,112	1,705	172	-	-	34,975	1,877	36,852
13.....	-	285	394	695	1,415	3,748	6,298	8,292	8,711	4,955	1,315	104	-	29,838	6,374	36,212
14.....	-	-	171	304	744	1,908	3,694	5,623	8,178	7,406	3,845	992	20	20,622	12,263	32,885
15.....	-	-	122	153	302	763	1,582	2,837	5,020	5,641	5,606	3,338	113	10,779	14,698	25,477
16.....	-	-	-	-	129	266	560	935	1,909	2,665	4,132	4,951	514	3,799	12,262	16,061
17.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	161	396	792	1,783	4,258	1,071	657	7,904	8,561
18.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	169	562	2,344	959	60	4,034	4,094
19.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	125	902	518	-	1,598	1,598
20.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	39	309	209	-	570	570
21.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	30	159	119	-	326	326
Total..	22,236	62,498	48,693	31,120	37,413	44,728	38,399	32,856	30,824	23,695	17,614	17,357	3,523	348,767	62,189	410,956

32.—Ontario Rural Schools, 1923—Écoles rurales d'Ontario, 1923

Age	Elementary Grades Degrés élémentaires										Sec. Gra. Deg. sec.		Total		
	K.P.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Elementary	Secondary	Total	
												— Elémentaires	— Secondaires		
4.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5.....	368	4,346	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,714	
6.....	1,004	15,766	939	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,709	
7.....	539	16,466	6,587	1,057	324	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,001	
8.....	195	9,013	9,927	4,757	2,186	649	48	7	-	-	-	-	-	26,782	
9.....	135	3,926	6,600	6,420	5,285	2,535	692	104	18	-	-	-	-	25,715	
10.....	-	1,752	3,482	4,638	5,704	6,526	3,024	957	195	6	-	-	-	26,328	
11.....	-	856	1,786	2,534	3,935	6,391	5,481	3,173	1,224	43	-	-	-	25,380	
12.....	-	452	977	1,409	2,449	5,419	5,510	5,132	3,561	186	9	-	-	24,909	
13.....	-	490	501	744	1,381	2,829	4,134	5,022	6,123	483	30	-	-	21,229	
14.....	-	-	262	389	675	1,501	2,356	3,408	6,454	724	105	-	-	15,045	
15.....	-	-	156	179	286	648	1,213	1,867	4,352	656	152	-	-	8,701	
16.....	-	-	-	-	119	240	407	607	1,887	365	129	-	-	3,260	
17.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	147	430	121	94	-	-	655	
18.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	44	50	-	-	108	
19.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	26	-	-	49	
Total.....	2,241	53,067	31,217	22,177	22,344	26,766	22,943	20,424	24,357	2,641	595	225,536	3,236	228,772	



GRADE—AGE—GRADED AND UNGRADED SCHOOLS

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré

33.—Manitoba Urban Schools, 1923—Écoles urbaines du Manitoba, 1923

Age	Elementary Grades Degrés élémentaires									Secondary Grades Degrés secondaires				Total		
	Kinder- garten — Ecole mater- nelle	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elementary	Secondary	Total
														— Elémentaires	— Secondaires	
5....	35	333	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	380	-	380
6....	65	3,245	163	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,476	-	3,476
7....	23	3,247	1,163	106	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,540	-	4,540
8....	21	1,543	2,259	1,011	91	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,931	-	4,931
9....	10	474	1,323	1,930	787	91	23	1	-	-	-	-	-	4,639	-	4,639
10....	7	166	588	1,326	1,609	699	137	7	2	-	-	-	-	4,541	-	4,541
11....	2	83	205	613	1,248	1,359	661	95	43	5	-	-	-	4,309	5	4,314
13....	-	33	112	297	642	1,246	1,207	443	272	59	3	4	-	4,252	66	4,318
13....	-	19	44	136	258	680	1,019	768	755	287	40	16	-	3,679	343	4,022
14....	-	9	16	48	135	361	531	604	840	722	203	40	1	2,544	966	3,510
15....	-	1	8	24	45	135	167	325	594	751	564	184	6	1,299	1,508	2,807
16....	-	-	3	9	7	20	44	88	204	503	642	386	17	375	1,548	1,923
17....	-	-	-	1	-	3	9	14	60	175	396	416	27	87	1,014	1,101
18....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	8	53	132	321	27	18	533	551
19....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	9	39	164	12	7	224	231
20....	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	8	21	73	17	4	119	123
21....	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	8	16	57	5	3	86	89
Total	163	9,153	5,896	5,504	4,824	4,600	3,803	2,355	2,786	2,583	2,056	1,661	112	39,084	6,412	45,496

34.—Manitoba Rural Graded Consolidated Schools, 1923—Écoles centralisées à classes multiples du Manitoba en 1923

5....	5	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	31
6....	4	253	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	266	-	266
7....	2	305	86	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	405	-	405
8....	-	126	175	80	21	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	404	-	404
9....	2	40	133	144	64	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	394	-	394
10....	-	12	57	108	122	97	15	1	1	-	-	-	-	413	-	413
11....	-	6	19	46	118	133	52	8	7	-	-	-	-	389	-	389
12....	-	4	15	26	42	102	121	23	42	7	-	-	-	375	7	382
13....	-	-	5	13	19	63	82	48	85	26	4	-	-	315	30	345
14....	-	-	-	3	13	30	44	53	101	65	23	6	-	244	94	338
15....	-	1	-	2	2	9	22	26	62	88	42	8	-	124	138	262
16....	-	-	-	1	-	3	5	7	29	37	55	28	-	45	120	165
17....	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	2	11	23	40	36	-	19	99	118
18....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	5	17	28	1	3	51	54
19....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	4	12	-	4	20	24
20....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	10	10
21....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	9	9
Total	13	773	499	435	402	451	347	168	343	255	190	132	1	3,431	578	4,009

35.—Manitoba Rural Other Graded Schools, 1923—Autres écoles rurales à classes multiples du Manitoba en 1923

5....	21	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	125
6....	43	586	15	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	651	-	651
7....	33	733	154	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	948	-	948
8....	26	504	380	156	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,081	-	1,081
9....	9	242	337	336	136	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,074	-	1,074
10....	8	138	219	307	222	117	17	2	-	-	-	-	-	1,030	-	1,030
11....	4	41	110	188	268	222	71	18	3	-	-	-	-	925	-	925
12....	-	36	71	128	204	251	162	56	50	11	-	-	-	958	11	969
13....	-	18	31	58	123	140	162	100	102	37	3	-	-	734	40	774
14....	-	9	16	19	50	94	132	69	146	82	25	2	-	535	109	644
15....	-	4	2	9	25	23	32	34	89	88	49	16	-	218	153	371
16....	-	3	-	3	3	6	13	10	39	62	37	18	-	77	117	194
17....	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	12	31	41	20	2	18	94	112
18....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	6	6	14	22	-	10	42	52
19....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	15	-	-	21	21
20....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	5	-	2	7	9
21....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	4	5	-	3	11	14
Total	144	2,418	1,335	1,240	1,046	868	595	293	450	323	177	103	2	8,389	605	8,994

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré

36.—Manitoba Rural Ungraded Schools, 1923—Écoles rurales à classe unique du Manitoba, 1923

Age	Elementary Grades Degrés élémentaires									Secondary Grades Degrés secondaires				Total		
	Kinder- garten — Ecole mater- nelle	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elemen- tary — Elémen- taires	Secun- dary — Secun- daires	Total
5....	83	385	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	476	-	476
6....	191	2,329	119	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,649	-	2,649
7....	183	3,072	778	160	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,203	-	4,203
8....	87	2,101	1,556	753	159	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,663	-	4,663
9....	33	1,060	1,399	1,272	659	133	18	6	-	-	-	-	-	4,580	-	4,580
10....	23	548	989	1,329	1,273	527	110	18	6	-	-	-	-	4,823	-	4,823
11....	11	249	523	914	1,254	949	438	66	29	-	-	-	-	4,433	-	4,433
12....	9	143	295	572	952	966	802	267	165	8	-	-	-	4,171	8	4,179
13....	5	58	140	333	648	759	846	435	421	53	3	-	-	3,645	56	3,701
14....	4	34	67	147	367	463	546	422	633	114	6	1	-	2,683	121	2,804
15....	2	7	19	55	119	192	265	233	447	141	10	3	-	1,339	154	1,493
16....	-	5	9	16	28	53	71	75	196	80	16	3	-	453	99	552
17....	1	1	1	6	6	11	14	24	52	36	10	-	-	116	46	162
18....	-	4	-	1	3	2	9	6	20	14	1	1	-	45	16	61
19....	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	6	1	-	-	-	14	1	15
20....	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	4	-	1	-	5	5	10
21....	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	5	2	7
Total	632	9,996	5,903	5,569	5,486	4,062	3,126	1,557	1,977	453	46	9	-	38,308	508	38,816

37.—Saskatchewan City Schools, 1924—Écoles des cités de la Saskatchewan, 1924

Age	Kinder- garten — Ecole mater- nelle	Elementary Grades—Degrés élémentaires								Total
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	
4.....	37	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
5.....	337	32	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	370
6.....	382	1,577	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,949
7.....	-	1,908	790	95	1	1	-	-	-	2,795
8.....	-	652	1,369	765	66	1	2	-	-	2,855
9.....	-	178	642	1,263	725	109	25	-	-	2,942
10....	-	79	229	693	1,102	574	157	25	3	2,862
11....	-	22	78	246	597	847	534	173	57	2,554
12....	-	18	41	79	296	570	646	466	200	2,316
13....	-	8	24	50	128	277	439	532	413	1,871
14....	-	4	7	24	61	145	230	324	451	1,246
15....	-	4	4	4	33	37	90	119	308	599
16....	-	1	1	1	5	9	15	35	106	173
17....	-	-	-	2	2	5	1	7	27	44
18....	-	2	1	-	2	1	1	6	5	18
19....	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	6
20....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
21....	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	4
Total.....	756	4,439	3,228	3,223	3,018	2,577	2,141	1,687	1,577	22,646



GRADE—AGE—GRADED AND UNGRADED SCHOOLS

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré

38.—Saskatchewan Town Schools, 1924—Écoles des villes de la Saskatchewan, 1924

Age	Elementary Grades Degrés élémentaires								Secondary Grades Degrés secondaires				Total		
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elementary — Elémentaires	Secondary — Secondaires	Total
	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123	-	123
6	1,460	28	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,489	-	1,489
7	1,441	585	96	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,127	-	2,127
8	683	948	670	151	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,460	-	2,460
9	246	517	903	581	140	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	2,399	-	2,399
10	113	202	523	767	550	131	15	3	-	-	-	-	2,304	-	2,304
11	36	88	231	476	667	439	66	38	4	-	-	-	2,041	4	2,045
12	30	39	117	276	465	597	241	214	44	4	-	-	1,979	48	2,027
13	21	24	60	129	253	448	304	368	159	36	3	-	1,607	198	1,805
14	9	13	32	75	109	254	206	427	300	133	26	-	1,125	459	1,584
15	4	3	9	35	60	107	131	281	307	257	104	3	630	671	1,301
16	1	2	1	10	11	36	46	120	196	266	249	22	227	733	960
17	1	2	-	-	4	5	12	47	75	131	233	29	71	468	539
18	-	-	-	2	1	3	6	8	24	53	157	17	20	251	271
19	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	4	7	11	78	13	9	109	118
20	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	7	39	5	1	53	54
21	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	3	3	2	39	6	6	50	56
Total.....	4,168	2,452	2,644	2,510	2,269	2,032	1,030	1,513	1,121	900	928	95	18,618	3,044	21,662

39.—Saskatchewan Village Schools, 1924—Écoles des villages de la Saskatchewan, 1924

Age	Elementary Grades Degrés élémentaires								Secondary Grades Degrés secondaires				Total		
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elementary — Elémentaires	Secondary — Secondaires	Total
	4	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
5	479	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	479	-	479
6	2,685	162	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,851	-	2,851
7	2,635	973	201	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,831	-	3,831
8	1,281	1,415	924	255	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,901	-	3,901
9	470	940	1,306	913	251	33	3	2	-	-	-	-	3,918	-	3,918
10	190	376	902	1,132	724	228	43	12	1	-	-	-	3,607	1	3,608
11	67	165	441	854	948	587	148	118	7	-	-	-	3,328	7	3,335
12	58	92	223	522	740	735	351	453	68	3	-	-	3,174	71	3,245
13	24	44	129	291	447	602	385	731	290	48	6	-	2,653	344	2,997
14	12	24	55	134	249	400	330	787	546	217	25	-	1,991	788	2,779
15	6	14	22	61	95	166	151	516	579	388	123	2	1,031	1,092	2,123
16	-	2	4	11	23	38	55	215	342	377	239	6	348	964	1,312
17	1	1	3	1	12	4	13	65	150	209	258	11	100	628	728
18	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	31	25	86	168	10	36	289	325
19	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	14	27	94	5	8	140	148
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	6	46	1	5	61	66
21	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	11	9	55	4	1	79	80
Total.....	7,919	4,209	4,213	4,197	3,516	2,796	1,481	2,942	2,041	1,370	1,014	39	31,273	4,464	35,737

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré

40.—Saskatchewan Rural Schools, 1924—Écoles rurales de la Saskatchewan, en 1924

Age	Elementary Grades Degrés élémentaires								Secondary Grades Degrés secondaires				Total		
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elementary — Elémentaires	Secondary — Secondaires	Total
	4.....	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	-
5.....	1,427	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,454	-	1,454
6.....	7,257	400	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,716	-	7,716
7.....	10,566	2,645	641	70	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,926	-	13,926
8.....	5,799	4,512	2,846	763	65	14	-	1	-	-	-	-	14,000	-	14,000
9.....	2,803	3,493	4,214	2,506	688	155	12	1	-	-	-	-	13,872	-	13,872
10.....	1,308	2,031	3,397	3,898	2,069	613	102	27	1	-	-	-	13,445	1	13,446
11.....	641	1,117	2,101	3,328	3,091	1,576	449	212	9	-	-	-	12,515	9	12,524
12.....	394	616	1,288	2,401	2,844	2,471	1,172	822	48	1	-	-	12,008	49	12,057
13.....	227	291	712	1,587	2,073	2,438	1,561	1,748	711	8	1	-	10,637	180	10,817
14.....	118	165	416	1,034	1,492	1,853	1,602	2,426	313	51	6	-	9,106	370	9,476
15.....	42	67	156	365	669	858	870	1,713	370	107	13	3	4,740	493	5,233
16.....	14	10	38	76	115	215	228	582	217	101	30	-	1,278	348	1,626
17.....	9	6	10	20	26	42	56	163	97	52	17	-	332	166	498
18.....	2	-	4	1	8	13	16	40	45	30	18	-	84	93	177
19.....	5	1	3	1	-	7	3	16	8	13	10	-	36	31	67
20.....	1	-	2	-	4	3	2	4	13	6	7	-	16	26	42
21.....	2	-	1	4	1	4	-	11	5	2	6	1	23	14	37
Total.....	30,686	15,381	15,888	16,054	13,149	10,262	6,073	7,766	1,297	371	108	4	115,259	1,780	117,039

41.—Saskatchewan Consolidated Schools, 1924—Écoles centralisées de la Saskatchewan, 1924

Age	Elementary Grades Degrés élémentaires								Secondary Grades Degrés secondaires				Total		
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elementary — Elémentaires	Secondary — Secondaires	Total
	4.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.....	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	65
6.....	348	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	365	-	365
7.....	341	95	32	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	475	-	475
8.....	135	195	107	39	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	482	-	482
9.....	28	102	151	138	26	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	453	-	453
10.....	11	27	91	152	101	41	9	2	-	-	-	-	434	-	434
11.....	4	8	33	91	119	85	20	20	-	-	-	-	380	-	380
12.....	3	3	21	51	78	86	45	71	12	-	-	-	358	12	370
13.....	2	2	5	23	39	63	55	84	35	7	-	-	273	42	315
14.....	1	3	3	9	18	43	43	89	78	30	6	-	209	114	323
15.....	-	2	1	4	7	15	17	65	71	64	25	2	111	162	273
16.....	1	1	-	1	1	3	5	31	45	55	48	3	43	151	194
17.....	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	7	18	35	43	2	11	98	109
18.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	13	30	3	3	54	57
19.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	16	2	1	22	23
20.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	8	1	-	12	12
21.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	9	3	-	14	14
Total.....	939	456	444	516	396	342	197	373	269	211	185	16	3,663	681	4,344



## GRADE—AGE—GRADED AND UNGRADED SCHOOLS

42.—British Columbia City Elementary Schools, 1924  
42.—Écoles élémentaires des cités de la Colombie Britannique, 1924

Age	Elementary Grades—Degrés élémentaires								Total
	I	II	III	VI	V	VI	VII	VIII	
6.....	3,528	304	7	-	-	-	-	-	3,839
7.....	1,348	2,534	355	9	1	-	-	-	4,247
8.....	294	1,605	2,346	432	42	1	-	-	4,720
9.....	94	533	1,717	1,799	733	86	6	-	4,968
10.....	44	165	692	1,394	1,422	955	192	2	4,866
11.....	23	66	247	641	998	1,443	987	94	4,499
12.....	38	42	112	247	478	1,022	1,639	618	4,196
13.....	30	25	66	85	248	515	1,256	1,411	3,636
14.....	11	10	26	45	73	193	719	1,254	2,331
15.....	3	7	7	21	19	45	226	748	1,076
16.....	1	-	3	3	6	9	51	241	314
17.....	-	-	-	1	3	1	11	51	67
18.....	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	5	9
19.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	5,414	5,292	5,578	4,678	4,023	4,270	5,089	4,424	38,768

43.—British Columbia Rural Municipal Elementary Schools, 1924  
43.—Écoles des municipalités rurales de la Colombie Britannique, 1924

Age	Elementary Grades—Degrés élémentaires								Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	
6.....	2,393	203	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,596
7.....	812	1,696	263	3	-	-	-	-	2,774
8.....	229	973	1,571	332	20	-	-	-	3,125
9.....	58	323	1,122	1,182	443	78	2	-	3,208
10.....	24	99	397	868	853	598	111	4	2,954
11.....	5	41	170	401	640	928	541	60	2,786
12.....	8	8	52	170	286	630	963	427	2,544
13.....	4	5	25	67	130	318	754	858	2,161
14.....	2	3	9	28	42	125	327	800	1,336
15.....	1	2	11	13	13	36	103	405	534
16.....	1	-	4	4	3	7	27	131	177
17.....	1	1	-	1	-	1	4	28	36
18.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3
19.....	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
20.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	3,538	3,354	3,624	3,070	2,431	2,721	2,832	2,715	24,285

44.—British Columbia Rural and Assisted Elementary Schools, 1924  
44.—Écoles rurales et subventionnées de la Colombie Britannique, 1924

Age	Elementary Grades—Degrés élémentaires								Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	
6.....	1,941	158	3	-	-	-	-	-	2,102
7.....	888	1,010	178	11	-	-	-	-	2,087
8.....	342	812	855	129	7	-	-	-	2,145
9.....	153	404	837	756	148	26	-	-	2,324
10.....	70	170	495	661	511	201	36	5	2,149
11.....	40	99	206	461	454	516	183	43	2,002
12.....	27	44	127	234	267	419	447	161	1,726
13.....	18	18	48	120	187	250	442	516	1,599
14.....	13	15	31	48	89	120	263	500	1,079
15.....	2	9	10	20	34	38	95	326	534
16.....	2	-	10	12	14	19	30	124	211
17.....	1	3	3	2	4	2	8	27	50
18.....	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	7	10
19.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
20.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	3,497	2,742	2,804	2,454	1,715	1,592	1,505	1,712	18,021

4.—AGE-GRADE DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS BY SEX  
4.—RÉPARTITION DES ÉLÈVES PAR SEXES

45.—State Controlled and Private Schools in Canada: Distribution of 685,923 Boys by Age and Grade, 1924  
45.—Écoles sous le contrôle administratif et privées au Canada: Répartition de 685,923 garçons par âge et par degré, en 1924

Age	Elementary Grades Degrés élémentaires								Secondary Grades Degrés secondaires				Total			
	K. and K.P. — E.M. P.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elementary	Secondary	Total
														— Elémentaires	— Secondaires	
4.....	450	92	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	549	-	549
5.....	6,640	7,491	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,164	-	14,164
6.....	4,518	44,332	2,690	86	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,631	-	51,631
7.....	1,347	44,808	20,157	3,059	595	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,994	-	69,994
8.....	381	23,194	28,264	16,541	5,363	916	85	4	-	-	-	-	-	74,748	-	74,748
9.....	172	10,291	18,436	21,462	16,850	6,848	1,026	108	12	-	-	-	-	75,205	-	75,205
10.....	19	4,672	9,528	15,499	19,798	15,841	6,152	1,303	176	11	-	-	-	72,988	11	72,999
11.....	11	2,194	4,686	8,701	14,250	18,122	13,313	5,472	1,496	159	4	-	-	68,245	164	68,409
12.....	8	1,381	2,643	4,878	9,054	14,329	15,542	11,617	5,987	1,109	90	2	-	65,439	1,202	66,641
13.....	4	974	1,339	2,742	5,301	9,193	12,632	12,906	12,414	3,893	792	68	-	57,505	4,753	62,258
Total																
7-13..	1,942	87,524	85,053	72,882	71,211	65,277	48,750	31,410	20,085	5,172	886	70	-	484,124	6,130	490,254
14.....	4	261	697	1,413	3,021	5,453	8,114	10,169	13,991	7,160	2,803	605	23	43,123	10,591	53,714
15.....	-	115	356	619	1,240	2,431	3,889	5,455	9,913	6,666	4,805	2,129	120	24,018	13,720	37,738
16.....	-	30	53	121	380	710	1,235	1,865	4,092	3,746	4,242	3,680	437	8,486	12,109	20,595
17.....	1	16	13	36	51	88	232	387	996	1,246	2,224	3,303	959	1,820	7,735	9,555
Total																
14-17..	5	422	1,119	2,189	4,692	8,682	13,470	17,876	28,992	18,818	14,074	9,717	1,539	77,447	44,155	121,602
18.....	-	7	4	9	10	14	31	45	206	313	823	1,925	848	326	3,917	4,243
19.....	-	10	1	13	13	12	17	18	80	207	452	1,667	973	164	3,316	3,480
Total..	13,555	139,868	88,901	75,180	75,936	73,985	62,268	49,349	49,363	24,510	16,240	13,379	3,360	628,405	57,518	685,923

46.—State Controlled and Private Schools in Canada: Distribution of 678,117 Girls by Age and Grade, 1924  
46.—Écoles sous le contrôle administratif et privées au Canada: Répartition de 678,117 filles par âge et par degré en 1924

Age	Elementary Grades Degrés élémentaires								Secondary Grades Degrés secondaires				Total			
	K. and K.P. — E.M. P.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elementary	Secondary	Total
														— Elémentaires	— Secondaires	
4.....	469	154	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	627	-	627
5.....	6,587	7,379	65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,032	-	14,032
6.....	4,209	41,670	3,284	112	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,280	-	49,280
7.....	1,146	40,542	20,313	3,648	783	58	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,493	-	66,493
8.....	290	19,362	26,686	18,016	6,537	1,350	91	10	3	-	-	-	-	72,345	-	72,345
9.....	149	7,829	17,009	21,411	17,883	7,451	1,451	133	24	-	-	-	-	73,340	-	73,340
10.....	20	3,561	7,295	13,585	19,301	17,797	7,519	1,712	252	16	3	-	-	71,042	20	71,062
11.....	6	1,588	3,523	6,771	12,332	18,273	14,967	6,889	2,070	212	2	-	-	66,419	216	66,635
12.....	1	904	1,721	3,620	7,191	13,858	15,822	12,989	7,771	1,588	133	2	-	63,877	1,723	65,600
13.....	1	597	876	1,795	3,853	7,559	11,730	13,420	14,677	5,117	1,023	80	1	54,508	6,222	60,730
Total																
7-13..	1,613	74,383	77,423	68,846	67,880	66,346	51,583	35,153	24,797	6,933	1,161	84	1	468,024	8,181	476,205
14.....	-	179	408	850	1,983	4,043	6,653	9,368	15,405	8,790	3,714	697	20	38,889	13,233	52,122
15.....	2	73	196	361	713	1,562	2,723	4,678	10,171	8,526	6,679	2,859	148	20,479	18,239	38,718
16.....	-	28	27	61	209	405	845	1,513	4,243	5,085	6,264	4,964	615	7,331	16,971	24,302
17.....	-	12	8	18	29	59	195	342	1,097	1,911	3,433	4,808	1,084	1,760	11,294	13,054
Total																
14-17..	2	292	639	1,290	2,934	6,069	10,416	15,901	30,916	24,312	20,000	13,328	1,867	68,459	59,727	128,186
18.....	-	7	3	5	9	13	39	55	285	536	1,272	2,853	914	416	5,630	6,046
19.....	-	2	3	2	9	7	21	27	86	246	587	1,987	704	157	3,584	3,741
Total..	12,880	123,887	81,417	70,257	70,840	72,435	62,059	51,136	56,084	32,027	23,110	18,252	3,486	600,995	77,122	678,117

<sup>1</sup> Including 29 in table 45 and 247 in table 46 "Special" grades not elsewhere included.

<sup>1</sup> Y compris des élèves de classes spéciales, au nombre de 29 dans le tableau 45, et de 46 dans le tableau 247 qui ne figurent pas ailleurs.



## GRADE—AGE BY SEX

Prince Edward Island Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade  
Écoles de l'île du Prince-Édouard: Répartition par âge et par degré

## 47.—BOYS—GARÇONS 1924

Age	Elementary Grades Degrés élémentaires								Secondary Grades Degrés secondaires				Total		
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elementary — Elémentaires	Secondary — Secondaires	Total
5.....	100	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	-	106
6.....	442	40	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	492	-	492
7.....	597	149	36	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	792	-	792
8.....	365	340	158	46	23	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	940	-	940
9.....	184	257	248	127	52	20	6	-	-	-	-	-	894	-	894
10.....	91	156	238	233	173	62	17	1	-	-	-	-	971	-	971
11.....	42	73	146	204	242	146	58	14	3	-	-	-	925	3	928
12.....	29	50	84	157	248	216	108	50	29	2	-	-	942	31	973
13.....	9	30	52	108	140	218	177	124	55	4	-	-	858	59	917
14.....	4	13	28	63	106	154	148	156	95	28	-	-	672	123	795
15.....	3	7	6	11	45	68	95	124	84	74	-	-	359	158	517
16.....	2	1	4	3	17	22	43	105	47	67	1	-	197	115	312
17.....	-	-	1	1	-	5	12	21	15	39	-	-	40	54	94
18.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	5	17	1	-	8	23	31
19.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	3	4
20.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2
21.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total.....	1,868	1,122	1,009	964	1,047	918	667	604	335	233	2	-	8,199	570	8,769

## 48.—GIRLS—FILLES 1924

Age	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elementary	Secondary	Total
													— Elémentaires	— Secondaires	
5.....	140	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	-	145
6.....	435	51	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	492	-	492
7.....	484	212	49	11	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	762	-	762
8.....	308	308	164	56	24	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	867	-	867
9.....	114	210	229	151	103	35	5	-	-	-	-	-	847	-	847
10.....	57	123	200	222	217	93	25	4	-	3	-	-	941	3	944
11.....	28	43	110	162	219	173	67	26	4	1	-	-	828	5	833
12.....	9	27	45	96	159	241	158	75	19	3	-	-	810	22	832
13.....	6	18	20	52	126	197	185	152	53	15	-	-	756	68	824
14.....	3	4	12	24	52	106	167	214	112	61	-	-	582	173	755
15.....	1	4	6	3	24	43	92	166	129	123	1	-	339	253	592
16.....	-	3	1	-	6	14	38	78	101	123	2	-	140	226	366
17.....	1	1	-	-	1	4	18	37	41	77	-	-	62	118	180
18.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	7	11	31	-	-	9	42	51
19.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	8	-	-	2	11	13
20.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	3
21.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total.....	1,586	1,009	840	779	938	910	759	762	473	446	5	-	7,583	924	8,507

DEGRÉ—ÂGE PAR SEXE

Nova Scotia Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade  
Écoles de la Nouvelle-Écosse: Répartition par âge et par degré

49.—Boys—GARÇONS, 1924

Age	Elementary Grades—Degrés élémentaires									Sec. Gr.—Deg. sec.				Total		
	Ia	Ib	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elém.	Sec.	Total
4.....	55	6	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	-	68
5.....	1,140	90	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,239	-	1,239
6.....	2,428	890	194	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,530	-	3,530
7.....	1,778	1,934	1,002	238	35	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,994	-	4,994
8.....	758	1,794	1,846	1,018	246	43	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,710	-	5,710
9.....	304	1,009	1,556	1,692	887	211	40	7	5	-	-	-	-	5,711	-	5,711
10.....	138	53	1,012	1,534	1,543	775	187	42	9	-	-	-	-	5,772	-	5,772
11.....	72	295	557	1,050	1,493	1,330	635	191	49	4	-	-	-	5,672	4	5,676
12.....	35	160	338	665	1,127	1,450	1,045	541	202	34	2	-	-	5,563	36	5,599
13.....	23	106	183	425	735	1,035	1,084	897	504	206	28	4	-	4,992	238	5,230
14.....	18	58	99	253	478	767	827	866	766	508	113	16	1	4,132	638	4,770
15.....	9	24	52	98	195	367	499	481	650	689	309	52	10	2,375	1,060	3,435
16.....	2	7	19	39	66	122	168	246	360	486	403	187	39	1,029	1,115	2,144
17.....	-	3	3	8	18	27	34	58	105	200	298	209	66	256	773	1,029
18.....	-	3	1	-	1	2	2	8	13	34	128	136	61	29	359	388
19.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	6	19	59	30	6	114	120
20.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	29	15	-	52	52
21.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	10	10	1	26	27
Total..	6,760	6,911	6,872	7,037	6,830	6,132	4,528	3,338	2,671	2,169	1,312	702	232	51,079	4,415	55,494

50.—GIRLS—FILLES 1924

Age	Ia	Ib	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elém.	Sec.	Total
4.....	96	4	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	-	104
5.....	1,070	95	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,176	-	1,176
6.....	2,290	908	274	34	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3,509	-	3,509
7.....	1,567	1,764	1,235	335	58	9	3	-	-	7	-	-	-	4,978	-	4,978
8.....	625	1,349	1,736	1,225	348	66	14	-	-	2	-	-	-	5,365	-	5,365
9.....	258	806	1,297	1,715	1,113	348	57	6	6	-	-	-	-	5,606	-	5,606
10.....	115	353	754	1,315	1,618	1,002	275	57	12	-	-	-	-	5,501	-	5,501
11.....	55	181	426	847	1,302	1,461	844	276	76	9	-	-	-	5,468	9	5,477
12.....	26	110	237	488	924	1,257	1,261	735	290	53	2	-	-	5,328	55	5,383
13.....	13	53	124	258	554	872	1,171	1,051	710	341	28	1	-	4,806	370	5,176
14.....	8	36	47	108	269	534	752	971	988	698	186	27	6	3,713	917	4,630
15.....	3	19	13	61	93	240	337	550	756	950	505	118	16	2,072	1,589	3,661
16.....	4	6	8	14	34	63	117	232	443	680	764	286	38	921	1,768	2,689
17.....	1	1	-	5	9	13	36	47	136	330	602	392	98	248	1,422	1,670
18.....	-	-	1	4	2	1	6	12	45	89	271	245	94	71	699	770
19.....	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	3	19	70	127	51	9	267	276
20.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	5	18	38	15	4	76	80
21.....	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	11	22	11	4	45	49
Total..	6,131	5,686	6,165	6,410	6,329	5,867	4,877	3,940	3,478	3,175	2,457	1,256	329	48,883	7,217	56,100

New Brunswick Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade  
Écoles du Nouveau-Brunswick: Répartition par âge et par degré

51.—Boys—GARÇONS, 1924

Age	Elementary Grades—Degrés élémentaires								Sec. Grades—Deg. sec.				Total			
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elem.	Sec.	Total	
6.....	1,537	240	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,784	-	1,784	
7.....	1,073	929	214	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,225	-	2,225	
8.....	566	782	833	163	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,352	-	2,352	
9.....	277	504	751	640	125	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,299	-	2,299	
10.....	154	280	531	689	595	112	6	4	-	-	-	-	2,371	-	2,371	
11.....	47	137	345	494	624	446	94	12	-	-	-	-	2,199	-	2,199	
12.....	73	100	211	405	456	484	372	61	3	-	-	-	2,162	3	2,165	
13.....	14	47	146	227	361	474	427	307	40	-	-	-	2,003	40	2,043	
14.....	13	23	53	118	223	312	344	347	177	30	3	-	1,433	210	1,643	
15.....	4	6	19	43	99	150	192	235	226	142	25	1	798	394	1,192	
16.....	-	2	4	12	18	38	73	126	143	154	107	5	273	409	682	
17.....	-	-	-	-	3	4	10	33	53	82	73	8	50	216	266	
18.....	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	11	5	25	41	6	14	77	91
19.....	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	8	1	1	17	18
20.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	5	6
21.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Total.....	3,758	3,050	3,115	2,803	2,512	2,022	1,519	1,186	649	441	261	21	19,965	1,372	21,337	



GRADE—AGE BY SEX

New Brunswick Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade  
Écoles du Nouveau-Brunswick: Répartition par âge et par degré

52. GIRLS—FILLES, 1924

Age	Elementary Grades—Degrés élémentaires								Sec. Grades—Deg. sec.				Total		
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elem.	Sec.	Total
6.....	1,541	237	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,790	-	1,790
7.....	880	994	260	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,141	-	2,141
8.....	480	766	856	213	17	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,334	-	2,334
9.....	196	440	756	759	180	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,342	-	2,342
10.....	114	234	492	729	688	190	7	1	-	-	-	-	2,455	-	2,455
11.....	53	130	267	466	619	524	133	14	-	-	-	-	2,206	-	2,206
12.....	47	47	177	298	480	558	457	96	1	-	-	-	2,160	1	2,161
13.....	12	18	84	176	316	451	472	411	53	4	-	-	1,940	57	1,997
14.....	5	15	37	95	185	272	389	479	283	51	2	-	1,477	336	1,813
15.....	2	3	11	31	44	119	242	390	333	216	42	1	842	592	1,434
16.....	1	1	1	5	13	50	85	196	222	225	131	13	352	591	943
17.....	-	-	-	1	3	10	20	58	99	111	113	10	92	333	425
18.....	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	16	33	36	49	2	25	120	145
19.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	1	2	16	-	6	19	25
20.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	2	3	5
21.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
Total.....	3,331	2,885	2,953	2,780	2,545	2,192	1,816	1,663	1,027	647	353	26	20,165	2,053	22,218

Ontario Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade  
Écoles d'Ontario: Répartition par âge et par degré

53. BOYS—GARÇONS, 1923

Age	K. and K. P. — E.M.P.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elém.	Sec.	Total
5....	6,357	4,310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,667	-	10,667
6....	4,129	20,253	1,370	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,757	-	25,757
7....	1,234	19,757	9,849	1,302	471	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,632	-	32,632
8....	309	9,584	13,580	6,465	3,595	758	62	3	-	-	-	-	-	34,356	-	34,356
9....	144	4,071	8,627	7,974	8,340	4,926	742	81	7	-	-	-	-	34,912	-	34,912
10....	-	1,751	4,320	5,687	7,782	8,927	4,034	930	117	11	-	-	-	33,548	11	33,559
11....	-	824	1,997	3,024	5,047	8,505	7,325	3,621	1,056	131	4	-	-	31,399	135	31,534
12....	-	480	1,052	1,653	2,830	6,079	7,516	6,559	3,797	821	72	-	-	29,966	893	30,859
13....	-	494	547	862	1,728	3,683	5,609	6,570	6,874	2,308	608	49	-	26,367	2,965	29,332
14....	-	-	266	439	872	2,027	3,411	4,879	7,166	3,741	1,726	473	15	19,060	5,955	25,015
15....	-	-	180	214	395	926	1,680	2,639	4,820	2,860	2,481	1,499	64	10,854	6,904	17,758
16....	-	-	-	-	162	320	594	922	2,018	1,376	1,770	2,194	235	4,016	5,575	9,591
17....	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	178	411	384	807	1,881	526	702	3,598	4,300
18....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	102	249	1,012	481	79	1,844	1,923
19....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	69	437	315	-	850	850
20....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	147	155	-	315	315
21....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	14	85	86	-	193	193
Total	12,609	61,529	41,788	27,620	31,222	36,170	31,086	26,382	26,345	11,777	7,807	7,777	1,877	294,751	29,238	323,989

54.—GIRLS—FILLES, 1923

Age	K. and K.P. — E.M.P.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	IX	XII	Elém.	Sec.	Total
5....	6,294	4,205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,499	-	10,499
6....	3,778	19,125	1,645	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,548	-	24,548
7....	1,003	17,629	9,221	1,524	593	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,011	-	30,011
8....	225	7,876	12,773	7,131	4,184	1,094	56	7	-	-	-	-	-	33,346	-	33,346
9....	122	2,911	8,600	7,811	8,332	5,939	1,039	99	7	-	-	-	-	34,860	-	34,860
10....	-	1,194	3,131	4,855	7,061	9,679	4,883	1,279	171	14	-	-	-	32,253	14	32,267
11....	-	540	1,438	2,236	4,208	8,353	8,124	4,580	1,341	161	1	-	-	30,820	162	30,982
12....	-	275	701	1,171	2,263	5,271	7,139	7,222	4,782	1,070	109	-	-	28,824	1,179	30,003
13....	-	281	348	577	1,068	2,894	4,823	6,744	7,926	3,130	737	55	-	24,661	3,922	28,583
14....	-	-	167	254	547	1,382	2,639	4,152	7,525	4,389	2,224	519	5	16,666	7,137	23,803
15....	-	-	98	118	193	485	1,115	2,065	4,705	3,437	3,277	1,839	49	8,779	8,602	17,381
16....	-	-	-	-	86	186	373	620	1,854	1,654	2,491	2,757	279	3,119	7,181	10,300
17....	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	130	428	529	1,070	2,377	545	623	4,521	5,144
18....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	111	363	1,332	478	97	2,284	2,381
19....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	82	465	203	-	797	797
20....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	32	162	54	-	255	255
21....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	16	74	33	-	133	133
Total	11,868	54,036	38,122	25,677	28,535	35,324	30,256	26,898	28,836	14,559	10,402	9,580	1,646	279,552	36,187	315,739

Manitoba Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade  
Écoles du Manitoba: Répartition par âge et par degré

55.—BOYS—GARÇONS, 1923

Age	Elementary Grades Degrés élémentaires									Secondary Grades Degrés secondaires				Total		
	Kinder- garten — Ecole mater- nelle	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elementary — Elémentaires	Secondary — Secondaires	Total
5.....	79	411	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	492	-	492
6.....	164	3,398	77	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,651	-	3,651
7.....	112	3,882	999	138	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,140	-	5,140
8.....	71	2,289	2,275	948	122	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,709	-	5,709
9.....	28	1,012	1,742	1,818	768	99	28	1	-	-	-	-	-	5,496	-	5,496
10.....	19	467	1,050	1,657	1,628	668	155	11	7	-	-	-	-	5,662	-	5,662
11.....	11	219	485	977	1,509	1,274	571	83	44	1	-	-	-	5,173	1	5,174
12.....	8	127	304	571	1,065	1,295	1,061	330	231	36	3	2	-	4,992	41	5,033
13.....	4	55	138	333	600	867	1,046	652	618	158	19	5	-	4,313	182	4,495
14.....	4	28	73	144	330	539	702	591	779	407	112	20	-	3,190	539	3,729
15.....	-	7	17	66	132	199	277	367	575	444	257	75	-	1,640	776	2,416
16.....	-	5	9	17	26	50	85	104	204	261	294	172	3	500	730	1,230
17.....	1	1	1	4	5	10	16	21	77	104	202	166	7	136	479	615
18.....	-	-	-	1	1	1	10	12	25	30	70	131	10	50	241	291
19.....	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	5	8	18	69	6	11	101	112
20.....	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	4	7	12	46	10	9	75	84
21.....	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	1	2	6	15	36	2	8	59	67
Total..	501	11,901	7,172	6,687	6,199	5,008	3,958	2,175	2,571	1,462	1,002	722	38	46,172	3,224	49,396

56.—GIRLS—FILLES, 1923

Age	Elementary Grades Degrés élémentaires									Secondary Grades Degrés secondaires				Total		
	Kinder- garten — Ecole mater- nelle	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elementary — Elémentaires	Secondary — Secondaires	Total
5.....	65	437	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	520	-	520
6.....	139	3,015	229	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,391	-	3,391
7.....	129	3,475	1,182	168	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,961	-	4,961
8.....	63	1,985	2,095	1,052	163	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,370	-	5,370
9.....	26	804	1,450	1,864	878	150	13	6	-	-	-	-	-	5,191	-	5,191
10.....	19	397	803	1,413	1,598	772	124	17	2	-	-	-	-	5,145	-	5,145
11.....	6	160	372	784	1,379	1,389	651	104	38	4	-	-	-	4,883	4	4,887
12.....	1	89	189	452	775	1,270	1,231	459	298	49	-	2	-	4,764	51	4,815
13.....	1	40	82	207	448	775	1,063	699	745	245	31	11	-	4,060	287	4,347
14.....	-	24	26	73	235	409	551	557	941	576	145	29	1	2,816	751	3,567
15.....	2	6	12	24	59	160	209	251	617	627	408	136	6	1,340	1,177	2,517
16.....	-	3	3	12	12	32	48	76	264	421	456	263	14	450	1,154	1,604
17.....	-	-	-	4	3	5	13	21	58	161	285	306	22	104	774	878
18.....	-	4	-	-	2	1	4	4	11	48	94	241	18	26	401	427
19.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	9	9	28	122	6	15	165	180
20.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	12	41	7	1	66	67
21.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	6	8	32	3	3	49	52
Total..	451	10,439	6,461	6,061	5,559	4,973	3,913	2,198	2,985	2,152	1,467	1,183	77	43,040	4,879	47,919



## GRADE—AGE BY SEX

Saskatchewan Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade  
Écoles de la Saskatchewan: Répartition par âge et par degré

57.—BOYS—GARÇONS 1924

Age	Elementary Grades Degrés élémentaires									Secondary Grades Degrés secondaires				Total		
	K. and K.P. — E.M. P.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elementary	Secondary	Total
														Elémentaires	Secondaires	
4.....	14	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	45
5.....	171	1,034	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,211	-	1,211
6.....	185	6,652	296	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,163	-	7,163
7.....	-	8,679	2,373	489	34	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,578	-	11,578
8.....	-	4,604	4,263	2,436	531	34	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,876	-	11,876
9.....	-	2,072	3,056	3,782	2,206	542	69	7	-	-	-	-	-	11,734	-	11,734
10.....	-	907	1,589	2,936	3,418	1,748	497	88	27	-	-	-	-	11,210	-	11,210
11.....	-	431	818	1,682	2,785	2,688	1,482	345	174	13	-	-	-	10,405	13	10,418
12.....	-	274	469	989	1,977	2,399	2,177	1,051	739	91	6	-	-	10,075	97	10,172
13.....	-	156	222	571	1,167	1,664	1,998	1,395	1,498	421	56	4	-	8,671	481	9,152
14.....	-	78	125	302	775	1,134	1,486	1,300	1,981	774	271	38	-	7,181	1,083	8,264
15.....	-	33	51	116	295	519	730	694	1,391	838	504	184	13	3,829	1,539	5,368
16.....	-	9	12	29	59	105	177	194	496	533	487	347	49	1,081	1,417	2,498
17.....	-	6	7	11	14	27	45	141	183	263	310	114	278	871	1,149	1,149
18.....	-	2	1	3	3	8	10	13	28	54	130	228	99	68	512	580
19.....	-	5	-	3	-	-	3	3	16	22	35	144	61	30	264	294
20.....	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	4	15	21	67	42	8	146	154
21.....	-	2	1	2	4	1	5	-	10	17	13	100	39	25	181	206
Total..	370	24,976	13,289	13,382	13,268	10,874	8,669	5,135	6,505	2,961	1,786	1,422	417	96,468	6,604	103,072

<sup>1</sup> Including 18 in "Special" grades not elsewhere included.—Y compris 18 élèves de classes spéciales, ne figurant pas ailleurs.

58.—GIRLS—FILLES, 1924

Age	K. and K.P. — E.M. P.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elementary	Secondary	Total
														Elémentaires	Secondaires	
4.....	23	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	-	77
5.....	166	1,027	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,215	-	1,215
6.....	197	6,277	334	33	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,842	-	6,842
7.....	-	7,871	2,620	544	64	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,101	-	11,101
8.....	-	3,811	3,981	2,769	704	65	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,340	-	11,340
9.....	-	1,625	2,536	3,904	2,519	646	155	9	3	-	-	-	-	11,397	-	11,397
10.....	-	783	1,249	2,579	3,481	2,169	632	97	18	2	-	-	-	11,008	2	11,010
11.....	-	335	630	1,337	2,470	2,865	1,654	491	253	13	-	-	-	10,035	13	10,048
12.....	-	226	319	718	1,518	2,220	2,272	1,179	962	144	6	-	-	9,414	150	9,564
13.....	-	124	161	380	968	1,386	1,929	1,387	1,798	511	83	9	-	8,133	603	8,736
14.....	-	65	84	225	529	861	1,251	1,162	2,176	999	383	51	-	6,353	1,433	7,786
15.....	-	23	37	75	199	342	491	577	1,490	1,044	782	255	26	3,234	2,107	5,341
16.....	-	7	3	15	43	53	127	170	553	620	758	577	79	971	2,034	3,005
17.....	-	5	2	4	9	20	25	43	174	284	466	603	146	282	1,499	1,781
18.....	-	2	1	1	2	4	7	17	58	94	163	410	103	92	770	862
19.....	-	-	2	1	2	2	6	1	15	22	54	231	69	29	376	405
20.....	-	1	-	1	1	2	3	2	6	16	17	139	33	15	206	221
21.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	7	8	12	153	45	10	218	228
Total..	386	22,236	11,981	12,586	12,511	10,639	8,562	5,136	7,514	3,757	2,724	2,428	501	91,548	9,411	100,959

Alberta Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade  
Écoles de l'Alberta: Répartition par âge et par degré

59.—BOYS—GARÇONS, 1924

Age	Elementary Grades Degrés élémentaires									Secondary Grades Degrés secondaires				Total		
	Kinder- garten — Ecole mater- nelle	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elemen- taires	Sec- ondaires	Total
5....	-	378	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	388	-	388
6....	-	4,549	148	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,708	-	4,708
7....	-	5,287	2,139	258	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,700	-	7,700
8....	-	2,650	3,300	2,224	254	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,437	-	8,437
9....	-	1,139	1,948	3,150	1,997	275	38	1	-	-	-	-	-	8,548	-	8,548
10....	-	526	857	1,954	2,895	1,542	302	50	4	-	-	-	-	8,130	-	8,130
11....	-	206	475	1,084	1,815	2,256	1,309	260	48	3	-	-	-	7,453	3	7,456
12....	-	136	249	507	1,083	1,772	1,891	1,113	354	39	3	-	-	7,105	42	7,147
13....	-	73	132	237	557	1,093	1,570	1,513	1,150	312	32	1	-	6,325	345	6,670
14....	-	42	77	145	219	505	942	1,298	1,523	709	234	19	4	4,831	966	5,797
15....	-	30	30	77	129	245	412	745	1,296	746	467	119	14	2,964	1,346	4,310
16....	-	2	10	18	38	64	128	213	549	516	531	275	62	1,022	1,384	2,406
17....	-	5	1	9	10	12	26	41	146	195	267	306	139	250	907	1,157
18....	-	2	1	3	1	3	9	7	30	40	107	191	112	56	450	506
19....	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	1	10	14	56	93	56	16	219	235
20....	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	7	13	44	22	7	86	93
21....	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	6	10	22	61	36	10	129	139
Total	-	15,027	9,377	9,681	9,097	7,778	6,629	5,244	5,117	2,591	1,732	1,109	445	67,950	5,877	73,827

60.—GIRLS—FILLES, 1924

Age	Kinder- garten — Ecole mater- nelle	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elem.	Sec.	Total
5....	-	356	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	366	-	366
6....	-	4,088	143	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,247	-	4,247
7....	-	5,161	2,114	301	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,588	-	7,588
8....	-	2,328	3,200	2,338	339	36	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,243	-	8,243
9....	-	925	1,839	3,202	2,127	303	29	3	-	-	-	-	-	8,428	-	8,428
10....	-	455	779	1,988	2,981	1,732	282	31	-	-	-	-	-	8,248	-	8,248
11....	-	204	393	906	1,595	2,251	1,354	284	57	2	-	-	-	7,044	2	7,046
12....	-	105	172	441	988	1,667	1,998	1,067	431	42	7	-	-	6,869	49	6,918
13....	-	55	105	222	463	900	1,526	1,519	1,221	344	44	2	-	6,011	390	6,401
14....	-	30	54	112	232	523	866	1,285	1,600	776	273	12	3	4,702	1,064	5,766
15....	-	17	22	57	113	218	345	672	1,352	966	589	152	19	2,796	1,726	4,522
16....	-	6	9	9	24	40	94	234	618	760	626	410	66	1,034	1,862	2,896
17....	-	3	2	4	6	14	38	50	157	261	445	435	121	274	1,262	1,536
18....	-	1	-	-	1	5	14	14	48	94	209	283	107	83	693	776
19....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	19	34	118	125	51	22	328	350
20....	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	7	7	27	37	24	13	95	108
21....	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	14	14	16	41	27	9	98	107
Total	-	13,734	8,841	9,596	8,885	7,690	6,551	5,166	5,514	3,300	2,354	1,497	418	65,977	7,564	73,546



## GRADE—AGE BY SEX

## British Columbia Schools—Écoles de la Colombie Britannique

## 61.—BOYS—GARÇONS—1924

Age	Elementary Grades Degrés élémentaires								Secondary Grades Degrés secondaires				Total		
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elementary — Elémentaires	Secondary — Secondaires	Total
6.....	4,041	312	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,357	-	4,357
7.....	1,643	2,650	364	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,669	-	4,669
8.....	484	1,810	2,400	388	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,116	-	5,116
9.....	184	702	1,941	1,824	598	84	4	-	-	-	-	-	5,337	-	5,337
10.....	84	241	924	1,534	1,367	785	152	4	-	-	-	-	5,091	-	5,091
11.....	48	132	370	858	1,149	1,366	800	93	2	-	-	-	4,816	2	4,818
12.....	62	74	186	381	592	1,105	1,489	526	51	2	-	-	4,415	53	4,468
13.....	43	34	103	169	329	605	1,197	1,271	353	39	2	-	3,751	394	4,145
14.....	20	19	44	82	138	265	699	1,212	646	250	25	-	2,479	921	3,400
15.....	5	11	22	37	28	70	222	728	675	436	134	-	1,123	1,245	2,368
16.....	3	-	10	14	12	19	60	221	325	390	272	6	339	993	1,332
17.....	1	1	2	3	7	3	15	50	87	193	225	6	82	511	593
18.....	-	1	1	1	1	-	2	7	23	66	95	12	13	196	209
19.....	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	17	35	6	2	62	64
20.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	11	2	-	26	26
21.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	2	-	11	11
Total...	6,618	5,987	6,371	5,303	4,256	4,302	4,640	4,113	2,174	1,402	804	34	41,590	4,414	46,004

## 62.—GIRLS—FILLES, 1924

Age	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elementary — Elémentaires	Secondary — Secondaires	Total
6.....	3,821	353	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,180	-	4,180
7.....	1,405	2,590	432	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,439	-	4,439
8.....	381	1,580	2,372	505	35	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,874	-	4,874
9.....	121	558	1,735	1,913	726	106	4	-	-	-	-	-	5,163	-	5,163
10.....	54	193	660	1,389	1,419	969	187	7	-	-	-	-	4,878	-	4,878
11.....	20	74	253	645	943	1,521	911	104	1	-	-	-	4,471	1	4,472
12.....	11	20	105	270	439	966	1,560	680	47	2	-	-	4,051	49	4,100
13.....	9	14	36	103	236	478	1,255	1,514	409	41	-	-	3,645	450	4,095
14.....	6	9	22	39	66	173	610	1,342	766	258	27	-	2,267	1,051	3,318
15.....	1	7	6	17	38	49	202	751	751	561	184	-	1,071	1,496	2,567
16.....	1	-	7	5	11	16	48	275	443	533	355	6	363	1,337	1,700
17.....	1	3	1	1	-	1	8	56	132	275	339	13	71	759	830
18.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	27	72	177	4	9	280	289
19.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	12	52	3	2	70	72
20.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	11	2	-	15	15
21.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	11	-	-	14	14
Total...	5,831	5,401	5,635	4,899	3,913	4,281	4,786	4,738	2,581	1,757	1,156	28	39,484	5,522	45,006

## 5.—SECONDARY EDUCATION

Secondary education, as distinguished from primary education is in all provinces of Canada, except in the Catholic school system of Quebec, a somewhat misleading term. In Quebec Catholic schools secondary education has a definite meaning, and refers to a system of education extending from an early age to the completion of a full course in Arts. Thus in the classical colleges, the secondary institutions for Young Ladies and certain other independent secondary schools the courses often extend over 8 years and correspond more or less roughly to the entrance work, 3 years of high schools work and four years of University Arts work in the other provinces. The academic training of teachers for primary schools, on the other hand, is done at the primary schools and normal schools. The class of academic work done in these includes "secondary" work as understood in the other provinces, but is not so called. In the new course of studies this work is known as "primary complementary." The usage here is not radically different from that in the other provinces where we find "Teachers' (academic) Courses", and "Matriculation Courses" in the high schools. Indeed in Manitoba secondary schools, until very recently, there were found a "University Course" designed purely for prospective university students, and a "Teachers' Course" designed purely for prospective teachers. A link connecting these two was introduced at a later date and was known as the "Combined Course". In Quebec this "University Course" would be known as secondary work, while "teachers' course" would now be "primary complementary"; in other words primary school continuation. In all provinces this is what secondary education really is, for there is no set of secondary schools from which pupils trained elsewhere are excluded, provided that they have attained to the standard required. This standard may be acquired even in rural one room schools provided the teachers are qualified to teach the work. The departmental examinations held near the beginning of July in all provinces, as well as the course of study prescribed by the department, standardize the work for each province. For example, a pupil trained in a one-room rural school in Nova Scotia might write the departmental examinations for Grade XI (including university matriculation) on the same subjects and side by side with a pupil trained in one of the largest academies; and if the former pupil passed the grade as well as the latter he would be equally admitted to Grade XII in that Academy or to the first year in Arts in a University. The same applies to all other provinces although in many provinces high school work in rural schools may not be carried further than Grade IX or X.

The different kinds of institutions in which high school work is done in the different provinces may be seen in the following table. The comparative number of pupils in each kind will indicate the proportion of the high school work of the province it carries.

## 5.—ENSEIGNEMENT SECONDAIRE

En employant l'expression "enseignement secondaire", dans toutes les provinces du Canada, sauf Québec, on se sert d'un terme inexact et susceptible d'être mal interprété. Dans les écoles catholiques de Québec, l'enseignement secondaire est parfaitement défini; on désigne ainsi une succession d'études commençant à l'âge le plus tendre et se terminant à l'achèvement du cours de philosophie (arts). Ainsi, dans les collèges classiques, les pensionnats de jeunes filles et certaines autres institutions de cet ordre, indépendantes, souvent le programme s'étend au delà de huit ans et correspond à peu près à trois années du programme des "high schools" et quatre années des études universitaires à la faculté des Lettres dans les autres provinces. D'autre part, les instituteurs destinés à enseigner dans les écoles primaires, reçoivent leur formation d'abord aux écoles primaires, puis aux écoles normales. Les études de nature académique qu'ils y font embrassent ce que l'on appelle dans les autres provinces, le programme "secondaire", quoiqu'il n'en porte pas le nom. Dans les nouveaux programmes, ces études sont connues sous le nom de "primaires complémentaires". L'usage ici suivi ne diffère pas radicalement de celui des autres provinces, où nous trouvons dans les "high schools" des cours académiques pour instituteurs et des cours de matriculation. En fait, dans les institutions d'enseignement secondaire du Manitoba, il existait encore tout récemment un "cours universitaire" à l'usage exclusif des jeunes gens se destinant à l'université et un cours d'instituteurs, à l'usage exclusif des candidats à l'enseignement. Plus tard, on introduisit un troisième cours, destiné à combiner les deux précédents, lequel porta le nom de "cours intermédiaire". Dans Québec, ce cours universitaire entrerait dans le cadre de l'enseignement secondaire, tandis que les cours à l'usage des instituteurs seraient des cours "primaires supplémentaires", ou, en d'autres termes, le prolongement de l'école primaire. Dans toutes les provinces, c'est ce qu'est réellement l'enseignement secondaire, car il n'y existe pas d'écoles secondaires d'où soient exclus les élèves instruits ailleurs, s'ils possèdent les connaissances requises. Ces connaissances peuvent être acquises dans les écoles rurales à classe unique, pourvu que les instituteurs soient en mesure de les enseigner. Les examens obligatoires qui ont lieu au commencement de juillet dans toutes les provinces, ainsi que le programme d'études dressé par le ministère, établissent le niveau de ces connaissances dans toutes les provinces. Par exemple, un écolier sortant d'une école rurale à classe unique de la Nouvelle-Ecosse peut subir les examens officiels pour le degré XI (y compris la matriculation universitaire), sur les mêmes sujets et côte à côte avec un élève inscrit dans l'une de nos meilleures académies; et si ces deux candidats passaient l'examen avec succès, ils seraient, l'un et l'autre, admis au degré XII de cette académie ou en première année de la faculté des Lettres dans une université. Et ce que nous venons de dire s'applique à toutes les autres provinces, quoique dans plusieurs provinces, les écoles rurales ne peuvent pas préparer aux "high schools" plus loin que les degrés IX et X.

On verra dans le tableau suivant l'énumération des différentes institutions de chaque province, préparant à l'entrée dans les "high schools". Le nombre comparatif des élèves de ces diverses catégories d'écoles indiquera la proportion des matières de haute école qu'on y enseigne.



## 5.—SECONDARY EDUCATION—ENSEIGNEMENT SECONDAIRE

63.—Secondary Education in Canada: Statistics of the different types of Schools doing work of High School Grade in each province 1924 or latest year reported

63.—Enseignement secondaire au Canada: Types d'écoles où l'on professe les matières secondaires, dans chaque province du Canada, chiffres de 1924 ou du dernier rapport

Institutions	Ins. titutions	Clas- ses	Instructors — Instituteurs			Pupils — Elèves			Av. At- tend. — Fréq. moy.	Pupils in High School Grades — Elèv. dans les degrés secondaires					Institutions
			M.	F.	Total	B.	G.	Total		IX	X	XI	XII	Total	
			H.	F.		G.	F.								
Prince of Wales College, P.E.I.	1	9	7	4	11	149	189	338	—	—	—	84	1 254	338	Collège Prince of Wales, I.P.-E.
<sup>2</sup> Secondary Classrooms, P.E.I.	16	21	13	8	21	312	304	616	503	352	238	—	—	590	Classes secondaires, I. P.-E. <sup>2</sup>
<sup>3</sup> Other Graded Schools, P.E.I.	38	38	14	24	38	391	478	869	620	103	143	6	—	252	Autres classes multiples, I. P.-E. <sup>2</sup>
<sup>3</sup> Ungraded Schools, P.E.I.	225	225	59	166	225	3,086	2,999	6,085	3,961	353	298	1	—	652	Ecoles à classe unique, I. P.-E. <sup>3</sup>
County Academies, N.S.	18	—	—	—	—	1,394	1,542	2,936	2,403	—	—	—	—	2,936	Académies de comté, N.-E.
Other High Schools, N.S.	—	—	—	—	—	1,334	2,071	3,405	—	2,494	1,949	1,360	538	3,405	"High Schools", N.-E.
<sup>4</sup> Village Schools doing H.S., work, N.S.	208	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	907	842	382	16	2,147	Ecoles des villages exécutant les trav. sec. N.-E. <sup>4</sup>
<sup>4</sup> Rural Schools doing H. S. work, N.S.	979	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,943	978	216	7	3,144	Ecoles rurales exécutant les trav. sec., N.-E. <sup>4</sup>
<sup>5</sup> Gram. Schools, N.B.	15	68	30	38	68	899	1,352	2,251	1,850	937	699	440	47	2,123	Ecoles de grammaire, N.-B. <sup>5</sup>
<sup>5</sup> Superior School, N.B.	52	52	39	13	52	746	1,099	1,845	1,380	565	343	154	—	1,062	Ecoles supérieures, N.-B. <sup>5</sup>
<sup>5</sup> Other Schools doing H. S. work, N.B.	29	29	10	19	29	347	522	869	685	174	46	20	—	240	Autres écoles exécutant les trav. sec., N.-B. <sup>5</sup>
Classical Colleges, Que.	21	—	819	—	819	9,225	—	9,225	8,557	—	—	—	—	9,225	Collèges classiques, Qué.
R.C. Indep. Schools giving classical education, Que.	8	—	65	—	65	587	—	587	548	—	—	—	—	587	Ecoles indépendantes non subventionnées exécutant les trav. sec. (catholiques), Qué.
<sup>7</sup> Catholic Academies, Que.	395	—	1,542	3,103	4,645	51,282	63,948	115,230	97,792	5,184	3,870	—	—	9,054	Académies catholiques, Qué. <sup>7</sup>
Catholic Model Schools, Que.	—	—	—	—	—	63,781	55,343	119,124	96,498	630	163	—	—	793	Ecoles modèles catholiques, Qué.
Protestant H. S., Que.	46	—	141	367	508	7,236	7,045	14,281	11,442	1,845	1,276	810	—	3,931	"High Schools" protestantes, Qué.
Protestant Interm. Sch., Que.	—	—	—	—	—	2,169	2,327	4,496	3,335	313	124	23	—	460	Ecoles interm. prot., Qué.
Collegiate Institutes, Ont.	50	—	719	824	883	14,051	14,164	28,215	24,495	10,022	7,651	8,382	2,160	28,215	Instituts collégiaux, Ont.
High Schools, Ont.	133	—	—	—	660	8,653	11,395	20,048	17,031	7,557	5,104	6,004	1,363	20,048	"High Schools", Ont.
Continuation Schools, Ont.	189	—	96	254	350	3,713	5,624	9,337	7,853	3,662	2,704	2,971	—	9,337	Ecoles de continuation, Ont.
Day Voc. Schools, full time, Ont.	24	—	—	—	—	4,712	4,472	9,184	7,209	—	—	—	—	—	Ecoles de trav. du jour élèves réguliers, Ont.
Fifth Classes, Ont.	176	176	87	89	176	—	—	1,723	1,400	—	—	—	—	1,723	Cinquièmes classes, Ont.
<sup>9</sup> Other Sch. doing H. S. work, Ont.	—	—	—	—	—	2,821	5,004	8,015	—	5,075	2,750	—	—	8,015	Autres écoles exécutant les trav. sec., Ont. <sup>9</sup>
Collegiate Institutes, Man.	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,595	3,966	—	—	—	—	4,595	Instituts collégiaux, Man.
Collegiate Departments, Man.	8	24	—	—	24	—	—	665	559	—	—	—	—	665	Départements collégiaux, Man.
High Schools, Man.	43	86	—	—	86	—	—	2,463	2,032	5,562	4,137	2,960	217	2,463	"High Schools", Man.
Junior High Schools, Man.	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,126	947	—	—	—	—	1,126	"Junior High Schools", Man.
Intermediate Schools, Man.	118	118	—	—	—	—	—	2,566	—	—	—	—	—	2,566	Ecoles intermédiaires, Man.
Other Sch. doing H. S. work, Man.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,461	Autres écoles exécutant les trav. sec., Man.
Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, Sask.	21	196	—	—	196	2,992	3,995	6,947	—	2,259	1,869	1,800	780	103,726	Instituts collégiaux et H. S. Sask.
<sup>8</sup> Other Town Sec. Schools, Sask.	66	76	—	—	—	1,181	1,863	3,044	—	1,121	900	928	95	3,044	Autres écoles des villes exécutant les trav. sec., Sask. <sup>8</sup>
Village Schools doing H. S. work, Sask.	291	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,041	1,370	1,014	39	4,464	Ecoles des villages exécutant les trav. sec., Sask.
Rural Sch. doing H. S. work, Sask.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,297	371	108	4	1,780	Ecoles rurales exécutant les trav. sec., Sask.
High Schools, Alta.	59	—	—	—	—	3,154	4,724	7,878	—	3,160	2,485	1,620	613	7,878	"High Schools", Alta.
Other Graded S. doing H. S. work, Alta.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,387	1,302	931	247	3,867	Autres classes multiples secondaires, Alta.
Ungraded S. doing H. S. work, Alta.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,344	299	55	3	1,701	Ecoles à classe unique exécutant les trav. sec., Alta.
<sup>11</sup> High Schools, B.C.	123	381	—	—	—	124,380	125,509	1210,135	—	4,755	3,159	1,960	62	130,135	"High Schools", C.B.

<sup>1</sup> This figure includes 128 students in the 3rd year who might be considered 2nd year university students.—<sup>2</sup>As will be seen from the figures, the secondary classes included only such as devote at least half time to work of Secondary grade.—<sup>3</sup>The Institutions mentioned above include only such classes of graded schools or one roomed schools as take up work of Secondary grades. From table 2 it will be seen that the total number of graded Schools was 56 with 196 classes. There were 416 one-room schools, so that 284 out of the 612 class rooms in P.E.I., were doing work of secondary grades, over and above the work done in Prince of Wales College.—<sup>4</sup>Rural Schools here refer to one-room schools. The policy of the Department has been to encourage this rural high school work when the teacher is qualified to undertake it. One rural school extended the work even as far as grade XII, 136 as far as grade XI, 404 as far as grade X only, and 438 as far as grade IX only.—<sup>5</sup>The number of classrooms in the case of both grammar, superior and other schools includes only such classrooms as are doing High School work. The teachers, enrolment etc., refer only to these class rooms.—<sup>6</sup>The 9,225 and 587 include students in the four years in Arts as well as pupils in the H.S. grades. Both are classed as secondary pupils, the term having a different significance in Catholic Education in the province of Quebec from its accepted significance by other provinces.—<sup>7</sup>The 9,054 refers to pupils in the 7th and 8th years of the primary schools, which are equivalent at least to grades IX and X and perhaps might be extended to grade XI. The same applies to the figures under Model Schools. In addition to these figures should be included the pupils of the Normal Schools to the number of 1,555 in 1923. These carry on academic as well as professional work; their academic work seems to run parallel with the work in the Academies and what H. S. work is being done in Model Schools. Presumably the candidates for teachers certificates granted by the Board of Examiners have received their higher academic training in the Academies and Model Schools, while the candidates for Normal School diplomas have received their higher academic training in the Normal Schools.—<sup>8</sup>The number of classes given above (76) as doing High School work in Town Schools (over and above the High Schools) in Saskatchewan is only approximately correct as the statistics are reported by institutions, not by classrooms. For this reason the number of teachers is not given. The classes in question function as genuine secondary class rooms of the kind known in one province as "pure high schools", that is, classes in which only high school work is taught. They are not technically known as high schools for the sole reason that they have not yet been formally raised to that status and do not as yet come under high schools administration, but in function they are secondary schools. This can be seen from the following figures. In 1923, the 65 schools institutions reporting the number of their departments or classroom (The total number of town schools was 87 with 517 students. The 25 not included did not report secondary grades being towns which had regular high schools as separate institutions while a few did not report the number of their classrooms) had some 380 departments and 15,402 pupils. Of these pupils 2,779 were in high school grades, or an average of about 43 high school pupils to a school. Of the 65 schools only 11 schools had less than 20 high school pupils, that is only this number of schools had fewer secondary pupils than would necessitate the full time of a teacher. This group would probably have a grade VIII class taught with the high school grade, as the 11 had only an average of 3.5 rooms with 15 high school pupils and 145 total pupils to a school; 21 schools had from 20 to 39 high school pupils with an average of 4.5 rooms, 179 total pupils and 30 high school pupils to a school; 13 had from 40 to 59 high school pupils with an average of 6.3 rooms, 251 total pupils and 49 high school pupils to a school; 17 had 60 to 90 high school pupils with an average of 8 rooms, 372 total pupils and 72 high school pupils to a school; while two schools did not report the number of rooms. The high school work in these schools is usually taught by the principals or the principals and first assistants who are almost invariably university graduates, or have at least a first class certificate. The schools are equipped with laboratories, etc., for practical work. They receive special grants although not classed as high schools.—<sup>9</sup> 1,913 in grades IX and X were unclassified by grade.—<sup>10</sup> Including 18 special pupils in secondary schools.—<sup>11</sup> These include 36 high schools in cities; 20 in rural municipalities and 14 in rural districts besides 53 superior and rural schools giving high school instruction.—<sup>12</sup> Including 246 not classified by sex.—<sup>13</sup> Including 199 unclassified by grades.

<sup>1</sup> Ces chiffres incluent 128 étudiants de 3ème année P.W.C. assimilés à la 2ème année des universités.—<sup>2</sup> Comme on le verra par ces chiffres, ces classes secondaires ne comprennent que celles qui consacrent au moins la moitié de leur travail à des matières secondaires.—<sup>3</sup> Les institutions mentionnées ci-dessus comprennent seulement les classes des écoles à classes multiples, ou les écoles à classe unique qui enseignent des matières secondaires: le tableau 2 montre que le nombre total d'écoles à classes multiples était de 56, avec 196 classes. Il y avait 416 écoles à classe unique, de sorte que 284 des 612 classes de l'île du Prince-Edouard enseignaient des matières secondaires, outre le Prince of Wales College.—<sup>4</sup> Les écoles rurales mentionnées ici sont les écoles à classe unique. L'habitude du ministère, est d'encourager l'enseignement rural secondaire quand l'instituteur est qualifié, et deux écoles rurales ont porté leur enseignement jusqu'au degré XII: 136 jusqu'au degré XI: 404 jusqu'au degré X, et 438 jusqu'au degré IX seulement.—<sup>5</sup> Le nombre de classes dans le cas des écoles de grammaire, des écoles supérieures et autres écoles, comprend seulement les classes enseignant des matières secondaires. L'inscription des instituteurs ne touche que ces classes.—<sup>6</sup> Les 9,225 et 587 comprennent les étudiants de la faculté des arts aussi bien que ceux des hautes écoles tous inscrits comme élèves des cours secondaires, cette expression ayant une signification différente dans les institutions catholiques de la province de Québec.—<sup>7</sup> Le chiffre 9,054 comprend les élèves de la septième et de la huitième années du cours primaire et dont le cours est l'équivalent des degrés IX et X, et peut-être XI. Il en est de même pour les écoles modèles. A ces chiffres il faut ajouter les élèves des écoles normales au nombre de 1,555 en 1923. Ces cours sont à la fois académiques et professionnels, leur travail académique étant parallèle au travail des académies et au travail de haute école qui se poursuit dans les écoles modèles. Il est probable que les candidats au diplôme d'instituteur donné par le Bureau des Examineurs ont reçu leur formation académique dans les académies et les écoles modèles, tandis que les candidats aux diplômes d'école normale ont fait la plus grande partie et peut-être la totalité de leurs études pédagogiques dans les écoles normales.—<sup>8</sup> Le nombre de classes indique environ 76, comme donnant l'enseignement secondaire dans les écoles urbaines, en plus des hautes écoles, dans la Saskatchewan, est approximatif parce que les statistiques sont colligées par institutions et non par classes. C'est pour cette raison que le nombre d'instituteurs n'est pas donné. Les classes en question fonctionnent comme des classes d'enseignement secondaire connues dans une province sous le nom de hautes écoles pures, c'est-à-dire des classes enseignant exclusivement des matières secondaires. Techniquement, elles ne sont pas connues comme hautes écoles pour la seule raison qu'elles n'ont pas encore été classifiées officiellement et ne tombent pas sous l'administration des hautes écoles, mais elles sont de fait des écoles secondaires. Cela peut se constater par les chiffres qui suivent: les 65 institutions faisant rapport de leurs classes ou départements en 1923 (le nombre total des écoles de ville était de 87 avec 517 élèves. Ainsi, les 25 non comprises n'ont pas déclaré de cours secondaires, étant dans des villes où il y a déjà des hautes écoles régulières comme institutions séparées, tandis que d'autres n'ont pas déclaré le nombre de leurs classes) avaient 380 classes et 15,402 élèves, dont 2,779 dans les degrés secondaires, soit une moyenne de 43 élèves de cours secondaire par école. Seulement 11 des 65 écoles avaient moins de 20 élèves de haute école, c'est-à-dire moins qu'il en faut pour employer tout le temps d'un instituteur. Ce groupe a probablement une classe pour le degré VIII où s'enseignent les matières secondaires, car les 11 avaient une moyenne de seulement 3.5 salles de classe, avec 15 élèves de haute école et 145 élèves en tout à chaque école, 21 écoles avaient de 20 à 39 élèves de haute école avec une moyenne de 4.5 salles de classe. 179 élèves en tout, et une moyenne de 30 élèves de haute école par école: 13 avaient de 40 à 59 élèves de haute école avec une moyenne de 6.3 salles de classe, une moyenne de 251 élèves dont 49 de haute école: 17 avaient de 60 à 90 élèves de haute école, une moyenne de 8 salles de classe, de 372 élèves dont 72 de haute école: deux de ces écoles n'ont pas déclaré le nombre de salles de classe. Dans ces écoles, l'enseignement des matières secondaires est généralement fait par le principal et ses adjoints qui sont invariablement des universitaires, ou qui ont au moins un diplôme de première classe. Ces écoles sont pourvues de laboratoires, etc., pour les travaux pratiques. Elles reçoivent des octrois spéciaux bien qu'elles ne soient pas classifiées comme hautes écoles.—<sup>9</sup> Ce chiffre comprend 1,913 écoliers des degrés IX et X non classifiés par degrés.—<sup>10</sup> Comprenant 18 élèves spéciaux dans les écoles secondaires.—<sup>11</sup> Comprenant 36 "high schools" dans les cités; 20 dans les municipalités rurales; 14 dans les districts ruraux et 53 écoles supérieures et écoles rurales exécutant les travaux secondaires.—<sup>12</sup> Comprenant 246 non classifiés par sexe.—<sup>13</sup> Comprenant 199 non classifiés par degrés.



## 64.—Publicly Controlled Schools: Number of Pupils taking Certain Secondary Grade Subjects in Six Provinces, 1924

## 64.—Écoles sous le contrôle administratif: Elèves étudiant certaines matières de l'enseignement secondaire dans six provinces, en 1924

Subjects	Nova Scotia — Nouvelle-Ecosse	New Brunswick — Nouveau-Brunswick	Ontario	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia — Colombie Britannique	Total	Matières
English.....	11,024	3,204	64,849	6,532	7,124	9,833	102,566	Anglais.
History.....	5,547	3,141	<sup>1</sup> 21,418	<sup>2</sup> 6,394	<sup>3</sup> 5,981	3,678	91,159	Histoire.
Geography.....	5,514	3,141	26,134	2,199	2,145	635	39,768	Géographie.
Arith. and Mens.....	8,747	2,394	24,079	5,320	1,780	7,881	50,201	Arith. et mens.
Algebra.....	11,041	3,078	30,703	6,139	6,876	8,934	66,771	Algèbre.
Geometry.....	5,806	2,903	28,934	6,106	6,818	8,778	59,345	Géométrie.
Trigonometry.....	348	44	2,657	686	561	176	4,452	Trigonométrie.
French.....	7,971	2,955	48,947	4,506	2,973	7,498	74,850	Français.
Spanish.....	—	—	214	—	—	—	214	Espagnol.
German.....	390	—	1,702	111	59	25	2,287	Allemand.
Latin.....	4,771	2,326	42,797	3,481	2,317	5,377	61,069	Latin.
Greek.....	86	42	320	10	—	11	469	Grec.
Zoology.....	—	—	11,258	217	—	—	11,475	Zoologie.
Botany.....	2,368	2,955	14,977	520	—	342	21,162	Botanique.
Chemistry.....	1,875	1,092	13,286	2,334	1,828	3,757	24,173	Chimie.
Physics.....	5,304	1,235	15,480	2,142	2,140	2,275	28,576	Physique.
Book-keeping.....	—	1,453	7,835	462	412	974	11,136	Tenue des livres.
Stenography.....	—	—	6,387	485	541	846	8,259	Sténographie.
Typewriting.....	—	—	5,228	445	544	847	7,064	Dactylographie.
Business Law, etc.....	—	—	—	—	174	439	613	Droit commercial, etc.
Art.....	4,378	857	17,446	1,632	2,041	3,797	30,151	Art.
Physical Culture.....	—	—	64,018	4,922	2,825	—	71,765	Culture physique.
Agriculture.....	568	—	2,459	1,662	1,337	397	6,423	Agriculture.
Manual Training.....	—	—	6,079	674	—	<sup>4</sup> 1,748	8,501	Travaux manuels.
Household Science.....	—	—	4,270	1,030	67	1,767	7,134	Science ménagère.
Elementary Science.....	—	—	—	3,499	4,638	—	8,137	Sciences élémentaires.
Music.....	—	—	—	1,421	261	—	1,682	Musique.
Military Drill.....	1,167	—	—	1,389	1,684	—	4,240	Exercices militaires.
Physiology.....	—	1,219	—	4,856	—	—	6,068	Physiologie.
Prat. Mathematics.....	1,748	—	—	—	—	—	1,748	Mathémat. prat.
Total Sampled....	11,632	3,204	566,784	6,744	7,878	9,889	106,131	Total des élèves ainsi classifiés.

<sup>1</sup> Can. History. For other forms of History, see Tables 69 and 70.

<sup>2</sup> British History only. For the numbers taking other forms of History, see Table 75.

<sup>3</sup> Including only Ancient History given in all grades but (X) and Canadian History and civics in Grade X, see Table 76.

<sup>4</sup> Includes only woodwork, for other forms of Manual Training, see Table 72.

<sup>5</sup> Including Continuation, High Schools, Collegiate Institutes and Day Vocational, full time pupils.

GENERAL NOTE:—The number taking the above listed subjects include all pupils of secondary grade in N.S. Secondary pupils enrolled during the second term in N.B.; pupils in secondary Schools only (not including secondary pupils in other than secondary schools) in Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The totals given at the foot of the table show the total enrolment in the schools presented. The number of secondary pupils not represented may be found by subtracting the above totals from the totals in H.S. Grades given in Table 63.

<sup>1</sup> Histoire du Canada; pour les autres formes de l'histoire voir tableaux 69 et 70.

<sup>2</sup> Histoire de la Grande-Bretagne seulement. Quant aux élèves étudiant l'histoire sous d'autres formes voir le tableau 75.

<sup>3</sup> Histoire ancienne seulement, enseignée dans tous les degrés, sauf le degré X et l'Histoire du Canada et des devoirs civiques dans le degré X. Voir tableau 76.

<sup>4</sup> Menuiserie seulement; pour les autres travaux manuels voir tableau 72.

<sup>5</sup> Y compris les élèves réguliers des écoles primaires supérieures des "high schools", des instituts collégiaux et des écoles professionnelles.

NOTA:—Les élèves étudiant les matières ci-dessus énumérées embrassent tous les élèves de l'enseignement secondaire en Nouvelle-Ecosse, tous les élèves de l'enseignement secondaire inscrits durant le second semestre au Nouveau-Brunswick et les élèves des écoles secondaires seulement (à l'exclusion de ceux qui reçoivent l'enseignement secondaire dans des écoles autres que des écoles secondaires), dans Ontario, la Saskatchewan, l'Alberta et la Colombie Britannique. Les totaux du bas du tableau indiquent la totalité des élèves inscrits aux écoles qui nous occupent. Le nombre des élèves de l'enseignement secondaire non représentés ici peut être obtenu en soustrayant les totaux ci-dessus des totaux des élèves de "high schools" donnés dans le tableau 63.

65.—Results of Departmental Examinations, 1923-24  
65.—Résultats des examens du département de l'instruction publique, 1923-24

	N.S. — N.-E.	N.B.	Ont.	Man.	<sup>1</sup> Sask.	Alta.	<sup>5</sup> B.C. — C.B.	
GRADE VIII								DEGRÉ VIII
Number promoted by schools	—	—	} 38,897	—	1,629	1,790	1,791	Elèves avancés sans examen.
<sup>2</sup> Number examined.....	—	2,898		—	7,332	5,626	4,939	Elèves ayant subi l'examen. <sup>2</sup>
<sup>3</sup> Number successful.....	—	2,606	32,340	—	4,924	3,958	2,788	Elèves admis à l'examen. <sup>3</sup>
Number who failed.....	—	292	6,557	—	2,408	1,668	2,151	Elèves refusés à l'examen.
H.S. GRADES, MATRIC., Etc.								SECONDAIRES, Etc.
Number promoted by schools	—	—	See page 53	2,390	—	836	—	<sup>6</sup> Elèves avancés sans examen.
Number examined.....	8,787	979	—	8,269	6,443	8,295	2,573	Elèves ayant subi l'examen.
Number successful.....	5,181	310	Voir page 53	5,809	996	3,622	1,505	Elèves admis à l'examen.
Number conditioned.....	—	377	—	—	4,765	441	498	Elèves admis conditionnelle- ment.
Number who failed.....	3,606	<sup>4</sup> 292	—	2,462	682	4,232	520	Elèves refusés à l'examen.

<sup>1</sup> The number conditioned in the H.S. Grades in Saskatchewan must not be understood as partial failures. By departmental regulations the great majority of candidates took only partial examinations so that the successful candidates at these partial examinations were necessarily conditioned in respect to the full grade. Moreover the 7,332 in grade VIII mentioned as being examined is obtained by adding those who passed and those who failed and subtracting those promoted by schools. There is an assumption here that those who failed wrote the examinations.

<sup>2</sup> By departmental examinations.

<sup>3</sup> N.B. To the number successful at the Departmental examinations must be added the number promoted by schools to obtain the full number of successful candidates.

<sup>4</sup> Number failed in N.S. means those who failed to receive the grade for which they wrote; in N.B. it means those who failed to receive any grade. The no. conditioned obtained grades lower than those for which they wrote.

<sup>5</sup> Figures of 1923.

<sup>6</sup> The number thus promoted in B.C. was not reported but this is the regular mode of promotion from grades IX and X in High Schools. Departmental examinations in these grades are required only from Superior Schools and in appeal cases from pupils in High Schools.

<sup>1</sup> Les élèves admis conditionnellement dans la Saskatchewan ne doivent pas nécessairement être considérés comme ayant échoué à l'examen. Conformément aux instructions du ministère, la grande majorité des candidats ne se présentèrent que pour une partie des matières, de telle sorte que, même s'ils réussissaient, leur admission n'avait qu'un caractère partiel. De plus, le nombre des 7,332 élèves du degré VIII, ayant subi l'examen est obtenu en additionnant les candidats admis et les candidats refusés, puis en soustrayant les élèves avancés sans examen. On présume ici que ceux qui n'ont pas changé de classe ont subi l'examen.

<sup>2</sup> Examens officiels.

<sup>3</sup> N.-B. Pour obtenir le nombre complet des candidats admis il faut additionner ceux ayant passé l'examen avec succès avec ceux qui font l'objet d'une promotion sans examen.

<sup>4</sup> En Nouvelle-Ecosse les élèves figurant dans la colonne des refusés sont ceux qui n'ont pas été admis au degré auquel ils aspiraient, mais au Nouveau-Brunswick ce sont ceux dont l'échec fut absolu. Ceux admis conditionnellement ont obtenu des degrés inférieurs à ceux qu'ils postulaient.

<sup>5</sup> Chiffres de 1923.

<sup>6</sup> Le nombre d'élèves avancés de C.-B. n'est pas donné, mais c'est la manière ordinaire d'avancer dans les degrés IX et X des hautes écoles. Les examens du ministère ne sont exigés que des élèves des écoles supérieures ou des élèves des hautes écoles se pourvoyant en appel.



Secondary Grades: Number of Pupils by Subjects of Study, 1911-1924—Degrés secondaires: Nombre d'élèves pour chaque matière, 1911-1924

66.—NOVA SCOTIA—NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	Matières
English.....	8,526	8,569	8,489	8,763	9,428	9,361	9,007	9,132	9,039	9,353	9,491	10,942	12,090	11,024	Anglais.
Algebra.....	8,287	8,193	8,285	8,354	9,085	9,043	8,702	8,812	8,589	9,042	9,277	10,413	11,760	11,041	Algèbre.
Arithmetic.....	7,105	7,005	6,986	7,248	7,530	7,604	7,324	7,251	7,439	7,645	7,861	8,817	9,488	8,747	Arithmétique.
Physics.....	4,642	4,297	4,682	4,763	5,569	4,902	1,786	3,823	3,907	4,805	4,279	5,658	5,666	5,304	Physique.
Geography.....	4,570	4,460	4,435	4,436	4,842	4,667	4,488	4,688	4,911	5,105	4,564	5,170	5,498	5,514	Géographie.
History.....	3,756	3,491	3,689	3,922	4,183	4,381	4,158	4,095	4,040	4,030	4,668	5,487	6,073	5,547	Histoire.
Drawing.....	3,712	3,853	3,621	3,732	4,136	4,256	4,050	4,112	4,326	4,413	4,415	4,631	4,716	4,378	Dessin.
Botany.....	3,456	3,431	3,608	3,806	4,364	4,191	3,758	3,498	3,254	3,351	2,884	3,629	2,898	2,368	Botanique.
French.....	3,087	3,363	3,456	3,763	4,302	4,431	5,486	4,834	4,814	5,322	5,659	7,112	8,028	7,971	Français.
Geometry.....	2,917	3,934	3,864	3,936	4,224	4,266	4,139	4,094	4,946	3,929	4,530	5,356	6,075	5,806	Géométrie.
Latin.....	2,586	2,775	2,846	2,910	3,036	3,055	3,045	3,153	3,182	3,541	3,517	4,204	4,606	4,771	Latin.
Chemistry.....	1,819	1,919	1,995	2,024	2,181	2,149	959	897	1,160	1,423	1,741	2,098	1,875	1,875	Chimie.
Pract. Mathematics.....	1,100	1,047	1,124	1,132	1,264	1,144	1,190	1,241	1,189	1,146	1,293	1,478	1,917	1,748	Mathémat. pratiques.
German.....	382	298	321	314	357	287	222	169	120	118	214	234	197	390	Allemand.
Cadets.....	362	530	530	594	591	634	690	729	601	1,037	1,030	1,149	1,167	1,167	Exercices militaires.
Music.....	288	573	814	732	936	1,286	814	785	807	897	953	1,015	-	-	Musique.
Domestic Science.....	255	302	266	341	338	489	376	364	353	309	343	284	-	-	Science ménagère.
Book-keeping.....	240	210	243	95	75	160	75	60	87	17	48	75	-	-	Tenue des livres.
Wood-work.....	206	157	271	258	206	353	257	379	294	244	210	265	-	-	Menuiserie.
Trigonometry.....	131	152	120	180	191	184	163	210	194	251	261	321	343	347	Trigonométrie.
Stenography.....	85	78	95	31	28	51	71	23	48	16	1	-	-	-	Sténographie.
Greek.....	40	33	42	35	25	46	50	54	52	26	45	58	78	86	Grec.
Agriculture.....	19	-	-	14	38	348	3,384	2,937	2,688	2,648	2,841	2,846	465	568	Agriculture.
Total Sampled.....	8,676	8,668	8,636	8,903	9,477	9,726	9,088	9,202	9,138	9,491	9,705	11,039	12,088	11,632	Total, classifiés.

67.—NEW BRUNSWICK—NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK

English.....	1,875	1,850	1,972	1,890	2,030	2,161	2,104	2,043	2,025	2,263	2,270	2,693	3,041	3,204	Anglais.
Algebra.....	1,867	1,839	1,930	1,876	1,963	2,137	2,094	2,018	2,008	2,228	2,212	2,580	2,895	3,078	Algèbre.
Arithmetic.....	1,502	1,490	1,649	1,557	1,582	1,767	1,727	1,621	1,580	1,792	1,824	2,075	2,350	2,394	Arithmétique.
Physics.....	663	679	719	816	949	1,083	915	833	936	1,073	1,183	1,183	1,143	1,235	Physique.
Geography.....	1,885	1,868	1,944	1,906	1,956	2,136	2,059	2,017	1,977	2,247	2,267	2,677	3,190	3,141	Géographie.
History.....	1,885	1,868	1,944	1,906	1,956	2,136	2,059	2,017	1,977	2,247	2,267	2,677	3,190	3,141	Histoire.
Drawing.....	782	721	837	556	703	709	498	627	628	835	728	839	940	857	Dessin.
Botany.....	1,793	1,710	1,919	1,867	1,987	2,068	2,065	2,050	1,988	2,172	2,101	2,441	2,893	2,955	Botanique.
French.....	1,514	1,567	1,653	1,634	1,717	1,894	1,816	1,821	1,790	2,102	2,087	2,468	2,786	2,955	Français.
Geometry.....	1,852	1,732	1,839	1,769	1,942	2,102	2,004	1,905	1,901	2,181	2,123	2,539	2,855	2,903	Géométrie.
Latin.....	1,386	1,394	1,489	1,356	1,464	1,525	1,543	1,458	1,442	1,605	1,532	1,894	2,188	2,326	Latin.
Chemistry.....	635	718	735	843	815	767	738	799	775	835	835	1,036	1,102	1,092	Chimie.
Book-keeping.....	900	1,063	955	968	873	982	850	795	759	989	1,085	1,245	1,255	1,453	Tenue des livres.
Trigonometry.....	31	13	71	61	104	68	55	71	32	70	32	49	123	44	Trigonométrie.
Greek.....	163	48	46	39	86	109	72	93	86	87	34	30	54	42	Grec.
Physiology.....	651	688	719	713	725	732	762	655	661	798	839	881	1,181	1,212	Physiologie.
Total Sampled.....	1,885	1,868	1,978	1,907	2,030	2,161	2,104	2,043	2,025	2,263	2,270	2,693	3,041	3,204	Total, classifiés.

68.—Ontario Schools: Subjects of Study in Secondary Schools, and results of examinations, 1923-1924  
 68.—Ecoles d'Ontario: Matières d'études dans les écoles secondaires et résultats des examens, 1923-1924

Subject	Number at Examinations <sup>1</sup>				Number who passed <sup>1</sup>				Matières
	Elèves présentés aux examens <sup>1</sup>				Candidats admis <sup>1</sup>				
	L. School Cours infér.	Mid. School Cours moy.	Up. School Cours supér.	Total	L. School Cours infér.	Mid. School Cours moy.	Up. School Cours supér.	Total	
English Grammar.....	8,836	-	-	8,836	8,220	-	-	8,220	Gram. anglaise.
English Comp.....	-	11,606	4,906	16,512	-	9,499	4,064	13,563	Comp. anglaise.
English Literature.....	-	10,243	4,865	15,108	-	8,616	4,221	12,837	Littérature anglaise.
Can. History.....	17,147	-	-	17,147	15,605	-	-	15,605	Hist. du Canada.
Brit. History.....	-	11,864	-	11,864	-	8,148	-	8,148	Hist. de la G.-B.
Anc. History.....	-	9,235	-	9,235	-	5,631	-	5,631	Hist. ancienne.
Geography.....	15,991	-	-	15,991	15,582	-	-	15,582	Géographie.
Physiography.....	11,894	-	-	11,894	11,313	-	-	11,313	Physiographie.
Arithm. and Mens.....	11,721	-	-	11,721	10,247	-	-	10,247	Arithmétique.
Algebra.....	-	10,351	2,487	12,838	-	7,199	1,599	8,798	Algèbre.
Geometry.....	-	10,430	2,575	13,005	-	6,472	1,709	8,181	Géométrie.
Gen. History.....	-	-	1,784	1,784	-	-	-	1,333	Hist. universelle.
Trigonometry.....	-	-	2,196	2,196	-	-	-	1,630	Trigonométrie.
French Authors.....	-	6,534	2,412	8,946	-	5,565	2,195	7,760	Auteurs français.
Fr. Comp.....	-	7,206	2,621	9,827	-	4,824	2,280	7,104	Comp. française.
Span. Authors.....	-	105	38	143	-	60	32	92	Auteurs espagnols.
Span. Comp.....	-	98	37	135	-	44	32	76	Composition espagnole.
German authors.....	-	402	154	556	-	281	146	427	Auteurs allemands.
Germ. Comp.....	-	392	154	546	-	251	140	391	Comp. allemande.
Lat. Authors.....	-	6,132	1,562	7,694	-	4,883	1,323	6,206	Auteurs latins.
Lat. Comp.....	2,692	7,616	1,719	12,027	2,542	5,112	1,379	9,033	Comp. latine.
Gr. Authors.....	-	102	43	145	-	86	32	118	Auteurs grecs.
Gr. Comp.....	-	103	45	148	-	78	36	114	Comp. grecque.
Italian Authors.....	-	4	1	5	-	3	1	4	Auteurs italiens.
Italian Comp.....	-	4	1	5	-	3	1	4	Comp. italienne.
Agric. and Hort. I.....	1,450	225	-	1,675	1,396	182	-	1,578	Agric. et hortic. I.
Agric. and Hort. II.....	890	167	-	1,057	866	163	-	1,029	Agric. et hortic. II.
Zoology.....	9,708	-	800	10,508	9,489	-	585	10,074	Zoologie.
Botany.....	12,463	-	792	13,255	11,857	-	542	12,399	Botanique.
Chemistry.....	-	9,774	874	10,648	-	6,674	710	7,384	Chimie.
Physics.....	-	9,597	879	10,476	-	6,467	694	7,161	Physique.
Art.....	12,933	-	-	12,933	12,143	-	-	12,143	Art.
Total Candidates.....	332,088	20,776	7,296	60,160	-	-	-	-	Total des candidats.

<sup>1</sup> These include pupils promoted by schools as well as those who wrote the departmental examinations. <sup>1</sup> C'est-à-dire aussi bien ceux ayant subi l'examen que ceux promus sans examen.



69.—Ontario High Schools and Collegiate Institutes and Day Vocational Schools: Number of pupils by subjects of Study, 1911-1924  
69.—Ontario—Hautes écoles, Instituts Collégiaux et Écoles professionnelles: nombre d'élèves dans chaque matière d'enseignement, 1911-1924

Subject	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	Matières
English Composition.....	31,049	31,057	38,378	34,759	37,314	28,938	29,890	31,699	34,291	35,781	43,634	50,142	55,302	Composition anglaise.
English Literature.....	31,031	31,179	32,455	34,784	37,443	29,053	30,027	31,631	34,348	35,917	43,871	50,264	55,634	Littérature anglaise.
Algebra.....	28,777	28,947	30,300	32,687	35,459	27,750	27,960	30,013	32,250	33,689	35,188	32,311	25,023	Algèbre.
Physical Culture.....	27,574	29,107	31,154	34,353	37,412	28,728	30,201	31,896	34,523	35,266	43,150	49,061	55,136	Culture physique.
Geometry.....	25,111	25,252	23,847	23,203	24,149	17,308	17,674	17,841	19,965	20,353	21,618	21,556	24,383	Géométrie.
Physics.....	24,904	24,984	26,656	28,524	29,208	23,330	23,115	25,960	27,403	27,208	12,539	13,267	13,680	Physique.
Arithmetic.....	24,723	23,858	24,076	25,344	26,689	21,192	21,982	22,874	24,954	25,273	18,544	18,619	21,143	Arithmétique.
Canadian History.....	24,683	24,463	25,747	29,461	31,588	23,966	23,511	25,160	26,124	26,294	16,309	17,341	17,590	Histoire du Canada.
British History.....	23,736	23,673	24,007	26,031	28,196	20,579	20,159	21,093	22,374	21,872	11,508	8,641	10,219	Histoire d'Angleterre.
English Grammar.....	23,515	22,945	23,300	24,252	26,117	20,015	21,268	22,253	23,231	24,897	17,111	15,559	14,748	Grammaire anglaise.
Latin.....	23,443	23,508	24,320	25,989	28,597	21,118	21,420	22,883	24,872	26,163	30,164	33,845	36,698	Latin.
Geography.....	21,546	21,733	22,804	24,377	26,604	20,317	21,665	22,762	24,383	24,966	18,531	20,629	22,529	Géographie.
French.....	20,684	21,009	22,806	23,797	26,462	20,996	21,969	24,613	27,125	28,908	23,730	36,923	42,549	Français.
<sup>1</sup> Chemistry.....	16,961	16,418	16,581	17,726	18,876	15,091	14,796	16,051	16,323	15,648	9,466	9,922	11,435	Chimie. <sup>1</sup>
<sup>2</sup> Art.....	16,906	17,387	17,733	19,000	29,101	15,572	14,801	14,893	15,510	16,550	13,285	13,452	13,868	Arts. <sup>2</sup>
Botany.....	16,254	17,070	17,286	19,008	20,927	15,613	14,218	15,524	16,115	15,530	14,821	11,141	11,708	Botanique.
Zoology.....	16,240	16,666	17,116	19,008	20,851	15,422	13,817	15,497	15,984	15,159	6,934	7,470	8,402	Zoologie.
Book-keeping.....	14,681	16,533	15,023	8,851	10,391	7,218	6,358	6,855	6,962	6,237	6,524	7,294	7,786	Tenue des livres.
Ancient History.....	9,513	9,308	9,605	9,906	10,479	6,496	6,640	6,753	7,593	7,747	6,308	6,046	7,231	Histoire ancienne.
German.....	5,024	4,911	5,042	5,396	4,606	2,484	2,355	1,737	1,748	1,803	1,710	1,835	1,702	Allemand.
Stenography.....	3,739	3,682	3,741	3,717	4,175	3,216	3,461	4,185	4,487	4,318	4,282	5,615	6,348	Sténographie.
Typewriting.....	3,025	3,115	3,355	3,484	3,573	2,645	2,931	3,370	3,692	3,462	4,099	4,395	5,167	Dactylographie.
Household Science.....	2,564	2,525	3,197	3,316	3,279	3,075	3,263	3,513	3,924	3,923	4,243	4,111	4,228	Science ménagère.
Trigonometry.....	1,921	1,954	2,120	2,285	2,062	1,185	1,261	1,399	1,542	1,553	2,094	2,429	2,657	Trigonométrie.
<sup>3</sup> Manual Training.....	1,880	2,101	2,444	2,677	2,699	2,389	2,533	4,213	3,506	3,885	4,655	4,623	6,059	Travaux manuels. <sup>3</sup>
Medeval History.....	1,483	1,543	1,578	1,700	1,695	807	773	650	668	750	-	-	-	Histoire du moyen âge.
Modern History.....	1,255	1,215	1,152	1,221	1,301	651	681	532	521	463	1,163	1,571	1,782	Histoire moderne.
Mineralogy.....	709	662	695	809	897	541	466	515	420	450	93	98	75	Minéralogie.
Greek.....	666	611	602	553	691	495	387	412	347	276	259	240	320	Grec.
Art (Middle school).....	353	520	635	1,020	982	745	673	617	503	419	189	103	112	Arts (cours moyen).
Agriculture.....	114	120	420	615	878	828	775	1,145	1,405	1,506	1,432	1,866	2,215	Agriculture.
Spanish.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	306	124	148	201	414	-	Espagnol.
Physiography.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,434	11,083	11,734	Physiographie.
<sup>4</sup> History and Civics.....	-	-	-	-	-	1,041	1,761	3,308	2,209	2,390	5,209	6,492	8,009	Histoire et droit civique. <sup>4</sup>
<sup>5</sup> Commercial Law.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	817	1,219	1,688	Droit commercial. <sup>5</sup>
Total, Sampled.....	32,227	32,273	33,746	36,466	38,426	32,220	32,771	35,471	37,826	36,728	44,749	51,618	57,447	Total ainsi classifiés.

<sup>1</sup> Includes only General Chemistry. <sup>2</sup> Only the "Elementary drawing" of the vocational schools was added to "Art" of the other schools. The Regular Art Courses of the day vocational schools included in 1924, 13 Art subjects such as Colour Study (1,044); Lettering and Show Cards (1,000); Industrial Design (1,028), Illustrating (314), Antique Drawing (159), etc. <sup>3</sup> Including only "General Woodwork" in the Day Vocational Schools. <sup>4</sup> Day Vocational Schools; the type of history was not specified. <sup>5</sup> In Day Vocational Schools; other subjects in these schools excepting those that could be added to the similarly named subjects in the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, are omitted.

<sup>1</sup> Éléments de la chimie seulement. <sup>2</sup> Seul le dessin élémentaire des écoles professionnelles fut ajouté aux cours sur l'art des autres écoles. Les cours réguliers sur l'art donnés en 1924 dans les écoles professionnelles comportaient 13 sujets d'art, notamment: étude des couleurs (1,044); enseignes et pancartes (1,000); dessin industriel (1,028); ornementation (314); dessin d'après l'antique (159), etc. <sup>3</sup> Menuiserie seulement dans les écoles professionnelles. <sup>4</sup> Ecoles professionnelles; les autres matières enseignées dans ces écoles sont omises, à l'exception de celles également enseignées dans les instituts collégiaux et les "high schools."

70.—Ontario—Continuation Schools: Number of pupils by subjects of Study, 1911-1924  
 70.—Ontario—Écoles de continuation: nombre d'élèves dans chaque matière d'enseignement, 1911-1924

Subject	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	Matières
English Composition.....	5,610	5,993	5,424	5,955	6,634	5,039	5,057	4,979	5,110	5,767	7,358	8,628	9,214	Composition anglaise.
English Literature.....	5,667	5,988	5,455	5,968	6,588	5,030	5,079	4,973	5,104	5,778	7,427	8,601	9,215	Littérature anglaise.
Algebra.....	5,624	5,924	5,391	5,922	6,639	5,016	5,036	4,951	5,095	5,729	6,415	5,630	5,680	Algèbre.
Physical Culture.....	1,663	1,927	2,504	4,327	6,259	4,992	5,062	4,854	5,023	5,807	7,315	8,497	8,882	Culture physique.
Geometry.....	5,417	5,732	4,226	3,935	4,581	3,158	3,021	2,965	2,973	3,404	3,925	4,102	4,551	Géométrie.
Physics.....	5,300	5,790	5,234	5,777	6,461	4,866	4,778	4,581	4,619	5,421	1,512	1,645	1,800	Physique.
Arithmetic.....	4,350	4,428	4,055	4,438	5,077	4,001	3,877	3,841	3,986	4,520	2,830	2,673	2,936	Arithmétique.
Canadian History.....	5,436	5,844	5,239	5,711	6,457	4,639	4,726	4,783	4,833	5,491	3,388	4,030	3,828	Histoire du Canada.
British History.....	5,388	5,766	4,897	4,847	5,296	3,562	3,421	3,394	3,485	3,666	1,727	1,750	2,052	Histoire d'Angleterre.
English Grammar.....	4,380	4,557	4,050	4,435	5,077	3,979	3,877	3,909	3,989	4,504	3,034	2,450	2,106	Grammaire anglaise.
Latin.....	4,385	4,696	4,324	4,733	5,323	3,958	4,277	4,170	4,353	5,031	5,852	5,763	6,099	Latin.
Geography.....	3,966	4,390	3,989	4,537	5,072	3,956	3,906	3,883	4,001	4,460	3,218	3,722	3,605	Géographie.
French.....	3,401	3,519	3,163	3,846	4,420	3,627	4,025	4,074	4,263	5,086	6,066	5,933	6,398	Français.
Chemistry.....	4,015	4,102	3,593	3,923	4,186	3,017	2,935	2,965	2,716	3,057	1,475	1,662	1,861	Chimie.
Art.....	3,890	4,352	3,948	4,385	5,066	3,995	3,817	3,813	3,884	4,477	4,792	3,792	3,578	Arts.
Botany.....	3,687	4,262	3,891	4,392	5,042	3,892	3,796	3,865	3,912	4,487	4,927	3,422	3,269	Botanique.
Zoology.....	3,550	4,118	3,891	4,374	5,042	3,753	3,721	3,821	3,912	4,355	2,449	2,843	2,856	Zoologie.
Book-keeping.....	3,413	4,103	2,720	935	1,371	273	156	66	62	70	72	80	49	Tenue des livres.
Ancient History.....	2,038	2,016	1,725	1,707	1,747	1,107	1,220	1,121	1,111	1,262	1,515	1,547	1,954	Histoire ancienne.
German.....	165	184	177	177	160	81	73	48	24	10	1	-	-	Allemand.
Stenography.....	94	96	57	49	32	16	27	-	13	12	32	1	39	Sténographie.
Typewriting.....	80	94	75	42	34	16	54	-	13	18	8	30	61	Dactylographie.
Commercial.....	81	86	30	26	17	16	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	Commerce.
Household Science.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	97	42	Science ménagère.
Trigonometry.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Trigonométrie.
Manual Training.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	20	Travaux manuels.
Mediaeval History.....	11	63	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Histoire du moyen âge.
Modern History.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Histoire moderne.
Mineralogy.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minéralogie.
Greek.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Grec.
Art (Middle School).....	51	53	44	61	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arts (cours moyen).
Agriculture.....	125	270	46	167	175	166	135	166	169	137	186	373	244	Agriculture.
Spanish.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Espagnol.
Physiography.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,312	2,721	2,672	Physiographie.
History and Civics.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Histoire et droit civique.
Commercial Law.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Droit commercial.
Total, Sampled.....	5,753	6,094	5,544	6,069	6,800	5,082	5,104	5,006	5,126	5,823	7,505	8,777	9,337	Total ainsi classifiés.

ENSEIGNEMENT SECONDAIRE



## SECONDARY EDUCATION

71.—Alberta and Saskatchewan Secondary Schools: Number of Pupils by Subjects of Study, 1922-1924  
71.—Alberta and Saskatchewan: Écoles secondaires: Nombre d'élèves pour chaque matière, 1922-1924

Subjects	Alberta			Saskatchewan			Matières
	1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924	
English.....	5,748	5,341	7,124	4,518	4,660	6,532	Anglais.
Algebra.....	5,446	5,223	6,876	4,260	4,535	6,139	Algèbre.
Arithmetic.....	3,894	3,469	1,780	4,352	4,076	5,320	Arithmétique.
Physics.....	5,228	1,296	2,140	1,404	1,711	2,140	Physique.
Geography.....	1,566	1,817	2,145	1,947	1,703	2,199	Géographie.
History.....	-	-	5,981	3,952	4,448	1,639	Histoire.
Drawing.....	3,873	3,077	2,041	1,413	1,172	1,632	Dessin.
Botany.....	3,996	-	-	802	795	520	Botanique.
French.....	3,123	1,572	2,973	3,696	3,716	4,506	Français.
Geometry.....	5,436	5,266	6,818	3,973	4,559	6,106	Géométrie.
Latin.....	2,606	1,999	2,317	3,039	3,318	3,481	Latin.
Chemistry.....	1,293	1,220	1,828	1,294	1,520	2,334	Chimie.
German.....	74	64	59	97	28	111	Allemand.
Cadets.....	1,652	1,060	1,684	1,348	1,011	1,389	Exercices militaires.
Music.....	369	733	261	853	1,740	1,421	Musique.
Domestic Science.....	1,166	627	67	896	789	1,030	Science ménagère.
Book-keeping.....	390	251	412	434	379	462	Tenue des livres.
Wood-work.....	801	378	-	-	-	-	Travaux manuels.
Trigonometry.....	422	370	561	395	439	686	Trigonométrie.
Stenography.....	512	317	541	348	213	485	Sténographie.
Greek.....	-	-	-	4	-	10	Grec.
Agriculture.....	944	898	1,337	525	552	1,662	Agriculture.
Zoology.....	3,892	-	-	128	124	217	Zoologie.
Physiology and Hygiene.....	-	-	-	4,117	3,655	4,856	Physiologie et Hygiène.
Physical Training.....	3,526	3,282	2,825	3,874	3,162	4,922	Culture physique.
Typewriting.....	518	320	544	371	295	445	Dactylographie.
Industrial Work.....	-	-	-	649	553	674	Etude prat. des métiers.
Elementary Science.....	1,092	3,877	4,638	2,683	3,147	3,499	Sciences élémentaires.
Business Law.....	151	67	174	-	-	-	Droit commercial.
Mechanical Drawing.....	695	-	22	-	-	-	Dessin industriel.
Total Sampled.....	6,217	5,790	7,878	4,798	5,736	6,744	Total ainsi classifiés.

<sup>1</sup> British History only. For the numbers taking other forms of History, see Table 75.—1 Histoire de la Grande-Bretagne seulement; pour les élèves étudiant l'histoire sous d'autres formes, voir le tableau 75.

72.—British Columbia High Schools: Number of Pupils by Subjects of Study, 1917-24  
72.—Colombie Britannique: Hautes Écoles: Nombre d'élèves pour chaque matière, 1917-24

Subject	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	Matières
English Literature.....	4,824	5,150	5,806	6,565	7,224	8,556	9,154	9,833	Littérature anglaise.
English Composition....	4,821	5,150	5,806	6,582	7,224	8,556	9,159	9,833	Composition anglaise.
Algebra.....	4,820	5,133	5,251	5,668	6,282	7,463	8,158	8,934	Algèbre.
Geometry.....	4,289	4,345	4,726	5,669	6,151	7,346	7,959	8,778	Géométrie.
Latin.....	4,220	4,190	3,991	4,118	4,273	4,959	5,496	5,377	Latin.
French.....	4,192	4,080	4,605	5,090	5,677	6,523	7,351	7,498	Français.
Arithmetic.....	3,107	3,569	3,409	3,821	5,407	5,255	6,559	7,881	Arithmétique.
Drawing.....	1,995	1,809	2,474	2,624	2,672	3,736	3,813	3,797	Dessin.
Chemistry.....	1,982	757	3,078	2,416	3,479	4,491	4,710	3,757	Chimie.
Botany.....	1,475	1,392	1,400	1,808	2,234	2,670	3,021	342	Botanique.
Domestic Science.....	1,332	1,133	1,290	1,329	1,448	1,794	1,740	1,767	Science ménagère.
Woodwork.....	1,074	1,037	1,115	1,343	1,589	1,844	1,656	1,748	Travaux manuels.
Typewriting.....	547	802	870	944	995	996	1,136	847	Dactylographie.
Stenography.....	547	802	866	943	995	998	1,135	846	Sténographie.
Book-keeping.....	542	802	866	938	976	979	1,110	974	Tenue de livres.
Physics.....	351	1,760	2,521	1,965	2,735	3,143	3,162	2,275	Physique.
Business Forms and Law	257	378	491	517	809	598	629	439	Droit com. et formule lég.
Geography.....	154	900	1,250	1,108	1,850	3,198	4,038	635	Géographie.
Trigonometry.....	85	77	96	178	61	130	148	176	Trigonométrie.
Agriculture.....	65	193	219	91	165	371	334	397	Agriculture.
Mechanics.....	55	169	233	-	-	440	406	391	Mécanique.
German.....	20	6	8	-	-	16	25	25	Allemand.
Physiology.....	2	34	-	-	104	97	121	-	Physiologie.
General History.....	-	710	1,053	988	1,788	3,123	4,032	3,678	Histoire générale.
Canadian Civics.....	-	-	3,068	3,283	3,440	4,188	4,209	962	Droit civique.
Greek.....	-	6	22	-	-	75	17	11	Grec.
Economics.....	-	-	-	-	55	71	78	92	Economie politique.
Stat. Law.....	-	-	-	-	55	71	197	146	Droit constitutionnel.
Metal Work.....	-	-	233	209	429	641	536	623	Métallurgie.
Machine Shop.....	-	-	-	-	304	403	435	445	Mécanique.
Can. History.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,371	Hist. du Canada.
Total Sampled.....	4,841	5,150	5,806	6,636	7,259	8,634	9,220	9,889	Total classifiés.

73.—Nova Scotia Secondary Schools: Number of Pupils by Grades and Subject of Study, 1924  
73.—Écoles secondaires de la Nouvelle-Écosse—Élèves par degré et par matières enseignées, 1924

Subjects	Grade IX Degré IX		Grade X Degré X		Grade XI Degré XI		Grade XII Degré XII		Total	Matières
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
	Garçons	Filles	Garçons	Filles	Garçons	Filles	Garçons	Filles		
English.....	2,158	3,035	1,300	2,409	642	1,067	195	218	11,024	Anglais.
Latin.....	965	1,333	542	835	323	458	149	166	4,771	Latin.
French.....	1,554	2,160	913	1,674	420	862	176	212	7,971	Français.
Geography.....	2,261	3,253	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,514	Géographie.
Drawing.....	1,787	2,591	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,378	Dessin.
Botany.....	827	1,333	-	-	-	-	80	128	2,368	Botanique.
Physics.....	779	1,101	1,116	1,974	-	-	176	158	5,304	Physique.
Agriculture.....	217	351	-	-	-	-	-	-	568	Agriculture.
Arithmetic.....	2,038	3,038	1,294	2,377	-	-	-	-	8,747	Arithmétique.
Algebra.....	2,098	3,113	1,277	2,388	680	1,184	148	153	11,041	Algèbre.
Cadets.....	508	-	379	-	243	-	37	-	1,167	Exercices militaires.
Greek.....	-	-	11	30	10	14	7	14	86	Grec.
German.....	-	-	93	124	42	68	25	38	390	Allemand.
History.....	-	-	1,205	2,212	627	1,136	164	203	5,547	Histoire.
Geometry.....	-	-	1,256	2,323	726	1,167	154	180	5,806	Géométrie.
Prat. Mathematics..	-	-	-	-	615	1,133	-	-	1,748	Math. prat.
Chemistry.....	-	-	-	-	589	1,035	128	123	1,875	Chimie.
Trigonometry.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	167	181	348	Trigonométrie.
<b>Total Enrolment...</b>	<b>2,169</b>	<b>3,175</b>	<b>1,312</b>	<b>2,457</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>1,256</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>11,632</b>	<b>Total des inscriptions.</b>

74.—New Brunswick Secondary Schools: Number of Pupils by Grades and Subjects of Study, 1924  
74.—Écoles secondaires du Nouveau-Brunswick.—Élèves par degrés et par matières enseignées, 1924

Subjects	Grade—Degrés					Total	Matières
	IX	X	XI	XII	Total		
English.....	1,580	996	611	17	3,204	Anglais.	
Latin.....	1,149	697	463	17	2,326	Latin.	
Greek.....	14	14	14	-	42	Grec.	
French.....	1,449	897	592	17	2,955	Français.	
Arithmetic.....	1,514	880	-	-	2,394	Arithmétique.	
Geometry.....	1,382	923	598	-	2,903	Géométrie.	
Algebra.....	1,522	959	597	-	3,078	Algèbre.	
Book-keeping.....	841	612	-	-	1,453	Tenue des livres.	
Trigonometry.....	-	-	27	17	44	Trigonométrie.	
History and Geography.....	1,564	950	610	17	3,141	Histoire et géographie.	
Drawing.....	857	-	-	-	857	Dessin.	
Physics.....	1,235	-	-	-	1,235	Physique.	
Physiology and Hygiene.....	-	831	381	-	1,212	Physiologie et hygiène.	
Chemistry.....	-	526	566	-	1,092	Chimie.	
Botany.....	1,485	908	562	-	2,955	Botanique.	
<b>Total Enrolment.....</b>	<b>1,580</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3,204</b>	<b>Total des inscriptions.</b>	



## SECONDARY EDUCATION

75.—Saskatchewan Collegiate Institutes and High Schools. Number of Pupils by Subjects of Study, 1924  
 75.—High Schools et Instituts collégiaux de la Saskatchewan. Élèves étudiant certaines matières en 1924

	First Year		Second Year		Third Year		Fourth Year		Total	
	Première année		Deuxième année		Troisième année		Quatrième année			
	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles		
Reading.....	608	703	410	631	84	156	28	38	2,658	Lecture.
Spelling.....	974	1,122	518	733	26	37	—	—	3,410	Orthographe.
Composition.....	990	1,128	768	1,089	638	1,007	286	383	6,289	Composition.
Grammar.....	1,022	1,187	768	1,089	468	645	5	6	5,190	Grammaire.
Literature.....	1,045	1,214	767	1,079	660	1,050	310	407	6,532	Littérature.
Arithmetic and Men- suration.....	1,034	1,216	768	1,089	455	743	6	9	5,320	Arithmétique et mensuration.
Algebra.....	978	1,077	747	996	629	1,050	287	375	6,139	Algèbre.
Geometry.....	956	1,041	742	993	634	1,067	290	383	6,106	Géométrie.
Trigonometry.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	296	390	686	Trigonométrie.
Civics.....	883	1,048	295	456	83	194	—	—	2,959	Devoirs civiques.
History, Canadian....	1,045	1,204	399	631	318	537	36	56	4,226	Histoire du Canada.
History, British.....	1,045	1,204	767	1,088	596	1,029	290	375	6,394	Histoire de la Gde Bretagne.
History, General.....	112	139	182	285	284	450	248	333	2,033	Histoire universelle.
History, Greece and Rome.....	—	—	—	—	445	915	3	18	1,381	Histoire grecque et romaine.
Elementary Science..	967	1,064	634	834	—	—	—	—	3,499	Science élémentaire.
Zoology.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	130	217	Zoologie.
Botany.....	147	139	—	—	—	—	92	142	520	Botanique.
Chemistry.....	97	79	195	255	445	899	164	200	2,334	Chimie.
Physics.....	139	131	203	269	416	614	197	173	2,142	Physique.
French.....	739	852	540	721	446	725	213	270	4,506	Français.
German.....	11	12	24	23	10	24	1	6	111	Allemand.
Latin.....	625	684	393	533	349	518	167	212	3,481	Latin.
Greek.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	2	10	Grec.
Geography.....	1,015	1,126	58	—	—	—	—	—	2,199	Géographie.
Art.....	481	567	220	364	—	—	—	—	1,632	Art.
Writing.....	352	481	73	192	26	27	8	2	1,161	Écriture.
Music.....	438	516	280	167	8	12	—	—	1,421	Musique.
Hygiene and Physio- logy.....	1,035	1,177	741	1,084	319	494	6	—	4,856	Hygiène et physio- logie.
Physical Training....	857	979	635	837	476	760	157	221	4,922	Culture physique.
Cadet Instruction....	613	—	431	—	276	—	69	—	1,389	Exercices militaires.
VOCATIONAL WORK—										ETUDES PROFESSION- NELLES—
Agriculture.....	353	349	265	363	136	196	—	—	1,662	Agriculture.
Book-keeping.....	129	172	41	80	29	11	—	—	462	Tenue des livres.
Stenography.....	95	173	47	151	8	11	—	—	485	Sténographie.
Typewriting.....	80	160	43	143	8	11	—	—	445	Dactylographie.
Home Economics....	—	526	—	345	—	142	—	17	1,030	Science ménagère.
Industrial Work.....	405	—	266	—	3	—	—	—	674	Travaux indus- triels.
Total enrolment....	1,054	1,205	772	1,097	673	1,127	363	417	16,744	Total des inscrip- tions.

<sup>1</sup> Including 18 "Special". Y compris 18 élèves étudiant des sujets non énumérés ici.

76.—Alberta Secondary Schools: Number of pupils by subjects of study, 1924  
 76.—Écoles secondaires de l'Alberta: Élèves, par degrés et par matières enseignées, en 1924

	Grade IX		Grade X		Grade XI		Grade XII		Totals by Sex		Grand Total	
	Degré IX		Degré X		Degré XI		Degré XII		Totaux par sexe			
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
	Garçons	Filles	Garçons	Filles	Garçons	Filles	Garçons	Filles	Garçons	Filles		
Algebra.....	1,174	1,544	914	1,199	612	946	237	250	2,937	3,939	6,876	Algèbre.
Arithmetic and Mensuration.....	34	118	13	61	609	945	-	-	656	1,124	1,780	Arithmétique et mensuration.
Chemistry.....	-	-	-	-	603	950	117	158	720	1,108	1,828	Chimie.
English Composition.....	1,184	1,551	896	1,182	601	930	248	287	2,929	3,950	6,879	Composition anglaise.
English Grammar.....	201	318	922	1,206	24	-	-	-	1,147	1,524	2,671	Grammaire anglaise.
English Literature.....	1,209	1,649	901	1,253	609	948	254	301	2,973	4,151	7,124	Littérature anglaise.
French (oral).....	428	648	364	512	204	334	98	141	1,094	1,635	2,729	Français, oral.
French (other than oral).....	444	737	370	559	244	379	103	137	1,161	1,812	2,973	Français, autre qu'oral.
Elementary Science (Grades IX and X).....	1,164	1,539	840	1,093	1	1	-	-	2,005	2,633	4,638	Science élémentaire (degrés IX et X).
Geography.....	-	-	916	1,229	-	-	-	-	916	1,226	2,145	Géographie.
Geometry.....	1,184	1,493	877	1,198	612	948	237	269	2,910	3,908	6,818	Géométrie.
German.....	-	-	12	7	9	17	10	4	31	28	59	Allemand.
History of Literature.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	252	284	252	284	536	Histoire de la littérature.
History, Ancient.....	1,176	1,520	-	-	540	804	34	36	1,750	2,360	4,110	Histoire ancienne.
History, British.....	12	13	1	4	-	6	83	68	96	91	187	Histoire de la Grande Bretagne.
History (Canadian).....	33	109	797	1,074	273	421	12	5	1,115	1,609	2,724	Histoire du Canada.
History, Modern.....	14	21	-	-	80	175	236	278	330	474	804	Histoire moderne.
Latin.....	480	703	348	235	169	219	71	92	1,068	1,249	2,317	Latin.
Physics (Grades XI and XII).....	-	-	97	295	568	767	213	200	878	1,262	2,140	Physique (Degrés XI et XII).
Trigonometry.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	252	309	252	309	561	Trigonométrie.
Book-keeping.....	67	248	29	68	-	-	-	-	96	316	412	Tenue des livres.
Business Law.....	14	68	27	65	-	-	-	-	41	133	174	Droit commercial.
Stenography.....	69	253	13	206	-	-	-	-	82	459	541	Sténographie.
Typewriting.....	69	253	16	206	-	-	-	-	85	459	544	Dactylographie.
Agriculture.....	-	-	-	-	537	800	-	-	537	800	1,337	Agriculture.
Art.....	58	76	825	1,080	2	-	-	-	885	1,156	2,041	Arts.
Domestic Science.....	-	30	-	23	-	14	-	-	-	67	67	Science domestique.
Physical Culture.....	418	519	437	551	285	394	106	115	1,246	1,579	2,825	Culture physique.
Military Drill.....	598	-	552	-	373	-	161	-	1,684	-	1,684	Exercices militaires.
Music.....	69	38	53	32	39	30	-	-	161	100	261	Musique.
Mechanical Drawing.....	4	9	-	4	1	4	-	-	5	17	22	Dessin mécanique.
Total.....	1,306	1,854	934	1,551	631	989	283	330	3,154	4,724	7,878	Total.

ENSEIGNEMENT SECONDAIRE



## SECONDARY EDUCATION

77.—Publicly Controlled Schools in Canada: Comparative Number of Boys and Girls doing work of Secondary Grade in six Provinces, 1901-1924

77.—Ecoles du Canada placées sous le contrôle administratif: Nombre comparatif des garçons et des filles dans les degrés secondaires dans six provinces, 1901-1924

Yr—Année	N.S.—N.-E.		Ontario <sup>1</sup>		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		B.C.—C.B.	
	B.—G.	G.—F.	B.—G.	G.—F.	B.—G.	G.—F.	B.—G.	G.—F.	B.—G.	G.—F.	B.—G.	G.—F.
1901.....	-	-	10,869	11,654	-	-	-	-	-	-	215	369
1902.....	-	-	11,629	12,843	-	-	-	-	-	-	313	471
1903.....	-	-	11,988	13,734	-	-	-	-	-	-	316	540
1904.....	2,496	4,499	12,718	14,991	-	-	-	-	-	-	381	600
1905.....	2,732	4,554	13,035	15,626	-	-	-	-	-	-	433	657
1906.....	2,775	4,864	13,336	16,056	-	-	-	-	-	-	412	763
1907.....	2,792	4,854	13,799	16,532	-	-	-	-	-	-	432	823
1908.....	2,985	4,928	14,731	17,181	-	-	335	399	-	-	613	857
1909.....	3,076	5,048	15,776	17,325	-	-	504	643	-	-	812	997
1910.....	3,181	5,476	15,196	17,416	-	-	623	805	-	-	919	1,122
1911.....	3,211	5,463	17,073	20,907	-	-	766	927	-	-	940	1,048
1912.....	3,132	5,536	17,345	21,022	-	-	885	1,129	-	-	973	1,178
1913.....	3,175	5,461	17,718	21,572	-	-	1,028	1,326	-	-	1,232	1,448
1914.....	3,216	5,687	19,475	23,060	-	-	1,304	1,622	-	-	1,414	1,593
1915.....	3,436	6,041	20,508	24,718	-	-	1,545	2,038	-	-	1,844	2,068
1916.....	3,466	6,260	-	-	-	-	1,566	2,282	-	-	2,260	2,510
1917.....	3,051	6,037	14,318	19,597	-	-	1,445	2,441	-	-	2,074	2,767
1918.....	3,082	6,115	14,342	19,859	-	-	1,523	2,561	-	-	2,151	2,999
1919.....	3,024	6,114	15,095	20,643	-	-	1,910	2,841	-	-	2,392	3,414
1920.....	3,313	6,178	16,682	21,480	-	-	2,492	3,425	-	-	3,826	3,810
1921.....	3,425	6,280	17,525	22,426	3,524	5,091	2,494	3,423	3,088	4,421	3,093	4,166
1922.....	4,202	6,937	21,408	25,502	-	-	2,423	3,204	4,707	6,055	3,788	4,846
1923.....	4,715	7,373	24,708	28,700	5,367	7,242	5,519	8,028	5,286	6,976	4,046	5,174
1924.....	4,415	7,217	26,417	31,183	-	-	6,604	9,410	5,877	7,569	4,380	5,509

1924—P.E.I., Inc. P.W.C. 719-1,113; N.B., approx. 1,363-2,074.

<sup>1</sup> Includes the pupils of Continuation Schools, H. S. and Collegiate Inst. only. In 1923-24 in all secondary grades reported there were 35,313 boys and 43,111 girls. These included day vocational, public, and separate schools. The figures in the tables are confined to continuation, H. S. and Collegiate Inst. for comparative purposes.

<sup>1</sup> Comprend seulement les élèves des écoles de continuation, des hautes écoles et des instituts collégiaux. En 1923-24 leur nombre était de 35,313 garçons et 43,111 filles. Cela comprend les écoles publiques séparées et d'apprentissage. Les chiffres de ce tableau se bornent aux hautes écoles et aux instituts collégiaux pour fins de comparaison.

78.—Ontario Schools: Occupation of Head of Family of Pupils in Secondary Schools including full time Day Vocational Schools, 1900-1924

78.—Ecoles d'Ontario: Occupation du père des élèves des écoles secondaires, y compris les écoles professionnelles 1900-1924

Year—Année	Commerce	Agriculture	Professions	Mechanical	Laboring	Other	Without	Total
			— Carrières libérales	— Métiers mécaniques	— Ouvriers sans métier	— Autres occupations	— Sans occupation	
1900.....	5,448	6,221	1,953	5,054	-	-	1,788	20,464
1901.....	5,984	6,747	2,144	5,862	-	-	1,786	21,749
1902.....	6,477	7,482	2,311	6,052	-	-	2,150	23,525
1903.....	6,941	8,004	2,504	6,491	-	-	1,782	23,997
1904.....	7,645	8,516	2,604	7,099	-	1,845	-	27,709
1905.....	7,491	8,386	2,680	6,303	2,151	1,650	-	29,261
1906.....	7,853	8,602	2,831	5,813	2,492	1,801	-	29,392
1907.....	7,974	8,767	2,842	6,187	2,630	1,931	-	30,331
1908.....	8,242	8,907	2,989	6,613	2,798	2,363	-	31,922
1909.....	8,623	9,206	3,036	6,902	3,147	2,187	-	33,101
1910.....	8,454	9,166	3,161	6,961	2,850	2,020	-	32,612
1911.....	8,406	11,714	2,901	6,981	2,696	3,796	1,486	37,980
1912.....	8,209	12,034	2,848	6,745	2,964	3,971	1,596	38,363
1913.....	7,923	12,384	2,913	7,000	2,973	4,328	1,709	39,290
1914.....	8,564	13,281	3,009	8,067	3,176	4,446	1,992	42,535
1915.....	9,268	14,490	3,085	8,105	3,551	4,705	2,022	44,226
1916-17.....	6,899	11,167	2,218	6,219	2,648	3,442	1,322	34,115
1917-18.....	7,158	11,142	2,297	6,336	2,258	3,738	1,272	36,250
1918-19.....	8,314	11,140	2,509	7,605	2,597	4,295	1,577	37,937
1919-20.....	8,710	11,424	2,410	8,170	3,123	5,228	1,692	41,471
1920-21.....	9,397	12,131	2,614	8,852	3,559	4,832	1,608	42,744
1921-22.....	11,412	14,163	2,787	11,059	4,629	6,085	2,019	52,255
1922-23.....	13,084	16,051	2,429	13,946	5,429	7,000	2,456	60,395
1923-24.....	14,068	17,477	3,156	14,981	6,305	7,918	2,879	66,784

79.—Prince Edward Island Schools: Distribution of Pupils in Secondary class-rooms by Sex, Grade and Age, 1924  
79.—Ecoles, de l'Île du Prince-Edouard: Répartition des élèves dans les classes secondaires par sexe, degré et âge, en 1924

Age	IX		X		XI		XII		Total		
	B.—G.	G.—F.	B.—G.	G.—F.	B.—G.	G.—F.	B.—G.	G.—F.	B.—G.	B.—F.	Total
11.....	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6
12.....	21	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	14	35
13.....	39	31	2	2	-	-	-	-	41	33	74
14.....	60	67	14	11	-	-	-	-	74	78	152
15.....	57	85	50	40	-	-	-	-	87	125	212
16.....	24	71	27	49	-	-	-	-	51	120	171
17.....	6	28	13	29	-	-	-	-	19	57	76
18.....	2	9	5	12	-	-	-	-	7	21	28
19.....	2	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	5	7
20.....	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
21.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	213	311	92	146	-	-	-	-	305	457	762

80.—Nova Scotia Schools: Distribution of Pupils in Secondary class-rooms of Urban Schools by Sex, Grade and Age, 1924

80.—Ecoles de la N.-E.: Répartition des élèves dans les classes secondaires urbaines par sexe, degré et âge, en 1924

Age	IX		X		XI		XII		Total		
	B.—G.	G.—F.	B.—G.	G.—F.	B.—G.	G.—F.	B.—G.	G.—F.	B.—G.	G.—F.	Total
11.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.....	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	12
13.....	78	91	10	8	-	-	-	-	88	99	187
14.....	243	296	62	62	5	11	1	5	311	374	685
15.....	387	442	176	216	35	73	9	11	607	742	1,349
16.....	280	316	253	387	143	194	37	33	713	930	1,643
17.....	114	160	208	306	175	259	63	97	560	822	1,382
18.....	23	44	84	122	116	157	60	92	283	415	698
19.....	2	3	15	25	50	77	29	50	96	155	251
20.....	-	2	1	8	27	24	15	15	43	49	92
21.....	1	-	5	1	6	8	10	11	22	20	42
Total.....	1,133	1,361	814	1,135	557	803	224	314	2,728	3,613	6,341

81.—New Brunswick Schools: Distribution of Pupils in Secondary class-rooms by Sex, Grade and Age, 1924

81.—Ecoles du Nouveau-Brunswick: Répartition des élèves dans les classes secondaires par sexe, degré et âge, en 1924

Age	IX		X		XI		XII		Total		
	B.—G.	G.—F.	B.—G.	G.—F.	B.—G.	B.—G.	B.—G.	G.—F.	B.—G.	G.—F.	Total
12.....	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
13.....	39	53	-	4	1	-	-	-	40	57	97
14.....	176	282	30	51	8	10	-	-	214	343	557
15.....	226	330	142	216	29	51	1	1	398	598	996
16.....	142	219	154	225	105	119	5	13	406	576	982
17.....	52	97	82	110	70	109	8	10	212	326	538
18.....	5	31	25	36	36	50	6	2	72	119	191
19.....	2	-	6	2	8	13	1	-	17	15	32
20.....	-	1	2	2	3	-	-	-	5	3	8
21.....	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
Total.....	645	1,015	441	646	261	352	21	26	1,368	2,039	3,407



## SECONDARY EDUCATION

82.—Ontario Continuation Schools: Distribution of Pupils by Age, Sex and Grade, 1924  
82.—Ecoles de continuation d'Ontario: Répartition des élèves par âge, sexe et degré, 1924

Age	Lower School—Cours inférieur				Middle School		Total		
	Form I		Form II		Cours moyen		Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Total
	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles			
10.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.....	16	27	—	—	—	—	16	27	43
12.....	112	189	15	21	—	—	127	210	337
13.....	275	462	82	130	6	10	363	602	965
14.....	461	627	230	369	74	81	765	1,077	1,842
15.....	361	482	318	500	206	312	885	1,294	2,179
16.....	208	230	255	370	297	493	760	1,093	1,853
17.....	53	92	110	182	282	471	445	745	1,190
18.....	20	22	32	51	158	290	210	363	573
19.....	7	11	12	10	66	112	85	133	218
20.....	3	2	2	8	29	37	34	47	81
21.....	—	2	2	5	21	26	23	33	56
Total.....	1,516	2,146	1,058	1,646	1,133	1,832	3,713	5,624	9,337

83.—Ontario Collegiate Institutes and High Schools: Distribution of Pupils by Age, Sex and Grade, 1924  
83.—Instituts collégiaux et "High Schools" d'Ontario: Répartition des élèves par âge, sexe et degré, 1924

Age	Lower School—Cours inférieur				Middle School		Upper School		Total		
	Form I		Form II		Cours moyen		Cours supérieur		Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Total
	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles			
10.....	8	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	17
11.....	90	100	3	1	—	—	—	—	93	101	194
12.....	581	715	53	70	—	—	—	—	634	785	1,419
13.....	1,722	2,150	462	510	43	45	—	—	2,227	2,705	4,932
14.....	2,739	2,881	1,363	1,518	399	438	15	5	4,516	4,842	9,358
15.....	2,035	2,113	1,941	2,287	1,293	1,527	64	49	5,333	5,976	11,309
16.....	849	942	1,267	1,572	1,897	2,264	235	279	4,248	5,057	9,305
17.....	220	286	562	630	1,599	1,906	526	545	2,907	3,367	6,274
18.....	53	50	165	217	854	1,042	481	478	1,553	1,787	3,340
19.....	12	20	36	46	371	353	315	203	734	622	1,356
20.....	3	5	5	24	118	125	155	54	281	208	489
21.....	8	8	12	11	64	48	86	33	170	100	270
Total..	8,320	9,279	5,869	6,886	6,638	7,748	1,877	1,646	22,704	25,559	48,263

84.—Manitoba Schools: Distribution of Pupils in Secondary class-rooms by Sex, Grade and Age, 1923  
84.—Ecoles du Manitoba: Répartition des élèves dans les classes secondaires par sexe, degré et âge, en 1923

Age	IX		X		XI		XII		Total		
	B.—G.	G.—F.	B.—G.	G.—F.	B.—G.	G.—F.	B.—G.	G.—F.	B.—G.	G.—F.	Total
11.....	2	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	9
12.....	31	39	2	2	2	2	—	—	35	44	79
13.....	127	193	13	40	5	11	—	—	145	244	389
14.....	343	453	104	164	19	25	—	1	466	463	1,109
15.....	367	487	177	343	71	130	—	6	615	966	1,581
16.....	207	300	311	347	166	252	3	14	687	913	1,600
17.....	73	108	176	226	168	301	7	22	424	657	1,081
18.....	22	28	50	72	135	230	10	18	217	348	565
19.....	7	12	19	38	68	115	6	5	100	170	270
20.....	3	5	6	9	42	31	10	7	61	52	113
21.....	4	1	16	7	35	21	2	3	57	32	89
Total.....	1,186	1,632	875	1,249	711	1,118	38	76	2,810	4,075	6,885

85.—Saskatchewan Collegiate Institutes and High Schools: Distribution of Pupils, by Age, Sex and Grade, 1924  
85.—Instituts collégiaux et "High Schools" de la Saskatchewan: Répartition des élèves par âge, sexe et degré, 1924

Age	IX		X		XI		XII		Spec. Spéc.	Total Sec.			VIII		Total		
	B.-G.	G.-F.	B.-G.	G.-F.	B.-G.	G.-F.	B.-G.	G.-F.		B.-G.	G.-F.	T.	B.-G.	G.-F.	B.-G.	G.-F.	T.
	10.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.....	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	2	-	6	2	8
12.....	30	45	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	33	46	79	6	6	39	52	91
13.....	147	165	20	27	-	3	-	-	-	167	195	362	17	19	184	214	398
14.....	276	338	99	154	11	21	-	-	-	386	513	899	32	34	418	547	965
15.....	290	336	232	302	84	115	10	21	-	616	774	1,390	34	29	650	803	1,453
16.....	200	198	193	308	154	252	37	63	1	585	821	1,406	13	13	598	834	1,432
17.....	65	80	120	217	142	263	99	121	1	427	681	1,108	6	7	433	688	1,121
18.....	23	31	63	61	104	191	86	89	1	277	372	649	1	1	278	373	651
19.....	7	8	22	16	73	120	54	58	2	158	202	360	-	-	158	202	360
20.....	6	2	14	5	37	77	40	29	1	98	113	211	-	-	98	113	211
21.....	6	-	6	6	68	85	37	36	12	129	127	256	1	-	130	127	257
Total..	1,054	1,205	772	1,097	673	1,127	363	417	18	2,880	3,846	6,726	112	109	2,992	3,955	6,947

86.—Saskatchewan Collegiate Institutes and High Schools: Classification according to Residence, 1924  
86.—Instituts collégiaux et "high schools" de la Saskatchewan—Classification selon la résidence, 1924

Pupils—Elèves	Half year ended Dec. 31, 1924 Semestre terminé le 31 déc. 1924						Half year ended June 30, 1924 Semestre terminé le 30 juin 1924					
	Grade VIII — Degré VIII	First Year — 1ère année	Second Year — 2e année	Third Year — 3e année	Fourth Year — 4e année	Total	Grade VIII — Degré VIII	First Year — 1ère année	Second Year — 2e année	Third Year — 3e année	Fourth Year — 4e année	Total
	Resident—Domiciliés.....	159	1,425	1,173	907	418	4,082	158	1,589	1,305	956	467
Non resident—Non domiciliés.....	49	498	465	642	254	1,908	55	548	477	713	267	2,060
Total.....	208	1,923	1,638	1,549	672	5,990	213	2,137	1,782	1,669	734	6,535

87.—Saskatchewan Collegiate Institutes and High Schools: Non-resident Enrolment (Whole Year)  
87.—Instituts collégiaux et "high schools" de la Saskatchewan: Inscription de non domiciliés (année entière)

Pupils—Elèves	Grade VIII — Degré VIII	First Year — 1ère année	Second Year — 2e année	Third Year — 3e année	Fourth Year — 4e année	Special — Spécial	Total
From other Cities, etc.—D'autres villes, etc.....	7	195	164	252	128	11	757
From rural districts—Des districts ruraux.....	58	410	350	492	154	7	1,471
Total.....	65	605	514	744	282	18	2,228

88.—Alberta Schools: Distribution of Pupils in Secondary class-rooms by Sex, Grade and Age, 1924  
88.—Ecoles de l'Alberta: Répartition des élèves dans les classes secondaires par sexe, degré et âge, en 1924

Age	IX		X		XI		XII		Total		
	B.-G.	G.-F.	B.-G.	G.-F.	B.-G.	G.-F.	B.-G.	G.-F.	B.-G.	G.-F.	Total
11.....	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
12.....	20	21	1	3	-	-	-	-	21	24	45
13.....	111	126	12	17	1	2	-	-	124	145	269
14.....	317	417	86	142	8	3	2	-	413	562	975
15.....	420	642	232	327	42	83	7	8	701	1,060	1,761
16.....	306	431	279	449	149	248	31	45	765	1,173	1,938
17.....	99	147	201	354	195	288	82	88	577	877	1,454
18.....	22	52	55	190	138	222	69	98	314	562	876
19.....	7	13	28	52	60	94	52	47	147	206	353
20.....	1	3	2	11	16	22	18	24	37	60	97
21.....	-	2	8	6	22	27	22	20	52	55	107
Total.....	1,306	1,854	934	1,551	631	989	283	330	3,154	4,724	7,878



89.—British Columbia Schools: Distribution of Pupils in High Schools by Sex, Grade and Age, 1924  
89.—Ecoles de la Colombie Britannique: Répartition des élèves dans les High Schools par sexe, degré et âge, 1924

Age	IX		X		XI		XII		Total		
	B.—G.	G.—F.	B.—G.	G.—F.	B.—G.	G.—F.	B.—G.	G.—F.	B.—G.	G.—F.	Total
11.....	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
12.....	51	47	2	2	-	-	-	-	53	49	102
13.....	353	409	39	41	2	-	-	-	394	450	844
14.....	646	766	250	258	25	27	-	-	921	1,051	1,972
15.....	675	751	436	561	134	184	-	-	1,245	1,496	2,741
16.....	325	443	390	533	272	355	6	6	993	1,337	2,330
17.....	87	132	13	275	225	339	6	13	511	759	1,270
18.....	23	27	66	7	95	177	12	4	196	280	476
19.....	4	3	17	12	35	52	6	3	62	70	132
20.....	6	1	7	1	11	11	2	2	26	15	41
21.....	2	1	2	2	5	11	2	-	11	14	25
Total.....	2,174	2,581	1,402	1,757	804	1,156	34	28	4,414	5,522	9,936

6.—RURAL SCHOOL ORGANIZATION  
6.—ORGANISATION DES ÉCOLES RURALES

90.—Comparative Table of Rural and Urban Schools in eight provinces of Canada, 1924  
90.—Relevé comparatif des écoles urbaines et des écoles rurales, dans huit provinces canadiennes, 1924

Provinces	Rural Communities Campagnes			Urban Communities Agglomérations urbaines			Provinces
	Schools Ecoles	Pupils Elèves	Average Attend- ance Moyenne de présence	Schools Ecoles	Pupils Elèves	Average Attend- ance Moyenne de présence	
	Prince Edward Island.....	416	10,982	6,959	56	6,299	
Nova Scotia.....	<sup>1</sup> 1,498	38,880	24,612	262	72,714	54,898	Nouvelle-Ecosse.
New Brunswick.....	1,247	235,005	-	141	137,808	-	Nouveau-Brunswick.
Ontario.....	6,006	241,676	154,648	1,402	3435,430	377,420	Ontario.
Manitoba (1923).....	1,673	70,492	40,639	433	71,877	53,148	Manitoba (1923).
Saskatchewan.....	-	117,162	75,639	-	86,992	64,143	Saskatchewan.
Alberta.....	-	67,455	44,138	-	79,918	61,714	Alberta.
British Columbia.....	933	47,905	-	129	48,299	-	Colombie Britannique.

<sup>1</sup> School Sections. Includes 80 sections without schools in operation. The number of rural school houses was 1,420. The number of class-rooms in operation was 1,418.

<sup>2</sup> Sections scolaires. Comprend 80 sections sans école ouverte. Il existait 1,420 maisons d'école rurales et 1,418 salles de classe ouvertes.

<sup>3</sup> Second term only—2<sup>e</sup> semestre seulement.

<sup>3</sup> Of the pupils in Urban Schools in Ontario the continuation Schools had 9,337 pupils enrolled and 7,853 in average attendance. Of these pupils 5,132 were children of farmers, while 11,913 of the pupils in Collegiate Institutes and High Schools and 432 full time day Vocational pupils were children of farmers. The continuation schools are situated in villages and may be considered as organized primarily for the purpose of placing secondary education within the reach of rural communities; again a large number of the children of agriculturists in Collegiate Inst. and High Schools are probably from adjoining rural communities and not necessarily boarding a way from home in the towns and cities where these institutions are situated. The same may be said of the pupils in public and separate village schools, and, to some extent, in High Schools in cities. The number of pupils in these village Schools are 25,300 and in town Schools 99,891. The proportion of rural children who must be attending urban centers may be estimated from the census figures of 1921 taken in conjunction with the report of the Dept. of Education for the same year. According to the census figures, of all persons attending any schools, 42 p.c. were from rural communities. According to the report of the Dept. of Education for the same year, of all persons attending, 36 p.c. were in attendance at rural schools. Roughly therefore 6 out of 42 or over 14 p.c., of the rural pupils were in attendance in urban schools. There were also in the neighbourhood of 600 graded schools in rural centers.

<sup>3</sup> Dans les écoles urbaines de l'Ontario, les écoles de continuation ont 9,337 inscriptions avec une fréquentation moyenne de 7,853. De ces élèves, 5,132 étaient fils ou filles de cultivateurs, tandis que 11,913 élèves des instituts collégiaux et des hautes écoles et 432 élèves du jour dans les écoles de travaux manuels étaient aussi fils ou filles de cultivateurs. Les écoles de continuation sont dans les villages et ont pour objet essentiel de mettre l'enseignement secondaire à la portée des communautés rurales. Un grand nombre des élèves des instituts collégiaux et des hautes écoles viennent probablement des districts ruraux voisins et ne sont pas nécessairement des pensionnaires dans les villes ou les villages où se trouvent les écoles. Il en est de même des écoles publiques ou séparées des villages et même des villes, et jusqu'à un certain point, dans les hautes écoles des villes. Le nombre d'élèves dans les écoles de village était de 25,300, et dans les écoles de villes, de 99,891. La proportion d'élèves des districts ruraux fréquentant les écoles urbaines doit être déterminée d'après le recensement de 1921 comparé avec le rapport du ministère de l'Instruction Publique de la même année. D'après le recensement de la population urbaine, 42 p.c. de tous les élèves et étudiants venaient des districts ruraux, et suivant le rapport du ministère de l'Instruction Publique, 36 p.c. de tous les élèves se trouvaient dans les écoles rurales. Or, 6 sur 42 donne un peu plus de 14 p.c. d'élèves des districts ruraux fréquentant les écoles urbaines. Il y avait aussi environ 600 écoles à classes multiples dans les centres ruraux.

91.—School attendance of the rural and urban population 5 to 19 years of age by single years classified by months at school, 1921—(Indians excluded)

91.—Présence à l'école de la population rurale et urbaine de 5 à 19 ans, à chaque âge, classifiée par durée de fréquentation en 1921—(Indiens exceptés)

Age	All Classes—Toutes les classes								
	Total Number — Nombre total	At school for any period — A l'école pendant une période quelconque		Number at school by months — Nombre à l'école par mois					
		No.	p.c.	1-3		4-6		7-9	
				No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
<b>CANADA<sup>1</sup></b>									
<b>Total—</b>									
<b>5-19 years—ans.</b>	<b>2,728,524</b>	<b>1,683,917</b>	<b>61.72</b>	<b>71,543</b>	<b>2.63</b>	<b>131,695</b>	<b>4.82</b>	<b>1,489,679</b>	<b>54.27</b>
5 " "	213,037	30,188	14.17	9,136	4.29	4,603	2.16	16,449	7.72
6 " "	214,838	112,375	52.31	19,939	9.28	14,908	6.94	77,528	36.09
7 " "	209,908	173,293	82.56	11,620	5.54	15,812	7.53	145,861	69.49
8 " "	205,466	187,577	91.29	5,660	2.75	13,977	6.80	167,940	81.74
9 " "	191,849	179,671	93.65	3,947	2.05	11,989	6.25	163,735	85.35
6-9 " "	822,061	652,916	79.42	41,166	5.00	56,686	6.90	555,064	67.52
10 " "	191,688	181,516	94.69	3,383	1.77	11,524	6.01	166,609	86.91
11 " "	177,663	168,245	94.70	2,994	1.69	10,557	5.94	154,694	87.07
12 " "	185,453	172,929	93.25	3,152	1.70	11,532	6.22	167,245	89.66
13 " "	173,063	153,117	88.47	3,076	1.78	10,624	6.14	139,417	80.55
14 " "	173,756	128,023	73.68	3,287	1.90	10,459	6.02	114,277	65.78
10-14 " "	901,623	803,830	89.15	15,892	1.76	54,696	6.07	733,242	81.32
15 " "	161,952	83,366	51.48	2,343	1.44	7,008	4.34	73,955	45.70
16 " "	166,467	54,484	32.73	1,448	.87	4,278	2.58	48,758	29.30
17 " "	158,223	31,072	19.64	852	.54	2,252	1.42	27,968	17.68
18 " "	159,764	18,031	11.29	440	.28	1,301	.81	16,290	10.20
19 " "	145,397	10,030	6.90	266	.19	811	.56	8,953	6.15
15-19 " "	791,803	196,983	24.88	5,349	.67	15,710	1.99	176,924	22.22
<b>Rural—Rurale—</b>									
<b>5-19 years—ans.</b>	<b>1,446,279</b>	<b>848,235</b>	<b>58.65</b>	<b>55,849</b>	<b>3.90</b>	<b>102,875</b>	<b>7.11</b>	<b>689,511</b>	<b>47.60</b>
5 " "	114,990	15,376	13.37	6,075	5.28	2,546	2.22	6,755	5.87
6 " "	114,145	56,117	49.16	14,362	12.59	9,034	7.90	32,721	28.67
7 " "	111,462	88,092	79.03	9,488	8.51	11,925	10.70	66,679	59.81
8 " "	109,172	97,002	88.85	4,838	4.44	11,451	10.49	80,713	73.92
9 " "	102,521	94,064	91.75	3,395	3.31	10,104	9.85	80,565	78.59
6-9 " "	437,300	335,275	76.67	32,083	7.34	42,514	9.72	260,678	59.61
10 " "	102,717	95,517	92.99	2,944	2.86	9,842	9.58	82,731	80.55
11 " "	95,514	88,789	92.96	2,592	2.71	9,054	9.48	77,143	80.77
12 " "	99,322	90,267	90.88	2,712	2.75	9,939	10.01	77,616	78.05
13 " "	92,716	78,361	84.52	2,658	2.87	8,983	9.69	66,720	71.96
14 " "	93,567	63,165	67.51	2,786	2.99	8,692	9.29	51,687	55.23
10-14 " "	483,836	416,099	86.00	13,692	2.84	46,510	9.60	355,897	73.55
15 " "	86,564	38,032	43.94	1,879	2.17	5,624	6.50	30,529	35.27
16 " "	87,303	22,175	25.40	1,117	1.28	3,097	3.55	17,961	20.57
17 " "	81,828	11,620	14.20	594	.72	1,423	1.74	9,603	11.74
18 " "	81,392	6,292	7.73	271	.33	729	.90	5,292	6.50
19 " "	73,066	3,366	4.61	138	.91	432	.59	2,796	3.83
15-19 " "	410,153	81,485	19.87	3,999	.97	1,305	2.75	66,181	16.15
<b>Urban—Urbaine—</b>									
<b>5-19 years—ans.</b>	<b>1,282,245</b>	<b>835,682</b>	<b>65.17</b>	<b>15,694</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>28,820</b>	<b>2.24</b>	<b>791,168</b>	<b>61.70</b>
5 " "	98,047	14,812	15.11	3,061	3.12	2,057	2.10	9,694	9.79
6 " "	100,693	56,258	55.87	5,577	5.53	5,874	5.85	44,807	44.49
7 " "	98,446	85,201	86.55	2,132	2.16	3,887	3.96	79,182	80.43
8 " "	96,294	90,575	94.06	822	0.85	2,526	2.62	87,227	90.59
9 " "	89,328	85,607	95.83	552	.61	1,885	2.11	83,170	93.11
6-9 " "	384,761	317,641	82.56	9,083	2.36	14,172	3.68	294,386	76.52
10 " "	88,971	85,999	96.66	439	.49	1,682	1.89	83,878	94.28
11 " "	82,149	69,465	84.56	402	.48	1,503	1.83	77,551	94.41
12 " "	86,131	82,662	95.97	440	.51	1,593	1.85	80,629	93.61
13 " "	80,347	74,756	93.04	418	.50	1,641	2.04	72,697	90.50
14 " "	80,189	64,858	80.88	501	.62	1,767	2.20	62,590	78.05
10-14 " "	417,787	387,731	92.81	2,200	.52	8,186	1.96	377,345	90.34
15 " "	75,388	45,334	60.13	464	.61	1,444	1.91	43,426	57.61
16 " "	79,164	32,309	40.81	331	.41	1,181	1.48	30,797	38.92
17 " "	76,395	19,452	25.46	258	.32	829	1.08	18,365	24.03
18 " "	78,372	11,739	14.98	169	.21	572	.72	10,998	14.05
19 " "	72,331	6,664	9.21	128	.17	379	.52	6,157	8.52
15-19 " "	381,650	115,498	30.26	1,350	.35	4,405	1.15	109,743	28.78

<sup>1</sup>Exclusive of Yukon, Northwest Territories and Canadian Navy.—<sup>1</sup>Ne comprend pas le Yukon, les Territoires du Nord Ouest ni la Marine Canadienne.



## RURAL SCHOOL ORGANISATION

92.—Saskatchewan Schools: Comparative figures for Consolidated and all Rural Schools, 1924  
 92.—Écoles de la Saskatchewan: Chiffres comparatifs entre les écoles centralisées et toutes écoles rurales, 1924

	Consoli- dated schools	All rural schools		Consoli- dated schools	All rural schools
	Ecoles centra- lisées	Toutes écoles rurales		Ecoles centra- lisées	Toutes écoles rurales
P.c. of enrolment above the age of 14 years—P.c. d'élèves inscrits au-dessus de 14 ans.....	23.2	14.8	Median Grade of boys at the age of 13 years—Degré moyen des garçons à l'âge de 13 ans.....	7.1	6.1
P.c. of enrolment of boys above the age of 14 years—P.c. de garçons inscrits au-dessus de 14 ans.....	22.9	14.8	P.c. of enrolment 7 to 13 years <sup>1</sup> retarded 1 year—P.c. inscrits de 7-13 ans <sup>1</sup> retardés d'un an.....	16.1	23.5
P.c. of enrolment beyond Grade VI—P.c. inscrits au-dessus du degré VI.....	26.5	13.4	P.c. of enrolment retarded 2 years—P.c. inscrits retardés de 2 ans.....	5.0	12.5
P.c. of enrolment of boys beyond Grade VI—P.c. de garçons inscrits au-dessus du degré VI.....	25.9	12.5	P.c. of enrolment retarded 3 years or more—P.c. inscrits retardés de 3 ans ou plus.....	2.4	8.7
Median Grade at the age of 7 years—Degré moyen à l'âge de 7 ans.....	1.7	1.7	Total p.c. retarded <sup>1</sup> —Total p.c. retardés <sup>1</sup> .....	23.5	44.7
Median Grade at the age of 8 years—Degré moyen à l'âge de 8 ans.....	2.5	2.3	P.c. of enrolment 7 to 13 years <sup>2</sup> accelerated 1 year—P.c. inscrits de 7 à 13 ans <sup>2</sup> avancés d'un an.....	19.0	16.1
Median Grade at the age of 9 years—Degré moyen à l'âge de 9 ans.....	3.6	3.2	P.c. of enrolment 7 to 13 years accelerated 2 years—P.c. inscrits de 7 à 13 ans avancés de 2 ans.....	8.3	4.6
Median Grade at the age of 10 years—Degré moyen à l'âge de 10 ans.....	4.6	4.0	P.c. of enrolment 7 to 13 years accelerated 3 years or more—P.c. inscrits de 7 à 13 ans avancés de 3 ans ou plus.....	1.7	0.8
Median Grade at the age of 11 years—Degré moyen à l'âge de 11 ans.....	5.5	4.7	Total p.c. accelerated—Total p.c. avancés.....	29.0	21.5
Median Grade at the age of 12 years—Degré moyen à l'âge de 12 ans.....	6.2	5.5	Median age of Grade VIII—Age moyen du degré VIII.....	14.1	14.4
Median Grade at the age of 13 years—Degré moyen à l'âge de 13 ans.....	7.4	6.2	Median age of Grade IX—Age moyen du degré IX.....	15.1	15.3
Median Grade at the age of 14 years—Degré moyen à l'âge de 14 ans.....	8.5	6.9			
Median Grade 5 to 21 years—Degré moyen entre 5 et 21 ans.....	4.6	3.8			

<sup>1</sup> "Retarded" = Below Grade II at 8 years, etc.—"Retardés" = Au-dessous Degré II à l'ages de 8 ans, etc.

<sup>2</sup> "Accelerated" = Above Grade II at 8 years, etc.—"Avancés" = Au-dessus Degré II à l'âge de 8 ans, etc.

93.—Rural Municipality Schools in British Columbia: Statistics of, since the year of their organization (1906)  
 93.—Écoles des municipalités rurales de la Colombie Britannique: statistiques depuis leur fondation en 1906

Year — Année	Number of Schools — Ecoles	Number of Divisions — Classes	Enrolment — Inscriptions			Daily Average Attendance — Fréq. moyenne quotidienne		Graded Schools — Ecoles à classes multiples		
			B. — G.	G. — F.	Total	Actual Number — Nombre absolu	P.c. of enrol- ment — P.c.	Number of Schools — Ecoles	Number of Divisions — Classes	Number of Pupils — Elèves
1906.....										
1907.....	127	158	2,958	2,717	5,675	3,369	59.3	21	52	2,264
1908.....	131	165	3,157	2,914	6,071	3,795	62.4	22	56	2,425
1909.....	149	233	3,652	3,372	7,024	4,531	64.0	32	92	3,692
1910.....	155	233	4,090	3,771	7,861	5,196	66.1	37	113	4,402
1911.....	153	263	4,879	4,493	9,372	6,252	66.7	44	154	6,181
1912.....	155	315	5,747	5,427	11,174	7,949	71.1	49	206	8,173
1913.....	162	382	7,031	6,542	13,573	10,119	74.5	62	280	10,603
1914.....	181	452	7,812	7,342	15,154	11,994	78.8	75	343	12,126
1915.....	190	472	8,034	7,724	15,758	13,031	82.6	89	369	13,190
1916.....	191	478	7,870	7,480	15,350	12,215	79.5	90	377	12,399
1917.....	194	478	7,755	7,550	15,305	12,259	80.0	90	373	12,753
1918.....	198	502	8,201	8,081	16,282	13,013	79.9	91	394	13,880
1919.....	193	522	9,036	8,833	17,869	14,084	78.6	94	422	15,431
1920.....	182	557	10,028	9,636	19,724	15,250	77.3	96	471	17,776
1921.....	183	609	11,521	10,801	22,322	16,972	76.0	103	507	20,062
1922.....	180	678	12,641	11,730	24,371	20,906	85.8	114	597	22,252
1923.....	197	734	13,287	12,446	25,733	21,977	85.5	118	655	23,605
1924.....	197	766	13,665	12,625	26,230	22,129	84.3	123	690	24,324

94.—Rural Municipality Schools in British Columbia: Statistics of, since the year of their organization, (1906)—Con.  
94.—Écoles des municipalités rurales de la Colombie Britannique: statistiques depuis leur fondation en 1906—fin

Year Année	Grade of Pupils Elèves des degrés						Special Subjects Taken Matières spéciales enseignées			
	I	II	III-IV	V-VI	VII-VIII	IX-X	Manual Training Travaux manuels		Domestic Science Science ménagère	
							No. of Divisions Classes	No. of Pupils Elèves	No. of Divisions Classes	No. of Pupils Elèves
1906										
1907	1,205	1,142	876	1,025	1,427	-	-	-	9	168
1908	1,296	1,373	870	1,067	1,465	-	-	-	9	211
1909	1,425	1,513	876	1,287	1,823	-	-	-	2	76
1910	1,681	1,734	1,036	1,502	1,908	-	-	-	8	174
1911	2,090	2,144	1,196	1,749	2,193	-	-	-	1	8
1912	2,646	2,536	1,537	2,089	2,293	73	1	22	2	55
1913	2,991	3,411	2,085	2,583	2,462	41	23	1,013	5	144
1914	3,145	3,557	2,446	3,317	2,622	67	34	1,407	12	930
1915	2,907	3,639	2,594	3,683	2,892	43	56	1,744	33	1,337
1916	2,614	3,291	2,537	3,824	2,983	91	58	1,863	51	1,670
1917	2,743	2,750	2,787	3,864	3,062	99	82	2,199	68	2,286
1918	2,873	2,810	2,766	4,597	3,142	94	172	2,482	154	2,490
1919	3,525	3,068	2,982	4,889	3,348	57	178	2,668	156	2,677
1920	3,833	3,315	3,228	5,389	3,920	39	165	2,653	155	2,667
1921	3,949	4,122	3,617	6,074	4,545	11	191	3,130	186	3,245
1922	4,076	4,126	4,209	6,622	5,313	29	210	3,580	189	3,337
1923	4,137	4,054	4,260	7,245	5,986	-	228	3,521	192	3,412
1924	3,917	3,589	7,152	5,525	6,030	17	238	3,649	192	3,299

7.—VOCATIONAL AND OTHER MANUAL EDUCATIONAL  
7.—ENSEIGNEMENT PROFESSIONNEL ET TRAVAUX MANUELS

95.—Quebec Schools: Number of Instructors and pupils or students in Special Vocational Schools, 1924  
95.—Écoles de Québec: nombre d'instituteurs et d'élèves dans les écoles professionnelles, 1924

Institutions	Instructors Instituteurs	Other employees Autres employés	Enrolment Inscription	Average Attendance Présence moyenne	Certificates granted Diplômes accordés	Institutions
Technical Schools:						Ecoles techniques:
Day Classes	-	-	638	533	46	Cours du jour.
Night Classes	-	-	1,535	1,191	440	Cours du soir.
Special Day Classes	-	-	176	157	48	Cours spéciaux.
Total	35	66	2,349	1,881	534	Total.
Schools of Higher Commercial Studies:						Ecole des Hautes études Commerciales:
Day Classes	21	13	131	120	-	Cours du jour.
Night Classes: reg.	do	do	34	30	-	Cours du soir: rég.
“ others	do	do	240	196	-	“ autres.
Total	do	do	405	344	10	Total.
Agricultural Schools:						Ecoles d'agriculture:
Regular Course	-	-	166	-	-	Cours réguliers.
Practical Course	-	-	98	-	-	Cours pratiques.
Partial Course	-	-	10	-	-	Cours partiels.
Winter Course	-	-	17	-	-	Cours d'hiver.
Intermediate Course	-	-	60	-	-	Cours intermédiaires.
Short or Special	-	-	353	-	-	Cours abrégés.
Total	91	134	704	611	34	Total.
Dairy School:						Ecole de Laiterie:
English Course (Dec.)	-	-	27	-	-	Cours anglais (Déc.).
French Course (Jan., Feb., March and April)	-	-	693	-	-	Cours français (Janv., fév., mars et avril):
Inspectors' Course	-	-	25	-	-	Cours des inspecteurs.
Course at La Malbaie	-	-	17	-	-	Cours de la Malbaie.
Total	9	7	762	-	877	Total.
Domestic Science Course	-	-	9,276	-	-	Ecoles ménagères.
School Gardens	-	-	133,844	-	-	Jardins scolaires.
Night Schools	165	-	3,328	-	-	Ecoles du soir.
Schools of Arts and Trades	-	-	3,410	1,627	-	Ecoles des arts et métiers.
Dress-cutting and making Schools	-	-	-	2,417	1,792	Ecoles de coupe et de couture.
Schools of Fine Arts	15	13	21,382	852	-	Ecole des beaux-arts.

<sup>1</sup> 1,618 gardens—Jardins.

<sup>2</sup> In addition about 300 persons regularly follow the course of the history of Art at the School of Fine Arts in Quebec.

<sup>2</sup> De plus, 300 personnes environ suivent régulièrement le cours d'histoire de l'art donné à l'école des Beaux-Arts de Québec.



## VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

96.—Ontario Schools: Number of Pupils or Students in Vocational Schools or taking special cultural subjects in ordinary Schools, 1923-24

96.—Écoles d'Ontario: Nombre d'élèves des écoles professionnelles ou suivant un enseignement spécial dans les écoles ordinaires, 1923-24

## A. PUPILS INCLUDED WITH THE ENROLMENT IN ORDINARY DAY SCHOOLS

## A. ÉLÈVES INSCRITS AUX ÉCOLES ORDINAIRES DU JOUR

	Agriculture	Manual Training — Travaux manuels	Household Science — Science ménagère	Commercial Subjects — Matières commerciales	
<b>Public Schools:</b>					<b>Ecoles publiques:</b>
Rural Schools.....	52,153	19,192	9,269	178	Ecoles rurales.
City Schools.....	7,604	98,988	70,859	1,999	Ecoles des cités.
Town Schools.....	5,430	9,410	2,701	-	Ecoles des villes.
Village Schools.....	3,319	2,211	628	3	Ecoles des villages.
Total.....	68,506	129,801	83,457	2,180	Total.
<b>R.C. Separate Schools:</b>					<b>Ecoles séparées catholiques:</b>
Rural Schools.....	2,399	328	406	1	Ecoles rurales.
City Schools.....	3,948	239	967	349	Ecoles des cités.
Town Schools.....	1,523	1,429	445	27	Ecoles des villes.
Village Schools.....	252	-	117	-	Ecoles des villages.
Total.....	8,122	1,996	1,935	377	Total.
<b>Total Schools:</b>					<b>Toutes écoles:</b>
Rural Schools.....	54,552	19,520	9,675	179	Ecoles rurales.
City Schools.....	11,552	99,227	71,826	2,348	Ecoles des cités.
Town Schools.....	6,953	10,839	3,146	27	Ecoles des villes.
Village Schools.....	3,571	2,211	745	3	Ecoles des villages.
Continuation Schools.....	244	20	42	49	Ecoles de continuation.
High Schools.....	1,503	196	406	699	"High Schools".
Collegiate Institutes.....	712	3,318	3,284	1,588	Instituts collégiaux.
Total.....	79,087	135,331	89,124	4,893	Total.

## B. PUPILS OR STUDENTS NOT INCLUDED WITH ENROLMENT IN ORDINARY DAY SCHOOLS

## B. ÉLÈVES NON INSCRITS AUX ÉCOLES ORDINAIRES DU JOUR

	Males — Garçons	Females — Filles	Total	
<b>Vocational Schools:</b>				<b>Ecoles de travaux manuels:</b>
Day pupils, full time.....	4,712	4,472	9,184	Elèves du jour, temps complet.
Day pupils, part time.....	741	1,096	1,837	Elèves du jour, en partie.
Day pupils, special.....	442	1,356	1,798	Elèves du jour, spécial.
Total.....	5,895	6,924	12,819	Total.
Evening pupils.....	16,468	19,984	36,452	Elèves du soir.
Night Elementary Schools.....	-	-	2,093	Ecoles élémentaires du soir.
Night High Schools.....	-	-	2,764	Ecoles secondaires du soir.
Other day pupils.....	-	-	221	Autres élèves du jour.
Other evening pupils.....	-	-	232	Autres élèves du soir.

**97.—Vocational Schools in Canada Receiving aid under the Dominion Technical Education Act: Number of Schools, Teachers, and Pupils 1924**  
**97.—Écoles professionnelles du Canada subventionnées en vertu de la loi fédérale sur l'enseignement technique: Nombre d'écoles, d'instituteurs et d'élèves, 1924**

Province	Number of Municipalities Nombre de municipalités			Number of Teachers Nombre d'instituteurs				Pupils Enrolled Elèves inscrits				Teacher Training Formation d'instituteurs		Provinces
	Day Du jour	Evening Du soir	Total	Day Du jour	Evening Du soir	Corresp.	Total	Day Du jour	Evening Du soir	Corresp.	Total	Teachers Instruc.	Pupils Candidats	
	Prince Edward Island...	1	1	2	10	13	-	23	97	196	-	293	-	
Nova Scotia.....	1	25	26	13	160	37	210	30	3,118	625	3,773	-	-	Nouvelle-Ecosse.
New Brunswick.....	6	8	14	18	52	1	71	248	1,181	254	1,683	4	31	Nouveau-Brunswick.
Quebec.....	7	18	25	115	188	-	303	1,636	6,355	-	7,991	-	-	Québec.
Ontario.....	22	57	79	461	1,194	-	1,655	13,040	36,684	-	49,724	9	133	Ontario.
Manitoba.....	6	1	7	102	43	-	145	1,991	2,051	-	3,250	1	25	Manitoba.
Saskatchewan.....	3	3	6	47	46	-	93	881	825	-	1,706	-	-	Saskatchewan.
Alberta.....	3	7	10	62	69	4	135	1,743	2,532	285	4,560	-	-	Alberta.
British Columbia.....	9	36	45	101	205	2	308	1,653	5,044	152	6,849	7	80	Colombie Britannique.
Total.....	58	156	214	929	1,970	44	2,943	20,527	57,986	1,316	79,829	21	269	Total.

**98.—Summary of Federal and Provincial Expenditures Incurred during School Year Ending June 30, 1924**  
**98.—Résumé des dépenses encourues par les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux, durant l'année scolaire terminée le 30 juin 1924**

Province	Expenditures made by Provincial Governments Dépenses des gouv. provinciaux			Grants to Local Boards Subventions aux commissions locales				Federal Grant Approved Subven- tions du gouverne- ment fédéral	Special Grants — Subven- tions spéciales
	Adminis- tration	Teacher Training — Formation des instituteurs	Instruction by Corresp. — Enseigne- ment par corresp.	On Capital Account — Compte capital	On Teachers' Salaries — Traite- ments des instituteurs	Other Grants — Autres subven- tions	Total		
Prince Edward Island—Ile du Prince-Edouard.....				2,612	6,447	10,313	19,711	6,550	-
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	13,820	-	10,550	3,154	35,288	8,191	71,003	35,501	-
New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick.....	8,234	3,241	4,371	11,029	13,837	-	40,764	20,382	-
Quebec—Québec.....	1,039	-	-	354,934	-	301,340	657,364	328,682	-
Ontario.....	22,247	2,800	-	347,028	311,995	45,250	729,321	347,633	-
Manitoba.....	5,757	460	-	3,200	30,767	-	40,184	20,092	-
Saskatchewan.....	6,449	-	-	1,363	28,464	516	36,794	18,397	-
Alberta.....	1,549	-	7,206	34,084	44,932	27,455	115,227	57,613	-
British Columbia—Colombie Britannique.....	6,357	3,287	3,599	39,307	54,519	-	107,070	53,535	-
Total.....									



8.—SCHOOL HYGIENE AND SPECIAL EDUCATION  
8.—HYGIÈNE SCOLAIRE ET ENSEIGNEMENT SPÉCIAL

99.—Schools for the Blind and Deaf in Canada: Number of Pupils by Provinces, 1924  
99.—Écoles canadiennes pour les aveugles et les sourds: Nombre d'élèves par provinces en 1924

Place of Residence of Pupils	Location of Schools—Situation des écoles										Province ou pays dont les élèves sont originaires.	
	For the deaf—De sourds					Total	For the Blind—D'aveugles					Total
	N.S.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	B.C.		N.S.	Que.	Ont.	B.C.		
N.-E.	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	C.-B.	N.-E.	Qué.	Ont.	C. B.				
Newfoundland.....	15	-	-	-	-	15	9	-	-	-	9	Terre-Neuve.
Prince Edward Island.	8	-	-	-	-	8	3	-	-	-	3	Ile du Prince-Edouard.
Nova Scotia.....	79	-	-	-	-	79	112	-	-	-	112	Nouvelle-Ecosse.
New Brunswick.....	34	-	-	-	-	34	37	-	-	-	37	Nouveau-Brunswick.
Quebec.....	-	447	-	-	-	447	1	184	-	-	185	Québec.
Ontario.....	-	-	400	-	-	400	-	-	104	-	104	Ontario.
Manitoba.....	-	-	-	82	-	82	-	-	21	-	21	Manitoba.
Saskatchewan.....	-	-	-	49	-	49	-	-	21	-	21	Saskatchewan.
Alberta.....	-	5	1	36	-	42	-	1	15	2	18	Alberta.
British Columbia.....	-	-	-	-	54	54	-	-	-	16	16	Colombie Britannique.
Total.....	136	452	401	167	54	1,210	162	185	161	18	526	Total.

100.—Medical Inspection of Schools in Canada, 1923-24—Inspection médicale des écoles canadiennes, 1923-24

Province	Number of Inspectors Nombre des inspecteurs				No. of Clinics Cliniques	No. of Pupils Inspected Elèves examinés	No. free from defects Sans déficiences	No. recommended for treatment Recommandés pour traitement	No. treated Traités	Provinces			
	Medical Médecins	Dental Dentistes	Nurse Infirmières	Psy- chia- trists — Psy- chiatres									
Pr. Ed. Island.	10	5	3	-	1	3,334	157	-	-	Ile du Pr.-Ed.			
Nova Scotia...	3	2	118	1	9	242,430	23,249	3	19,181	Nouv.-Ecosse.			
N. Brunswick <sup>4</sup> .	6	-	58	6	7	49,030	820,874	-	-	Nouv.-Brun.			
Ontario <sup>10</sup> .....	5	-	12	1	8	23,248	5,974	8,996	29%	Ontario.			
Winnipeg.....	11	6	12	18	14	15	16,835	16	7,484	16	9,351	1,173	Winnipeg.
Saskatchewan.	-	-	-	-	-	45,780	16,844	-	-	-	12,049	Saskatchewan.	
Alberta.....	-	17	1	3	13	19	3,012	1,719	1,421	486	Alberta.		

<sup>1</sup> Including part-time. <sup>2</sup> In addition to these, 8,415 were examined later in the School year but the results of the examinations were not given above. <sup>3</sup> In addition and at a later date 912 were recommended but the number of these treated is not given. <sup>4</sup> Medical Inspection in the schools of N.B. is under the control of the Dept. of Health and under the immediate supervision of the chief medical officer of that Dept. <sup>5</sup> 2 whole, 6 part time. <sup>6</sup> 1 being appointed. <sup>7</sup> 4 regular, 5 travelling. <sup>8</sup> That is, normal. <sup>9</sup> No accurate figures as yet but some thousand by clinics and private practitioners. <sup>10</sup> The figures for Ontario refer only to work done directly by the Dept. of Education and do not include the work done in the municipalities carrying on the service throughout the province. For supplementary information see next table. <sup>11</sup> 1 full time, 3 part time medical practitioners and 2 part-time oculists. <sup>12</sup> 1 full time chief inspector and 6 part-time assistants. <sup>13</sup> Including 2 medical and 2 dental clerks. <sup>14</sup> 6 centres for dental clinics under control of Board; eye clinics at 2 of the city hospitals 3 times a week. <sup>15</sup> By Medical Inspectors. In addition there were 132,126 examinations by nurses. The number of different individuals thus examined is not given. The number of pupils in the city was 40,627. <sup>16</sup> As result of Medical Inspections not Nurse. There were also 5,580 pupils found defected in 1923 and re-examined in 1924. <sup>17</sup> Part-time. <sup>18</sup> Travelling clinics. <sup>19</sup> In addition 264 were examined by travelling surgeons, 338 by travelling dentists. This service was voluntary and not under the jurisdiction of the Government.

<sup>1</sup> Y compris bénévoles. <sup>2</sup> En outre, 8,415 écoliers furent examinés au cours de l'année scolaire, mais postérieurement; le résultat de cet examen n'est pas indiqué ci-dessus. <sup>3</sup> En outre, 912 écoliers furent postérieurement recommandés pour traitement, mais on ignore le nombre de ceux ayant été traités. <sup>4</sup> Dans les écoles du Nouveau-Brunswick l'inspection médicale est sous la juridiction du Département de l'Hygiène et sous la surveillance immédiate du directeur-général de ce département. <sup>5</sup> 2 y consacrent la totalité de leur temps et 6 une partie seulement. <sup>6</sup> 1 a été nommé. <sup>7</sup> 4 régulières, 5 ambulantes. <sup>8</sup> C'est-à-dire normaux. <sup>9</sup> On ne possède pas de chiffres exacts mais l'on estime que plusieurs milliers d'enfants sont traités dans les cliniques et par les médecins dans leurs familles. <sup>10</sup> Les chiffres d'Ontario s'appliquent exclusivement aux travaux accomplis par le ministère de l'Instruction publique, mais non aux œuvres des municipalités. Pour informations supplémentaires voir le tableau suivant. <sup>11</sup> 1 médecin attiré, 3 bénévoles et 2 oculistes bénévoles. <sup>12</sup> 1 dentiste attiré et 6 adjoints bénévoles. <sup>13</sup> Y compris 2 étudiants en médecine et deux étudiants dentistes. <sup>14</sup> 6 centres de cliniques dentaires sous le contrôle de la Commission; cliniques oculaires 3 fois par semaine à deux des hôpitaux de la cité. <sup>15</sup> Par les médecins-inspecteurs; en outre, 132,126 examens par les infirmières. On ne connaît pas le nombre des différents individus ainsi examinés. Dans la cité il y avait 40,627 écoliers. <sup>16</sup> A la suite des inspections médicales seulement. De plus, 5,580 élèves jugés défectueux en 1923 furent réexaminés en 1924. <sup>17</sup> Bénévoles. <sup>18</sup> Cliniques ambulantes. <sup>19</sup> En outre, 264 furent examinés par des chirurgiens ambulants et 338 par des dentistes ambulants. Ce service était purement bénévole.

101.—Ontario Schools: Medical Inspection, Calendar Year 1923—Ecoles d'Ontario: Inspection médicale, année civile 1923

Description	Public Schools Ecoles publique				Separate Schools Ecoles séparées				Total				Éléments
	Rural	City	Town	Village	Rural	City	Town	Village	Rural	City	Town	Village	
	Rurales	Cités	Villes		Rurales	Cités	Villes		Rurales	Cités	Villes		
<sup>1</sup> No. of units.....	51	24	140	160	28	23	72	19	79	47	212	179	<sup>1</sup> No. nbre d'unités.
No. of schools.....	5,599	313	262	160	407	159	103	19	6,006	472	365	179	Nombre d'écoles.
No. of pupils.....	220,207	199,595	76,063	23,406	21,469	43,860	23,828	1,894	241,676	243,455	99,891	25,300	Nombre d'élèves.
No. of units with medical inspection.....	20	—	—	6	7	5	12	1	27	—	—	—	7 Nombre d'unités inspectées.
No. of schools with medical inspection.....	391	169	32	12	23	51	14	1	414	220	46	13	Ecoles inspectées.
No. of units with med. and nurse insp.....	9	—	—	6	1	4	13	—	10	—	—	—	6 Unités avec inspection par médecin et infirmière.
No. of schools with med. and nurses insp.	61	159	24	6	4	66	15	—	65	225	39	—	6 Ecoles inspectées par médecin et infirm.
No. of units with nurse inspection only...	17	—	—	17	2	5	16	—	19	—	—	—	17 Unités inspectées par infirmière.
No. of schools with nurse inspection only..	271	148	97	17	2	49	20	—	273	197	117	—	17 Ecoles inspectées par infirmière.
No. of nurses employed .....	34	50	53	18	3	22	28	—	37	72	81	—	18 Nombre d'infirmières.
No. of units with dental inspection.....	12	—	—	4	2	4	5	—	14	—	—	—	4 Unités inspectées par dentiste.
No. of schools with dental inspection.....	55	236	22	4	5	71	7	—	60	307	22	—	4 Ecoles inspectées par dentiste.

<sup>1</sup> Counties in the case of rural schools; cities, etc., in the case of other schools—Comtés pour les écoles rurales; cités, etc., pour les écoles urbaines.

102.—Distribution of 2,800 Boy <sup>1</sup>Juvenile Delinquents by Age, Sex and Grade, 1924—Distribution des 2,800 <sup>1</sup>jeunes délinquants (garçons) suivant l'âge et le degré, 1924

Age	Elementary Grades—Degrés élémentaires								Secondary Grades — Degrés secondaires	Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII		
7.....	22	23	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	50
8.....	26	46	25	7	2	1	—	—	—	107
9.....	14	49	79	42	14	2	1	—	—	201
10.....	11	44	93	70	52	11	2	—	—	285
11.....	3	19	90	92	82	43	8	2	—	339
12.....	8	21	67	101	121	106	39	22	3	488
13.....	2	7	28	74	85	107	95	55	12	465
14.....	2	8	23	55	55	79	103	93	45	463
15.....	2	8	10	26	36	70	74	83	93	402
Total.....	90	225	419	468	447	419	322	257	153	2,800

<sup>1</sup>Major cases only.—<sup>1</sup>Délits graves seulement.



## SCHOOL HYGIENE, ETC.

103.—Median Grade of 2,800 Boy Delinquents and of Boys in General Schools at each Age, 1924  
 103.—Degré médian des 2,800 jeunes délinquants et des écoliers de l'enseignement primaire à chaque âge en 1924

Age	Median Grade — Degré médian	
	Boy Delinquents — Jeunes délinquants	Boys in ordinary schools — Ecoliers
	7 years—années.....	2.1
8 " ".....	2.5	2.4
9 " ".....	3.5	3.3
10 " ".....	3.9	4.2
11 " ".....	4.6	5.1
12 " ".....	5.4	6.0
13 " ".....	6.3	6.9
14 " ".....	7.0	7.7
15 " ".....	7.7	8.4

104.—Junior Red Cross in Canada: Statistics, 1924—Croix Rouge des Jeunes au Canada: Statistiques, 1924

Province	No. of Branches — Nombre de sections	Member- ship — Membres	Handi- capped Children Treated — Enfants anormaux ou deshérités traités	Dental Cases treated — Affections dentaires traitées	Other Types of Service — Autres actes de bienfaisance
B.C.—C.B.....	75	1,662	12	—	Christmas parcels, sewing, knitting, hospital visiting, meeting trains.— Colis de Noël, couture, tricotage, visites d'hôpitaux, rencontres aux trains.
Alb.....	890	15,000	187	—	
Sask.....	771	27,332	298	3	Provided special orthopedic equip- ment for 43 children.—Appareils orthopédiques fournis à 43 enfants.
Man.....	233	4,715	224	1,822	Knitting, sewing, making toys, etc., and sending cheer to Junior pa- tients.—Tricotage, couture, fabrica- tion de jouets, etc., réconforts don- nés aux enfants malades.
Ont.....	912	28,121	563	—	Contributions Sick Children's Hos- pital, Queen Mary Sanitarium, Fresh Air Funds, local hospitals, orphanages, soldiers' Families, and other charitable funds.—Contri- butions à l'hôpital des enfants ma- lades, au sanatorium Queen Mary, au "Fresh Air Funds", aux hôpi- taux locaux, aux orphelinats, aux familles des soldats et autres bon- nes œuvres.
Que.....	120	4,293	17	1	Crutches for 4 children; \$128.08 to Child Welfare Clinic at Sher- brooke; 4,000 articles for Christ- mas trees for less fortunate chil- dren.—Béquilles pour 4 enfants; \$128.08 donnés à la clinique du Bien- être des Enfants de Sherbrooke; 4,000 objets pour les arbres de Noël des enfants nécessiteux.

104.—Junior Red Cross in Canada: Statistics, 1924—Croix Rouge des Jeunes au Canada: Statistiques, 1924—Con.

Province	No. of Branches — Nombre de sections	Member-ship — Membres	Handi-capped Children Trated — Enfants anormaux ou déshérités traités	Dental Cases treated — Affections dentaires traitées	Other Types of Services — Autres actes de bienfaisance
N.B.....	162	4,384	13	1	Donations to hospitals and for Christmas cheer; sanitary equipment for schools locally; hot school lunches; such community service as growing bulbs for shut-ins, feeding winter birds, posting Fire Signs, etc.—Dons aux hôpitaux et à l'occasion de Noël; agencement sanitaire pour les écoles locales; goûters scolaires chauds; autres services tels que: culture des oignons à fleurs pour les malades; nourriture des oiseaux pendant l'hiver, affichage d'enseignes publiques, etc.
N.S.—N.-E.....	235	7,000	50	961	200 children examined in nine J.R.C. Clinics. Of these 50 are known to be treated, besides the cases treated through J.R.C. funds. Hot School Lunches.—200 enfants examinés dans les neuf cliniques de la Croix Rouge des jeunes, dont 50 y furent traités, outre ceux traités ailleurs au moyen des fonds de la C.R.J.; goûters scolaires chauds.
P.E.I.—I.P.-E.....	64	981	19	-	Gifts to J.R.C. cases in hospitals and Christmas boxes for 150 children in poor families. Dons aux protégés de la Croix Rouge des jeunes dans les hôpitaux, et boîtes de Noël pour 150 enfants.
	3,462	93,488	1,383	2,788	

Orthopaedic cases—Affections orthopédiques..... 259  
 Glasses fitted—Lunettes ajustées..... 145  
 Other cases—Autres cas..... 274  
 Tonsils and Adenoid operations—Opérations des amygdales et des adénoïdes..... 705  
 Dental cases—Cas dentaires..... 2,788

105.—Girl Guides in Canada, by Provinces, 1924—Girl Guides au Canada, par provinces, 1924

Province	Active companies and Packs				Active Guides, Guiders (including Brown Owls) and Comm'rs							
	Brownie Packs	Guides	Ranger	Sea Guides	Guides	Brownies	Rangers	Guiders	Comm'rs	Sec'ys	Sea Guides	Lones
P.E.I.—I.P.-E..	-	5	-	-	109	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
N.S.—N.-E.....	14	35	1	2	890	345	40	67	5	11	22	7
N.B.—N.-B.....	4	33	1	-	716	139	7	69	3	9	-	20
Que—Qué.....	15	54	2	-	1,682	399	31	113	3	5	-	-
Ont.....	70	205	10	-	5,437	1,575	243	452	53	72	-	22
Man.....	16	32	4	-	791	410	75	80	10	8	-	2
Sask.....	16	53	-	-	816	519	-	91	4	11	-	34
Alta.....	11	21	-	-	403	391	-	35	2	6	-	12
B.C.—C.B.....	31	52	5	1	1,372	749	73	134	15	36	25	20
Total...	177	490	23	3	12,216	4,527	469	1,053	95	158	47	117

NOTE.—These figures for the Guides, Brownies, and Rangers are only approximate. The figures for Guiders give only those who hold a warrant from Canadian Headquarters.

NOTA.—Ces chiffres des Guides, Brownies et Rangers ne sont qu'approximatifs. Les chiffres des Guiders représentent seulement celles qui ont été officiellement nommées par les quartiers généraux canadiens.



106.—Boy Scouts in Canada by Provinces—Boy Scouts au Canada, par provinces

Province	Number of Wolf Cubs, 1917-24 Nombre de "Louveteaux", 1917-24								Number of Boy Scouts, proper, 1914-24 Nombre de Boy Scouts proprement dits, 1914-24										
	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
P.E. Island—Ile du P. Edouard.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	5,011	100	109	102	120	200	150	216	216	125	276	10,368
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle- Ecosse.....	-	48	163	166	319	330	662	2,036	200	831	747	1,104	819	932	1,136	1,835	2,353	2,404	1,602
New Brunswick—Nou- veau-Brunswick.....	-	-	37	84	217	581	350	1,067	323	858	893	664	713	803	1,013	810	950	1,144	2,414
Quebec—Québec.....	-	-	225	300	317	716	785	1,576	1,423	1,872	1,891	1,658	1,670	2,391	2,508	2,634	2,540	2,451	4,031
Ontario.....	515	427	543	924	1,565	3,640	4,384	1,350	6,979	7,213	7,146	7,101	6,782	7,419	6,258	8,251	10,202	9,828	2,050
Manitoba.....	535	936	1,000	1,200	1,478	1,650	1,762	1,086	1,818	1,371	1,961	2,036	2,015	1,750	1,970	2,003	2,153	1,434	2,408
Saskatchewan.....	84	206	394	766	1,279	2,250	3,162	841	400	909	1,453	1,764	2,404	4,654	6,091	8,276	10,576	11,690	780
Alberta.....	-	-	104	338	481	878	1,151	410	1,389	2,141	2,345	1,739	2,128	2,050	2,645	1,707	2,616	3,166	2,607
British Columbia— Colombie Britanni- que.....	123	189	272	508	687	1,435	1,422	10	933	1,039	1,004	839	692	738	803	1,323	2,205	2,061	256
Total.....	1,257	1,806	2,738	4,288	6,343	11,480	13,762	13,387	13,565	16,343	17,542	17,025	17,423	20,887	22,690	27,055	33,720	34,454	26,516

107.—Victorian Order of Nurses in Canada, 1924—Ordre Victoria des Infirmières du Canada, 1924

Provinces	Centres in Operation — Centres d'activité	Nurses on Duty — Infirmières en service	Prenatal Visits — Visites pendant la grossesse	Confinements Attended — Accouchements opérés	Nursing Visits — Visites pour soins et pansements	Infant Welfare Visits — Visites pour le bien-être de l'enfant	Other Instructive Visits — Autres visites de démonstration	Social Service Visits — Visites aux pauvres et nécessiteux	School Inspection Visits — Visite d'inspection scolaire	Home School Visits — Visites scolaires locales	Centres in which School Nursing is done — Centres où les infirmières pratiquent l'inspection scolaire	Centres in which Well Baby Clinics are held — Centres pourvus de crèches ou pouponnières
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	10	28	2,466	1,418	65,197	5,813	608	1,461	329	724	5	7
New Brunswick—Nouv.-Brunswick.....	6	16	814	569	28,173	7,530	208	535	725	951	5	4
Quebec—Québec.....	6	61	8,580	2,241	121,135	10,782	1,340	737	100	145	2	3
Ontario.....	35	115	13,802	5,751	242,949	22,534	2,365	5,998	1,600	3,144	11	14
Manitoba.....	1	12	1,429	453	26,931	1,019	1,150	1,789	-	131	-	-
Saskatchewan.....	1	1	145	60	2,178	41	214	35	-	-	-	-
Alberta.....	2	11	865	514	21,804	3,136	15	513	-	-	-	1
Brit. Columbia—Col. Britannique.....	6	28	2,881	694	53,200	11,063	2,875	6,212	1,367	588	1	4
Total.....	67	273	30,982	11,680	561,567	61,918	8,795	17,280	4,127	5,683	-	-

HYGIÈNE SCOLAIRE, ETC.



## 108.—Special Institutions and Classes in Canada, 1923-24—Institutions et classes spéciales au Canada, 1923-24

	N.S. <sup>1</sup>					
	N.-E. <sup>1</sup> (1923)	Ont. <sup>2</sup>	Alta.	Man.	Sask. <sup>3</sup> (1923)	
For physically defective—						Pour les maladies ou tarés—
No. of institutions.....	—	10	—	—	—	Nombre d'institutions.
No. of classes.....	5	26	—	—	1	Nombre de classes.
No. of pupils.....	—	736	—	—	—	Nombre d'élèves.
For retarded but not defective—						Pour les retards mais non malades—
No. of institutions.....	—	—	3	—	—	Nombre d'institutions.
No. of classes.....	—	—	5	—	1	Nombre de classes.
No. of pupils.....	—	—	96	—	20	Nombre d'élèves.
For mentally subnormal—						Intel. au-dessous de la normale—
No. of institutions.....	—	1	1	—	1	Nombre d'institutions.
No. of classes.....	—	97	—	12	2	Nombre de classes.
No. of pupils.....	—	1,522	118	225	45	Nombre d'élèves.
For delinquents—						Pour jeunes délinquants—
No. of institutions.....	—	4	3	1	1	Nombre d'institutions.
No. of classes.....	—	—	—	—	—	Nombre de classes.
No. of pupils.....	—	—	51	184	9	Nombre d'élèves.
For mental supernormal <sup>2</sup> —						Intel. au-dessus de la normale <sup>2</sup> —
No. of institutions.....	—	—	—	—	—	Nombre d'institutions.
No. of classes.....	—	—	—	—	—	Nombre de classes.
No. of pupils.....	—	—	—	—	—	Nombre d'élèves.

<sup>1</sup> The 5 auxiliary classes for mentally subnormals with 96 pupils are situated in Halifax. There are 4 provincial institutions under the superintendent of neglected and delinquent children with at least 10 classes, and an enrolment of 431 pupils who might be subdivided as follows: criminal delinquents 143, truants 87, unclassified 201. Those unclassified are probably waifs. In addition to those specified in the table there are probably a considerable number of other classes throughout the province in connection with publicly controlled schools. Also in addition should be mentioned 1 institution at Truro, The Maritime Home for girls, which has 3 classes and 91 pupils who were classified as follows: physically defective 4; retarded but not mentally defective 40; mentally subnormal 15; delinquents 25. The remainder are presumably normal. School children recommended for special institutions or classes as a result of inspection during year were classed as follows: defective in sight 303; in hearing 198; generally 175. Some of them at least are accommodated in institutions or classes in other parts of the province. With references to the supernormal the reader is referred to the age grades tables of 8 provinces, and especially to table 16. While no conclusions as to subnormals are warrantable from these tables owing to such factors as lateness in beginning school, irregular attendance, changing residences, foreign birth and want of opportunity generally, it is not unreasonable to suppose that certain conclusions are warrantable about supernormality and that children 3 or more grades in advance of their age may be considered supernormal. Defects in such conclusions arise from the fact that the full number of supernormals cannot be thus ascertained since lack of facilities for promotion and of opportunity in general may cause such children to be in grades lower than they could have reached if their mentality had been allowed free play.

<sup>2</sup> The auxiliary classes specified in the table may be subdivided as follows: 97 training and vocational classes; 8 open air and forest schools; 3 myopia; 2 lip-reading; 8 hospital, sanatorium or institutional; 5 ambulance. The cities and towns where others are established are Belleville, Brockville, Guelph, Hamilton, Kitchener, London, Midland, Owen Sound, Ottawa, Oshawa, Peterboro, Stratford, St. Catharines, Walkerville, Welland, Windsor and York County. To York County belongs the distinction of having established the first rural auxiliary class in Ontario. The above numbers refer only to institutions and classes receiving special Grants from the Government. There are in Ontario 4 schools and perhaps others where all the children are graded on a mental basis and special procedure is followed in cases of supernormal children. There are also throughout the province a number of Private Schools for abnormal children.

<sup>3</sup> All the mentally defective children for the province of Saskatchewan are in an institution at Weyburn, which had in 1923 about 180 inmates. Of this number the 45 included in the table above are those who are capable of being taught, that is, those who grade up to a mental age of 4½ and 5 years. The admissions during 1923 and 1924 were very much less than previously; moreover these admissions included a higher percentage than formerly of the better class of imbeciles. About 60 p.c. of the admissions of 1924 would be in this class. The 9 delinquents were girls.

GENERAL NOTE—The information on special classes in the five provinces specified in the table was supplied directly by the Departments of Education of these provinces for the year mentioned. Information regarding the other provinces is not directly available. In New Brunswick the Government sent six teachers to summer school at Harvard in 1923 and several classes have since been established, in St. John. In Quebec there is a number of special private classes of which may be mentioned one for crippled children and one for epileptics carried on at one of the hospitals. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, provisions for the blind and deaf may be seen in table 99, the institution for the deaf in Winnipeg being used in common, while the institution at Brantford, Ontario was used for the blind. There is now an institution for the blind at Winnipeg. In British Columbia besides the institutions for the blind and deaf there are 20 special classes in Vancouver alone.

<sup>1</sup> Les 5 classes auxiliaires composées de 96 élèves dont l'intelligence est inférieure à la normale sont situées à Halifax. Il existe 4 institutions provinciales d'au moins 10 classes sous le surintendant des enfants abandonnés et des jeunes délinquants, qui contiennent 431 élèves, lesquels peuvent être subdivisés comme il suit: jeunes délinquants 143; fâneurs 87; non classifiés 204. Ces non classifiés sont probablement des enfants trouvés. Outre celles spécifiées dans le tableau, il y a vraisemblablement un nombre considérable d'autres classes par toute la province sous le contrôle des écoles publiques. Il faut de plus mentionner l'institution de Truro, refuge des provinces maritimes pour les filles, composée de 3 classes et 91 élèves qui sont classifiées ainsi: difformités physiques 4; retardataires, mais d'intelligence normale 40; intelligence au-dessous de la normale 15; délinquantes 25. On présume que le surplus se compose d'élèves normaux. Les élèves recommandés après l'inspection médicale, pour des classes ou institutions spéciales ont été classifiés comme il suit: affections de la vue 303; de l'ouïe 198; santé défectueuse 175; enfin de ce nombre quelques-uns ont été admis dans des institutions ou classes dans d'autres régions de la province. En ce qui concerne les intelligences au-dessous de la normale, le lecteur pourra se renseigner dans les tableaux des âges et des degrés de 7 provinces particulièrement dans le tableau 16. Bien que l'examen de ces tableaux des sous-normaux ne puisse nous fournir de preuves concluantes en raison de certains facteurs tels que: tardiveté du début, assistance irrégulière, changement de résidence, naissance à l'étranger et autres circonstances défavorables il n'est pas déraisonnable d'admettre l'exactitude de certaines conclusions quant à cette classe d'enfants, par exemple que ceux qui sont de 3 degrés ou plus en avant des enfants de leur âge sont doués d'une intelligence supérieure. Certaines erreurs dans ces conclusions promotions, faute de circonstance favorable sont retenus dans des degrés inférieurs à ceux qu'ils pourraient atteindre, si les circonstances s'y prêtaient.

<sup>2</sup> Les classes auxiliaires mentionnées dans le tableau peuvent être ainsi subdivisées: travaux manuels 97; écoles en plein air et forestière 5; myopie 3; lecture par les lèvres 2; hôpital, sanatoria, etc., 8.



109.—ÉCOLES SOUS LE CONTRÔLE ADMINISTRATIF AU CANADA:

Classification du personnel enseignant dans les différentes provinces et conditions régissant l'obtention des diplômes.

PROVINCES	1 CLASSE DES DIPLOMES	2 DEGRES SCOLAIRES EXIGES	3 DUREE DU COURS PEDAGOGIQUE A L'ÉCOLE NORMALE	4 CONDITIONS ALTERNATIVES AU COURS A L'ÉCOLE NORMALE	5 TENURE DES DIPLOMES	6 PROBATION	7 AUTRES CONDITIONS	8 OBSERVATIONS
ILE DU PRINCE-ÉDOUARD	1ère classe 2ème classe 3ème classe	2 années passées à Prince of Wales 1 année passée à Prince of Wales Admission au collège P. W.	Se confond avec les deux années à P.W. Se confond avec le cours à P.W. 5 mois		Provisoire Permanent Permanent	2 ans		
NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE <sup>1</sup>	Classe «académique» «Première supérieure» («A») 1ère classe («B») 2ème classe («C») 3ème classe («D») «D» surnuméraire	Diplôme conféré par l'université et un examen supplémentaire fixé par les autorités provinciales. Degré XII Degré XI Degré X Degré IX Degré IX	6 semaines 9 mois 9 mois 6 mois 4 mois	Licence universitaire et «première supérieure» M.Q.P. examen. Degré XII et premier rang M.Q.P.	Permanent Permanent Permanent		Certificat de moralité, âge 22 ans, 2 années d'expérience, culture physique, diplôme B. Certificat de moralité, âge 20 ans, culture physique, diplôme B. Certificat de moralité, âge 19 ans, culture physique, diplôme B.	L'examen «M.Q.P.» («minimum de qualification professionnelle») porte sur sept matières: 1 Lois scolaires, 2 pratique de l'enseignement, 3 hygiène, 4 direction de l'école, 5 histoire de l'instruction publique, 6 pédagogie, 7 musique. Pour la 3ème classe, il ne faut passer que 4 matières.  Ce diplôme n'a de valeur que s'il n'existe pas d'instituteur qualifié.
NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK	«Ecole de grammaire» «Première supérieure» 1ère classe 2ème classe 3ème classe	Degré XII Degré XII Degré XI Degré X Degré IX	1 année 1 année 1 année 1 année 4 mois	Diplôme universitaire Diplôme universitaire Diplôme universitaire Diplôme universitaire	Permanent Permanent Permanent Permanent 3 années			
QUÉBEC	«Académies» Comité catholique. «Supérieure» «Elémentaire» Comité protestant. 1ère classe 2ème classe 3ème classe «High School» ou académie. Intermédiaire (modèle) Elémentaire Sous-maitresse d'école maternelle Directeur d'école maternelle	Diplôme modèle Diplôme élémentaire Certificat de 6ème année des écoles primaires élémentaires. Baccalauréat ès-lettres Diplôme intermédiaire et 6 matières de l'université McGill, faculté des Lettres. Certificat de fin d'études ou d'admission à l'université. (a) degré X (b) Voir observations Certificat de fin d'études ou d'admission à l'université. Diplôme d'école intermédiaire ou diplôme de sous-maitresse d'école maternelle.	3 années 2 années 1 année Un cours pédagogique (2 années) à l'université McGill ou Bishop's. 9 mois 9 mois (a) 4 mois (b) 4 mois 9 mois	Examen devant la commission des examinateurs Ou diplôme équivalent obtenu hors la province. Certificat de 2ème classe de l'Ontario, plus expérience de 3 ans. Diplôme équivalent obtenu hors l'Ontario. Diplôme équivalent obtenu hors l'Ontario.	Permanent Permanent Permanent Permanent Permanent Permanent Permanent Permanent Permanent Permanent		Culture physique, degré «B» Culture physique, degré «B»  On admet à la classe élémentaire en février les étudiants qui possèdent un certificat de degré IX et présentent un certificat montrant (1) qu'ils ont suivi un cours complet d'études à un «High School», de septembre à Noël, (2) ou montrant qu'ils ont déjà enseigné, avec permission du département de l'Instruction publique.	L'examen devant la commission des examinateurs catholiques porte sur toutes les matières enseignées à l'école Normale.
ONTARIO <sup>2</sup>	III II I Adjoint de «High School»	Cours de «High School», 2 années «Entrée à l'école Normale (4 années «High School») «Cours complet de «High School» (environ 5 ans) Diplômes (A.B., F.S.C., B.S.A., etc.) des universités britanniques, dans cours approuvés par l'Ontario.	4 mois dans une «Model School» (voir définition). 9½ mois 9½ mois 9 mois	Ou diplôme équivalent obtenu hors la province. Certificat de 2ème classe de l'Ontario, plus expérience de 3 ans. Diplôme équivalent obtenu hors l'Ontario. Diplôme équivalent obtenu hors l'Ontario.	5 années dans les écoles des «districts» ou localités indigentes. Permanent Voir Voir Voir Diplômes	2 années diplômes diplômes De classe	Recommandation par l'inspecteur. De classe De classe	Age 21 ans. II. V.
MANITOBA	Diplôme de 3ème classe tenable 2 ans, mais convertissable en diplôme permanent avec la recommandation d'un inspecteur. Classe II «interim» Classe II («interim») Classe I—Degré «A» et diplôme par instituts collégiaux.	Degré XI (entrée à l'école normale) Degré XI (entrée à l'école normale) Degré XII (entrée à l'école normale) Diplôme universitaire en lettres ou sciences.	9½ mois 10 mois 9½ mois 9½ mois	Voir note 4.	Voir col. 1. 1 an 2 ans 1 an d'enseignement			Voir note 5.  Pour l'obtention de ce diplôme il faut, après un cours partiel de 15 semaines à l'école Normale, enseigner 1 à 3 ans, puis suivre un autre cours normal de 20 semaines. Un candidat, qui passe l'examen pour degré XII obtient un diplôme de degré «B», convertissable en degré «A» au moyen d'un autre examen avancé. On donne aussi le diplôme «A» ou collégial aux gradués des universités approuvées après un cours approuvé pédagogique.
SASKATCHEWAN	Classe III Classe II Classe I «High School» Collégial	«3ème année High School» «3ème année High School» «4ème année High School» Diplôme de l'université approuvé par le département. Diplôme de l'université approuvé par le département.	4 mois 33 semaines 33 semaines 18 semaines 5 mois	Diplôme équivalent obtenu ailleurs. Diplôme équivalent obtenu ailleurs. Diplôme équivalent obtenu ailleurs. Diplôme équivalent obtenu ailleurs. Diplôme équivalent obtenu ailleurs.	2 ans 2 ans 2 ans 2 ans Permanent	1 an 1 an 1 an 1 an	Recommandation par un inspecteur. Recommandation par un inspecteur. Recommandation par un inspecteur. Recommandation par un inspecteur. Recommandation par un inspecteur.	Accordé après une année complète d'enseignement dans une haute école ou un institut collégial, à ceux qui possèdent un diplôme permanent de haute école.
ALBERTA	«Académique» Classe I Classe II Classe III	Diplôme (B.A. ou B. Sc.) de l'université approuvée. Degré XII Degré XI Degré XI	4 mois 8 mois 8 mois 4 mois	Ou diplôme équivalent obtenu hors la province. Ou diplôme équivalent obtenu hors la province. Ou diplôme équivalent obtenu hors la province. Ou diplôme équivalent obtenu hors la province.	Permanent Permanent Permanent Permanent	1 an d'enseignement 1 an d'enseignement 1 an d'enseignement	Cours externe pédagogique. Cours externe pédagogique. Cours externe pédagogique. Cours externe pédagogique.	On ne donne pas un cours normal pour la formation des instituteurs de classe III mais on donne ce diplôme aux instituteurs formés hors de la province, où l'on ne peut pas obtenir un instituteur qualifié.
COLOMBIE BRIANNIQUE	«Académique» Classe I Classe II «High School», sous-maitre Spécialiste commercial Science ménagère Travaux manuels (temporaire) Travaux manuels (permanent) Travaux manuels (permanent) pour «High School» Degré «A», art. Degré «B», art. Musique Sourds et aveugles	Diplôme de l'université Diplôme avancé par l'admission à l'université. Degré XI «Normal Entrance» Diplôme académique ou un examen du département dans 9 matières commerciales. Diplôme du «High School», sous-maitre ou un examen dans 4 matières commerciales. Diplôme de l'école de la Science ménagère de la C.-B. ou d'un collège approuvé dehors. Expérience approuvée dans travaux manuels. Classe I, diplôme pour travaux manuels. Diplôme pour instituteur des travaux manuels de la C.B. Diplôme pour instituteur d'art de la Grande-Bretagne, ou un diplôme équivalent approuvé par le département. Voir degré «A», au-dessus. Un diplôme applicable et approuvé d'un collège au Canada, E.-U. ou à la G.-B. Voir au-dessus.	Diplôme de l'univ. de C.B. ou d'un collège approuvé. 9 mois 9 mois Voir académique ou classe I, diplôme au-dessus. Voir académique ou classe I, diplôme au-dessus. Cours pédagogique approuvé. Cours pédagogique approuvé. Cours pédagogique approuvé. Cours pédagogique approuvé. Cours pédagogique approuvé. Cours pédagogique approuvé. Cours pédagogique approuvé.	Permanent Permanent Permanent Permanent Permanent Deux diplômes; l'un valable 1 an, l'autre permanent. 1 an Permanent Permanent Permanent Permanent Permanent				

NOTA.— Il est accordé un diplôme équivalent temporaire aux instituteurs qualifiés pour l'enseignement dans les pays britanniques. Ces diplômes temporaires sont convertissables en diplômes permanents sur recommandation de l'inspecteur ou après examen «M.Q.P. n° 1».

<sup>2</sup> Pour l'obtention d'un diplôme permanent pour l'école d'Ontario, il faut avoir enseigné avec succès deux années dans la province.

<sup>3</sup> L'entrée à l'école normale dans l'Ontario et «la 3ème année High School» dans la Saskatchewan, sont approximativement équivalentes au degré XI; également la «5ème année au High School» dans l'Ontario et la «4ème année au High School» dans la Saskatchewan sont équivalentes au degré XII.

<sup>4</sup> Les professeurs possédant tout à la fois un diplôme de 2ème classe et un certificat, degré XII (entrée à l'école normale) peuvent obtenir un diplôme de 1ère classe en suivant le cours externe de cette classe.

<sup>5</sup> Le cours des quatre livres de lectures est prescrit par le programme des études et doit être accompli par chacun des professeurs durant ses deux premières années d'enseignement.

<sup>6</sup> On a supprimé les diplômes de troisième classe. Néanmoins, ceux qui en sont possesseurs continueront à jouir des droits qu'ils confèrent.



109.—PUBLICLY CONTROLLED SCHOOLS IN CANADA:

Classification of Teachers in the different provinces and the conditions upon which each class of certificate is awarded.

PROVINCE	1 CLASS OF CERTIFICATE	2 MINIMUM ACADEMIC STANDING	3 NUMBER OF MONTHS OF NORMAL SCHOOL ATTENDANCE	4 ALTERNATIVE CONDITIONS TO NORMAL SCHOOL ATTENDANCE	5 HOW LONG TENABLE	6 PERIOD OF PROBATION BEFORE CERTIFICATE IS MADE PERMANENT	7 OTHER CONDITIONS	8 REMARKS
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	First Class Second Class Third Class	2nd year Prince of Wales College 1st year Prince of Wales College Prince of Wales Entrance	Two years simultaneously with Academic Work One year simultaneously with Academic Work 6 months		Provisional Permanent Permanent	2 years		
NOVA SCOTIA <sup>1</sup>	Academic Class Superior First "A" First "B" Second "C" Third "D" "D" Temporary	University Graduation and Pass on University Graduates Testing Examination. Grade XII Pass Grade XI Pass Grade X Pass Grade IX Pass Grade IX Pass	6 weeks 9 months 9 months 6 months 4 months 4 months	Scholarship of the "Academic" License and Superior 1st M.P.Q. Scholarship Grade XII and First Rank M.P.Q. Scholarship Grade XI and Second Scholarship Grade X and Third	Permanent Permanent Permanent Permanent Permanent		Character, age, 22 yrs.; 2 years' experience, physical training "B" Character, age, 20 yrs.; physical training "B" Character, age, 19 yrs.; physical training "B" Character, age, 18 yrs.; Physical training Character, age, 17 yrs.	The "M.P.Q." (Minimum Professional Qualification) Examination consists of 7 examination papers on: 1, School law; 2, Teaching; 3, Hygiene; 4, School Management; 5, History of Education; 6, Pedagogy; 7, Music—from 4 to 7 papers required for lowest to highest rank. Inspector's recommendation and no licensed teacher to be had.
NEW BRUNSWICK	Grammar School Superior Class First Class Second Class Third Class	12th Grade 12th Grade 11th Grade 10th Grade 9th Grade	1 school year 1 school year 1 school year 1 school year 4 months	Graduate in Arts of Chartered College Graduate in Arts of Chartered College Graduate in Arts of Chartered College Graduate in Arts of Chartered College	Permanent Permanent Permanent Permanent 3 years			
QUEBEC Roman Catholic Committee. Protestant Committee.	Academy Model School Elementary 1st Class High School or Academy 2nd Class High School Intermediate or (Model) Elementary Kindergarten Assistant's Kindergarten Director's Certificate	Model Diploma Elementary Diploma Primary School Certificate, 6th year B.A. Degree Intermediate Diploma and 6 units of work Faculty of Arts, of McGill. School leaving or Matriculation Certificate (a) Grade X (b) See Remarks School leaving or Matriculation Intermediate Diploma or Kindergarten Assistant's Certificate.	3 years 2 years 1 year Two-year course in Education at McGill or Bishop's with practice teaching under supervision. 9 months 9 months 4 months 4 months 9 months	Examination by Board of Examiners of the course followed in Normal Schools for Corresponding Diplomas. Two years of lectures and practice teaching in Schools of Montreal.	Permanent Permanent Permanent Permanent Permanent Permanent Permanent Permanent		Grade B Certificate in Physical Education. Grade B Certificate in Physical Education.	The Course of Study in the Normal Schools is the same as that of the Roman Catholic Central Board of Examiners. (b) Students who hold a Grade IX Certificate and present a certified statement that they have (1) attended a Superior School taking the full work of Grade X from September till Christmas; or (2) have taught school by permission of the Dept. of Public Instruction during this period are admitted to the Elementary Class beginning in February.
ONTARIO <sup>2</sup>	III II I High School Assistant	Model Entrance (2 yrs. H. S. course) Normal Entrance (4 yrs. H.S. course) Lower Middle and Upper Schools H.S. courses completed (usually 5 years) Degree in Arts, Science or Agriculture from British University on approved course.	4 months Model School Course 9½ months 9½ months 9 months	Consideration given equivalent standing obtained outside of Ontario. Ontario II Class certificate with 3 years' experience or equivalent standing obtained outside of Ontario. Consideration given equivalent standing obtained outside of Ontario.	Permanent Same Same	5 years in Schools of Districts and poorer parts of Counties. 2 years as as	Successful experience and recommendation of Inspector. II Class II Class	Permanent Certificates are not issued until applicants are 21 years of age. Certificates. Certificates.
MANITоба	Third class Prof., good for 2 years; becomes permanent 2nd Class Prof. on recommendation of an Inspector. Interim 2nd Class Prof. Certificate Interim 2nd Class Professional First Class Professional Grade "A" and Collegiate Certificate.	Grade XI, entrance to Normal Grade XI, entrance to Normal Grade XII, entrance to Normal Degree in Arts or Science from a recognized University.	9½ months 10 months 9½ month 9½ months	See note 4.	As already stated 1 year 2 years	1 year 2 years Permanent after one year's successful teaching.		See note 5. Professional training consists of 20 weeks' Normal Course followed by one to three years' teaching, followed by a further 20 weeks' short 2nd Class Normal Course. A candidate who completes the Grade XII Examination gets a Grade B Certificate which may be raised to Grade A by Examination. Grade A and Collegiate Certificate issued to any recognized Graduate on completion of sufficient Normal training.
SASKATCHEWAN	Third Class Second Class First Class High School Collegiate	Second Class (Third year High School) Second Class (Third year High School) First Class (Fourth year High School) Degree in Arts or Science from a Canadian or other British University. Degree in Arts or Science from a Canadian or other British University.	4 months 33 weeks 33 weeks 18 weeks 5 months	Equivalent academic standing and training obtained elsewhere. Equivalent academic standing and training obtained elsewhere. Equivalent academic standing and training obtained elsewhere. Equivalent academic standing and training obtained elsewhere. Equivalent academic standing and training obtained elsewhere.	2 years 2 years 2 years 2 years During pleasure of the Minister.	1 year 1 year 1 year 1 year	Satisfactory inspectors' reports. Satisfactory inspectors' reports. Satisfactory inspectors' reports. Satisfactory inspectors' reports. Satisfactory inspectors' reports.	Granted upon completion of one year's successful teaching in High School or Collegiate Institute while holding Permanent High School Certificate.
ALBERTA	Academic First Class Second Class Third Class	B.A. or B. Sc. degree in Arts from a recognized University. Grade XII Grade XI Grade XI	4 months 8 months 8 months 4 months	Equivalent training elsewhere. Equivalent training elsewhere. Equivalent training elsewhere. Equivalent training elsewhere.	Pleasure of the Minister of Education. Pleasure of the Minister of Education. Pleasure of the Minister of Education. 1 year	1 year's successful teaching. 1 year's successful teaching. 1 year's successful teaching.	Reading course prescribed. Reading course prescribed. Reading course prescribed.	Normal training for Third Class teachers is not provided but this certificate is granted to teachers from other province who hold required qualifications, where there is a shortage of teachers.
BRITISH COLUMBIA	Academic First Class Second Class High School Assistant Commercial Teachers' Certificate (temporary). Commercial Specialists' Certificate (permanent). Domestic Science Manual Training Certificate (temporary). Manual Training Certificate (permanent) for Elementary Schools. Manual Training Certificate (permanent) for High Schools. Art Teachers' Certificate, Grade A. Art Teachers' Certificate, Grade B. Music Teachers' Certificate Teachers of the Deaf and Blind	Degree in Arts, in Science or in Literature of recognized British, Canadian or Colonial Universities. Senior Matriculation Certificate of the University of B.C. Grade XI Normal Entrance Academic Certificate or First Class Certificate of B.C. Examination set by the Department of Education in nine commercial subjects. High School Assistant Commercial Teachers' Certificate. Examination set by the Department of Education in four commercial subjects. Diploma from training class for Domestic Science teachers in B.C. or from one of the recognized training colleges in Canada, the United States or the United Kingdom. Approved experience in Manual work. First Class Manual Training Certificate B.C. Manual Training Teachers' Diploma An Art Master's Certificate of Great Britain or its equivalent from any institution recognized by the Department of Education. An Art Teachers' Certificate of Great Britain or its equivalent from any institution recognized by the Department of Education. A satisfactory diploma from a recognized Training College in Canada, United States or Great Britain. Specialist's Certificate from approved training institution in Canada, United States or Great Britain.	A diploma in Education of the University of British Columbia or of a training College approved by the Council of Public Instruction. 9 months' training in one of the Normal Schools of B.C. or equivalent training received in another approved Normal School or Training College. Nine months' training in one of the Normal Schools of B.C. or equivalent training received in another approved Normal School or Training College. See above for length of Normal training required for an Academic or for a First Class Certificate. See above for length of Normal training required for an Academic or for a First Class Certificate. Public School Teachers' Certificate or other approved professional training. Public School Teachers' Certificate or other approved professional training. Public School Teachers' Certificate or other approved professional training. Public School Teachers' Certificate or other approved professional training. Public School Teachers' Certificate or other approved professional training. Public School Teachers' Certificate or other approved professional training. Public School Teachers' Certificate or other approved professional training. Public School Teachers' Certificate or other approved professional training.	Valid during good behaviour. Valid during good behaviour. Valid during good behaviour. Valid during good behaviour. Valid during good behaviour. Temporary—valid for 1 year, Permanent—valid during good behaviour. Valid for 1 year. Valid during good behaviour. Valid during good behaviour. Valid during good behaviour. Valid during good behaviour. Valid during good behaviour. Valid during good behaviour. Valid during good behaviour.				

1.—Trained teachers in good standing from any part of the British Empire are admitted immediately to a temporary license of the appropriate class to become permanent after passing M.P.Q. subject No. 1 on recommendation of an inspector.

2.—Applicants for permanent certificates are required to submit evidence of at least two years' successful experience in the schools in which their certificates are valid.

3.—Ontario Normal Entrance and Saskatchewan 3rd year High School are each roughly equivalent to Grade XI; likewise Ontario Upper School leaving and Saskatchewan 4th year High School are roughly equivalent to Grade XII.

4.—Holders of a 2nd Class Prof. Certificate who also hold a Grade XII Entrance to Normal Certificate may obtain a 1st Class Certificate by completing the 1st Class Prof. Extra-Mural Course.

5.—A reading Course of four books is prescribed by the Programme of Studies, and must be completed by each teacher during the first two years of teaching.

6.—Third Class Sessions have been discontinued. This Completing Course will be continued for the present to accommodate those who already have Third Class Training.



## 9.—TEACHERS' CLASSIFICATION, SALARIES AND EXPERIENCE

## 9.—PERSONNEL ENSEIGNANT, CLASSIFICATION, TRAITEMENT ET ANCIENNETÉ

## 110.—Nova Scotia Publicly Controlled Schools: Statistics of Teachers by Class of Certificate, Sex, Average Salaries and Years of Teaching Experience, 1924

Ecoles de la Nouvelle-Ecosse sous le contrôle administratif: Instituteurs par catégories, sexe, moyenne de traitement et ancienneté, en 1924

Class and Sex	Number — Nom- bre	Average Salaries — Moyenne de traitement			Diplôme et sexe	Experience <sup>1</sup> — Carrière enseignante				
		Pro- vincial aid — Alloca- tion pro- vinciale	From Section — Par la section scolaire	Total		Years taught — Années d'ensei- gnement	Rural — Rurales	Village — Village	Urban — Urbaines	Total
Academic—					Académique—					
Male.....	34	210	1,553	1,763	Hommes.....	— 1	785	178	140	1,103
Female.....	19	210	1,012	1,222	Femmes.....	1— 2	222	80	87	389
Class A—					Classe A—	2— 5	303	155	227	685
Male.....	50	175	1,153	1,328	Hommes.....	5—10	160	99	310	569
Female.....	225	175	716	891	Femmes.....	10—15	28	39	129	196
Class B—					Classe B—	15—20	23	10	82	115
Male.....	55	140	892	1,032	Hommes.....	20—25	6	10	77	93
Female.....	751	140	593	733	Femmes.....	25—30	9	5	39	53
Class C—					Classe C—	30—	2	8	66	76
Male.....	43	105	632	737	Hommes.....	Total...	1,538	584	1,157	3,279
Female.....	859	105	524	629	Femmes.....	No exper.	456	94	69	619
Class D—					Classe D—	Débutants				
Male.....	60	70	531	601	Hommes.....	New to	783	286	186	1,255
Female.....	906	70	429	499	Femmes.....	school..				
Class D. Tem- porary—					Classe D, tem- poraire—	Nouveau				
Male.....	14	Included in "D"			Hommes.....	à l'école.				
Female.....	91				Femmes.....					
Permissive—					Surnuméraires—					
Male.....	29	Se confond avec "D"			Hommes.....					
Female.....	143				Femmes.....					
Total—					Total—					
Male.....	285	-	-	971	Hommes.....					
Female.....	2,994	-	-	629	Femmes.....					
Grand Total... Number Normal Trained.....	3,279 1,738	- -	- -	660	Grand total... Normaliens.....					

<sup>1</sup> Commencement of school year—<sup>1</sup> Au début de l'année scolaire.

Les cités et les villes où il existe d'autres établissements de ce genre sont Belleville, Brockville, Guelph, Hamilton, Kitchener, London, Midland, Owen Sound, Oshawa, Peterboro, Stratford, St. Catharines, Walkerville, Welland, Windsor et York County. A ce dernier comté revient le mérite d'avoir établi la première classe auxiliaire rurale d'Ontario. Ce qui précède s'applique uniquement aux institutions et aux classes recevant des allocations spéciales du gouvernement. Il existe en Ontario au moins quatre écoles dans lesquelles les enfants sont classifiés selon le degré de leur intelligence et où les enfants supérieurement doués sont l'objet d'attentions spéciales. Ontario possède aussi un certain nombre d'écoles privées pour les enfants anormaux.

<sup>2</sup> Tous les enfants aux facultés mentales défectueuses de la Saskatchewan sont dans une institution à Weyburn, laquelle en 1923 comptait 180 pensionnaires. De ce nombre les 45 compris dans le tableau ci-dessus sont ceux qui ont pu suivre l'enseignement donné aux enfants normaux de 4, 4½ et 5 ans. Les admissions en 1923 et 1924 ont été bien inférieures aux années précédentes; de plus, ces admissions contenaient un plus fort pourcentage d'élèves au degré d'imbécillité moins prononcé. Environ 60 p.c. des admissions de 1924 seraient dans ce cas. Les 9 délinquants étaient des filles.

NOTE.—Les détails des classes spéciales des 5 provinces mentionnées dans ce tableau nous viennent directement du ministère de l'Instruction publique de ces provinces et se rapportent à l'année qui nous occupe. En ce qui concerne les autres provinces, les informations ne nous parviennent pas directement. En 1923, le gouvernement du Nouveau-Brunswick envoyait 6 instituteurs aux cours d'été de Harvard. Depuis lors plusieurs classes ont été établies à St. John. Dans Québec, il existe un certain nombre de classes spéciales privées, dont une pour les enfants perclus et une pour les épileptiques, tenue dans un des hôpitaux. Le Manitoba, la Saskatchewan et l'Alberta pourvoient à l'enseignement des aveugles et des sourds, voir tableau 90: l'institution de Winnipeg pour ces derniers sert pour les trois provinces; antérieurement on envoyait les aveugles à Brantford, Ont. Winnipeg possède maintenant une institution pour ses aveugles. En Colombie Britannique, outre les institutions pour les aveugles et les sourds, Vancouver seule, possède 20 classes spéciales.



111.—New Brunswick Publicly Controlled Schools: Statistics of Teachers by Class of Certificate, Sex, Average Salary and Experience, 1924  
 111.—Ecoles du Nouveau-Brunswick sous le contrôle administratif: Instituteurs et institutrices, leur diplôme, la moyenne de leur traitement et la durée de leur carrière, en 1924

Class of Certificate and Sex	Number—Nombre		Average Yearly Salary — Moyenne du traite- ment annuel	Experience—Carrière enseignante				Unspe- cified — Non spé- cifiée	Diplôme et sexe
	Term ended Dec. 31 — Semestre terminé le 31 déc.	Term ended June 30 — Semestre terminé le 30 juin		Under 1 year — Moins d'un an	Over 1 and under 5 — Entre 1 et 5 ans	Over 5 and under 7 — Entre 5 et 7 ans	Over 7 years — Plus de 7 ans		
Grammar School—									
Male.....	19	18	} 2,126						} Ecole de grammaire Hommes. Femmes.
Female.....	11	11							
Superior School—									
Male.....	39	42	} 1,354	31	42	12	51	} 2	} Ecole supérieure— Hommes. Femmes.
Female.....	11	11		58	210	70	267		
Class I—									
Male.....	90	101	} 1,255						} Première classe— Hommes. Femmes.
Female.....	643	640		984					
Class II—									
Male.....	49	57	762	22	14	2	10	} 1	} Deuxième classe— Hommes. Femmes.
Female.....	1,060	1,076	707	190	462	110	282		
Class III—									
Male.....	18	21	541	-	-	-	-		} Troisième classe— Hommes. Femmes.
Female.....	317	325	555	-	-	-	-	-	
Classroom Assistants—									
Male.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		} Sous-maîtres— Hommes. Femmes.
Female.....	97	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total—Male.....	216	239	-	-	-	-	-		} Total—Hommes. Femmes. Total.
Female.....	2,139	2,156	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total.....	2,355	2,395	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Normal Trained.....	2,249	2,294	-	-	-	-	-		Normaliens.

112.—Quebec Primary Schools: Statistics of Teachers, by Qualifications, Sex and Average Salaries, 1924  
 112.—Ecoles primaires de Québec: Statistiques du personnel enseignant: brevet, sexe et moyenne de traitement en 1924

Description	Roman Catholic Schools Ecoles catholiques			Protestant Schools Ecoles protestantes			Total: R.C. and P..S. Total: Ecoles cath. et prot.			Eléments
	M.—H.	F.	Total	M.—H.	F.	Total	M.—H.	F.	Total	
Total Number of Teachers.....	2,691	13,162	15,853	222	2,132	2,354	2,913	15,294	18,207	Nombre total du personnel enseignant.
Number of Teachers in religious Orders.....	2,002	5,550	7,552	8	—	8	2,010	5,550	7,560	Nombre total des congréganistes.
Number of Lay Teachers.....	689	7,612	8,301	214	2,132	2,346	903	9,744	10,647	Nombre total des laïques.
Teachers in Elementary Schools.....	239	7,294	7,533	70	1,621	1,691	309	8,915	9,224	Dans les écoles élémentaires.
Teachers in Model Schools.....	910	2,765	3,675	11	144	155	921	2,909	3,830	Dans les écoles modèles.
Teachers in Academies.....	1,542	3,103	4,645	141	367	508	1,683	3,470	5,153	Dans les académies.
Lay Teachers in Publicly controlled Elementary Schools.	58	6,194	6,252	67	1,607	1,674	125	7,801	7,926	Laïques dans les écoles élémentaires contrôlées.
Lay Teachers in Publicly controlled Model Schools.	331	834	1,165	10	144	154	341	978	1,319	Laïques dans les écoles modèles.
Lay Teachers in Publicly controlled Academies.	251	382	633	114	362	476	365	744	1,109	Laïques dans les académies contrôlées.
Lay Teachers in Independent Elementary Schools.	5	101	106	—	14	14	5	115	120	Laïques dans les écoles indépendantes élémentaires.
Lay Teachers in Independent Model Schools..	24	54	78	—	—	—	24	54	78	Laïques dans les écoles indépendantes modèles.
Lay Teachers in Independent Academies.....	20	47	67	23	5	28	43	52	95	Laïques dans les académies indépendantes.
Lay Teachers with diplomas:										Laïques, avec brevet d'enseignement, dans les écoles contrôlées.
Controlled:										Élémentaires.
Elementary Schools.....	53	5,719	5,772	45	1,311	1,356	98	7,030	7,128	Modèles.
Model Schools.....	320	816	1,136	7	133	140	327	949	1,276	Académies.
Academies.....	234	371	605	88	342	430	322	713	1,035	Indépendantes:
Independent:										Élémentaires.
Elementary.....	3	64	67	—	3	3	3	67	70	Modèles.
Model Schools.....	13	43	56	—	—	—	13	43	56	Académies.
Academies.....	8	25	33	3	3	6	11	28	39	Laïques avec brevet des écoles normales.
Lay Teachers with diplomas from Normal Schools.	301	1,670	1,971	42	1,335	1,377	343	3,005	3,348	De la Commission des Examineurs.
From Board of Examiners.....	330	5,368	5,698	101	457	558	431	5,825	6,256	pour écoles élémentaires.
for elementary Schools.....	63	6,295	6,358	67	1,621	1,688	130	7,916	8,046	pour écoles modèles.
for model Schools.....	355	888	1,243	10	144	154	365	1,032	1,397	pour académie.
for academies.....	271	429	700	137	367	504	408	796	1,204	
Average Salary of Lay Teachers in Elementary Schools:—										Moyenne du traitement des laïques dans les écoles élémentaires:
In Towns.....	1,197	514	—	2,554	1,202	—	—	—	—	Des villes.
In the Country.....	695	268	—	499	543	—	—	—	—	Des campagnes.
In Model Schools and Academies:—										Ecoles modèles et académies.
In Towns.....	1,356	666	—	2,479	1,218	—	—	—	—	Des villes.
In the Country.....	870	298	—	1,815	812	—	—	—	—	Des campagnes.
Number Teaching:—										Carrière enseignante:
1 to 5 years.....	221	4,422	4,643	43	720	763	264	5,142	5,406	De 1 à 5 ans.
5 to 10 years.....	175	1,632	1,807	27	510	537	202	2,142	2,344	De 5 à 10 ans.
10 to 15 ans.....	107	489	596	33	220	253	140	709	849	De 10 à 15 ans.
15 to 20 years.....	49	214	263	12	129	141	61	343	404	De 15 à 20 ans.
20 years and over.....	79	281	360	28	213	241	107	494	601	20 ans et plus.

PERSONNEL ENSEIGNANT



## TEACHERS

113.—Ontario Publicly Controlled Schools: Teachers by Class of Certificate and Sex, for the year 1923 in Elementary Schools and 1924 in Secondary Schools

113.—Écoles d'Ontario sous le contrôle administratif: Personnel enseignant par catégorie de diplôme et sexe, en 1923 dans les écoles primaires et 1924 dans les écoles secondaires

Description	Public Schools Écoles publiques					Roman Catholic Separate Schools Écoles séparées (catholiques)	
	Rural Rurales	Cities Des cités	Towns Des villes	Villages Des villages	Total	Rural Rurales	Cities Des cités
	Number Total.....	6,602	4,466	1,649	533	13,250	557
Male.....	794	653	172	97	1,716	21	83
Female.....	5,808	3,813	1,477	436	11,534	536	867
Number of University Graduates.....	5	141	4	-	150	4	24
Number who ever attended Model School in Ontario.	1,143	1,351	347	95	2,936	275	219
Number who ever attended Normal School in Ontario.	5,449	3,558	1,529	486	11,022	191	608
Number trained in Normal College or Faculty of Education.	183	719	104	30	1,036	17	40
Number by Certificate—							
Class I.....	281	810	125	29	1,245	24	51
Class II.....	5,235	3,130	1,454	492	10,311	182	625
Class III.....	708	6	16	11	741	170	76
District.....	250	-	2	-	252	76	39
Kindergarten Primary.....	21	198	41	1	261	-	11
Kindergarten.....	-	176	6	-	182	-	-
Manual Training.....	1	66	3	-	70	-	-
Household Science.....	1	80	2	-	83	-	-
Temporary.....	105	-	-	-	105	94	55
Permanent Ungraded.....	-	-	-	-	-	11	93
Average Salary—Male.....	1,163	2,263	1,819	1,407	1,661	1,044	959
Female.....	1,006	1,365	1,068	998	1,133	805	755

<sup>1</sup> Salaries of assistants only; the average salaries of principals were \$1,797 in Continuation Schools, \$2,670 in High Schools and \$3,668 in Collegiate Institutes.

114.—Ontario Publicly Controlled Schools: Teachers' Experience and Average Salary by Certificate, 1924

114.—Écoles d'Ontario sous le contrôle administratif: Durée de la carrière enseignant et moyenne de traitement, par diplôme, en 1924.

Description	Public Schools—Écoles publiques					Nomenclature
	Rural Rurales	Cities Des cités	Towns Des villes	Villages Des villages	Pro- vince	
Average Salary by Certificate—						Moyenne de traitement par diplôme—
Class I: Male.....	1,353	2,469	2,345	1,406	2,311	Classe I: Hommes.
Female.....	1,113	1,348	1,072	1,031	1,237	Femmes.
Class II: Male.....	1,195	1,975	1,747	1,407	1,452	Classe II: Hommes.
Female.....	1,036	1,379	1,068	1,005	1,147	Femmes.
Class III and District:						Classe III et district:
Male.....	897	-	-	-	897	Hommes.
Female.....	843	1,167	1,008	709	847	Femmes.
Kindergarten Primary.....	1,075	1,166	1,067	1,000	1,142	Ecole maternelle (premier degré)
Kindergarten.....	-	1,340	1,069	-	1,331	Ecole maternelle.
Manual Training.....	1,450	2,157	1,867	-	2,134	Travaux manuels.
Household Science.....	1,300	1,524	1,600	-	1,523	Science ménagère.
Temporary: Male.....	942	-	-	-	942	Surnuméraire: Hommes.
Female.....	768	-	-	-	768	Femmes.
Experience—						Carrière—
Male: Under 1 year.....	185	30	5	5	225	Hommes moins de 1 an.
1 to 4 years.....	308	135	36	20	499	De 1 à 4 ans.
5 to 9 years.....	104	111	30	24	269	De 5 à 9 ans.
10 to 14 years.....	34	96	13	14	157	De 10 à 14 ans.
15 to 29 years.....	98	188	57	18	361	De 15 à 29 ans.
30 to 39 years.....	54	72	25	9	160	De 30 à 39 ans.
40 years and over.....	11	21	6	9	45	40 ans ou plus.
Female: Under 1 year.....	1,127	126	82	26	1,361	Femmes; moins de 1 an.
1 to 6 years.....	2,773	862	471	148	4,254	De 1 à 4 ans.
5 to 9 years.....	1,310	1,052	422	128	2,912	De 5 à 9 ans.
10 to 14 years.....	325	577	196	44	1,142	De 10 à 14 ans.
15 to 29 years.....	228	798	219	78	1,323	De 15 à 29 ans.
30 to 39 years.....	42	357	66	6	471	De 30 à 39 ans.
40 years and over.....	3	41	29	6	71	40 ans ou plus.

113.—Ontario Publicly Controlled Schools: Teachers by Class of Certificate and Sex, for the year 1923 in Elementary Schools and 1924 in Secondary Schools

113.—Écoles d'Ontario sous le contrôle administratif: Personnel enseignant par catégorie de diplôme et sexe, en 1923 dans les écoles primaires et 1924 dans les écoles secondaires

Roman Catholic Separate Schools Ecoles séparées (catholiques)			Total Public and Separate Total publiques et séparées	Continuation Schools Ecoles intermédiaires	High Schools	Collegiate Institutes Instituts collégiaux	Nomenclature
Towns Des villes	Villages Des villages	Total					
501	45	2,053	15,303	350	660	883	Nombre: Total. Hommes.
22	-	126	1,842	96	719	-	
479	45	1,927	13,461	254	824	-	Femmes.
4	-	32	182	37	1,215	-	Diplômés d'une université, nombre.
151	7	652	3,588	-	-	-	Sortant des écoles modèles d'Ontario, nombre.
223	26	1,048	12,070	-	-	-	Sortant des écoles normales d'Ont., nombre.
11	4	72	1,108	-	-	-	Sortant du collège normal ou faculté de pédagogie.
12	3	90	1,335	-	-	-	Nombre des détenteurs de diplômes—
221	26	1,054	11,965	-	-	-	De première classe.
78	1	325	1,066	-	-	-	De deuxième classe.
46	-	161	413	-	-	-	De troisième classe.
2	-	13	274	-	-	-	De district.
-	-	-	182	-	-	-	D'école maternelle (premier degré).
-	-	-	70	-	-	-	D'école maternelle.
-	-	-	83	-	-	-	De travaux manuels.
97	8	254	359	-	-	-	De science ménagère.
45	7	156	156	-	-	-	Surnuméraires.
624	740	736	1,598	11,498	12,206	12,663	Permanents (écoles à classe unique).
151	7	652	1,064	11,425	11,867	12,203	Moyenne de traitement: Hommes.
							Femmes.

1 Traitements moyens des adjoints seulement: les traitements moyens des principaux étaient de \$1,797 dans les écoles intermédiaires, \$2,670 dans les "High Schools" et \$3,668 dans les instituts collégiaux.

115.—Manitoba Publicly Controlled Schools: Teachers by Sex and Qualification 1924; Salaries and Experience, 1923  
115.—Écoles du Manitoba sous le contrôle administratif: Instituteurs selon leur diplôme, 1924; la moyenne de leur traitement et la durée de leur carrière, 1923

Description	All Schools 1924 Toutes écoles, 1924	1923									Nomenclature	
		Rural Consol.			Other Rural			Urban Schools				
		Rurales cent.			Autres rurales			Ecoles urbaines				
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
Number by Certificate:												Nombre par catégorie de diplôme:
Total.....	13,980	27	93	120	409	1,213	1,622	185	944	1,129		Total.
Graduates.....	(N.S.)	3	3	6	26	13	39	75	59	134		Universitaire.
Class I.....	869	14	7	21	35	29	64	133	136	269		Première classe.
II.....	2,212	13	66	79	84	428	512	38	713	751		Deuxième classe.
III.....	960	-	16	16	169	618	787	5	64	69		Troisième classe.
Specialist.....	90	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2		Spécialiste.
Permit.....	366	-	-	2	5	45	50	3	20	23		Surnuméraire.
Unspecified.....	23	-	2	2	116	93	209	6	11	17		Non classifiés.
Salaries (2,871 Teachers):												Traitement (2,871 instituteurs):
Number receiving less than \$900.....	-	-	1	1	55	166	221	-	22	22		Inférieur à \$900, nombre.
\$900 and under \$1,000.....	-	-	7	7	111	443	554	3	97	100		Entre \$900 et \$1,000.
1,000 " 1,500.....	-	5	74	79	206	562	768	32	629	661		" \$1,000 et \$1,500.
1,500 " 2,000.....	-	18	10	28	21	5	26	65	146	211		" 1,500 et \$2,000.
2,000 " 2,500.....	-	4	-	4	4	1	5	59	22	81		" \$2,000 et \$2,500.
2,500 " 3,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	2	19		" \$2,500 et \$3,000.
3,000 and over.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	8		\$3,000 et plus, nombre.
Unspecified.....	-	-	1	1	12	36	48	1	25	26		Non classifiés.
Experience (2,871 Teachers):												Carrière de 2,871 instituteurs:
Less than 1 year.....	-	-	1	1	27	81	108	1	4	5		Moins d'un an.
1 yr. and under 2 yrs.....	-	1	9	10	59	278	337	7	59	66		Entre 1 et 2 ans.
2 " 3 ".....	-	2	16	18	51	226	277	11	102	113		" 2 et 3 "
3 " 4 ".....	-	1	12	13	45	196	241	7	86	93		" 3 et 4 "
4 " 5 ".....	-	1	14	15	28	87	115	11	100	111		" 4 et 5 "
5 " 6 ".....	-	2	8	10	18	63	81	6	102	108		" 5 et 6 "
6 " 10 ".....	-	4	22	26	52	101	163	23	252	275		" 6 et 10 "
10 " 20 ".....	-	10	8	18	55	97	152	74	180	254		" 10 et 20 "
20 " 30 ".....	-	3	1	4	28	16	44	26	29	55		" 20 et 30 "
30 years and over.....	-	3	1	4	16	4	20	16	20	36		30 ans et au-dessus.
Unspecified.....	-	-	1	1	30	54	84	3	10	13		Non classifiés.

1 Including 953 male; 3,027 female. 2 The 3 unspecified were exchange teachers. 3 For the second term only. Permits are not issued for more than one term at a time.

1 Soit 953 hommes et 3,027 femmes. 2 Les 3 non spécifiés sont des instituteurs échangés. 3 Pour le dernier semestre seulement. Les permis ne sont accordés que pour un semestre à la fois.

NOTE.—With the exception of first column the figures for Manitoba are for 1923 and exclusive of Winnipeg and certain other schools. The number of teachers classified (2,871) is, therefore, a mere sample, though a large one, of the teachers outside Winnipeg.

NOTE.—A l'exception de ceux de la première colonne, les chiffres du tableau ci-dessus sont ceux de 1923 et laissent de côté les écoles de Winnipeg et certaines autres. Par conséquent, les 2,871 instituteurs classifiés ne représentent que la majeure partie du personnel enseignant, en dehors de Winnipeg.



## TEACHERS

116.—Saskatchewan Publicly Controlled Schools: Teachers by Class of Certificate, Sex and Salary, 1924  
 116.—Ecoles de la Saskatchewan sous le contrôle administratif: Instituteurs et institutrices, leur diplôme, et la moyenne de leur traitement, 1924

Sex and certificate	Number of Teachers — Nombre d'instituteurs et institutrices			Average Salary — Moyenne du traitement		Sexe et diplôme
	Urban — Urbains	Rural — Ruraux	Total	Urban — Urbains	Rural — Ruraux	
	In Public and Separate Schools—					
Class I: Male.....	343	229	572	1,774	1,238	1ère classe: Hommes.
Female.....	516	364	880	1,304	1,135	Femmes.
Class II: Male.....	163	379	542	1,493	1,199	2e classe: Hommes.
Female.....	1,235	1,675	2,910	1,183	1,107	Femmes.
Class III: Male.....	35	618	653	1,241	1,092	3e classe: Hommes.
Female.....	172	1,470	1,642	1,046	1,026	Femmes.
Total: Male.....	541	1,226	1,767	1,655	1,153	Total: Hommes.
Female.....	1,923	3,509	5,432	1,203	1,076	Femmes.
Total.....	2,464	4,735	7,199	1,302	1,096	Total.
Collegiate Institutes and High Schools—						Dans les instituts collégiaux et "high schools"—
Male.....	93	—	93	—	—	Hommes.
Female.....	72	—	72	—	—	Femmes.
Unclassified.....	31	—	31	—	—	Non classifiés.
Total.....	196	—	196	—	—	Total.
Grand Total.....	2,660	4,735	7,395	—	—	Grand total.

117.—British Columbia Publicly Controlled Schools: Teachers by Class of Certificate, Sex and Salary, 1924  
 117.—Ecoles de la Colombie Britannique placées sous le contrôle administratif: Instituteurs et institutrices par  
 classe de diplôme et par moyenne de traitement, 1924

	High Schools	City Municipalities — Municipalités	Rural Municipalities — Municipalités	Rural and Assisted — Ecoles rurales et assistées	All Schools — Toutes écoles	Sexe et diplôme
Certificate:						Diplôme:
Academic.....	319	122	38	47	526	Académique.
Class I.....	—	335	189	193	717	1ère classe.
Class II.....	—	508	457	551	1,516	2ème classe.
Class III.....	—	65	78	92	235	3ème classe.
Temporary.....	9	11	4	16	40	Surnuméraire
Special.....	20	104	53	—	177	Spécial.
Sex:						Sexe:
Male.....	220	222	159	178	779	Masculin.
Female.....	128	923	660	721	2,432	Feminin.
Total.....	348	1,145	819	899	3,211	Total.
Teachers Salaries:						Traitements:
Amount Paid.....	817,888	1,554,507	947,768	987,525	4,307,688	Total des sommes payées
Average Salary.....	2,351	1,467	1,283	1,092	1,411	Moyenne.
Highest Salary.....	4,074	3,510	3,300	2,400	4,074	Maximum.
Lowest Salary.....	1,300	800	697	750	697	Minimum.

117½.—Prince Edward Island Publicly Controlled Schools: Teachers by Class of Certificate, Sex, and Average Salary, 1924  
 117½.—Ecoles de l'Île du Prince-Edouard sous le contrôle administratif: Instituteurs par catégories, sexe et moyenne de traitement en 1924

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	Primary Schools Ecoles primaires			Graded Schools Ecoles à classes multiples			Total			Average Salary Moyenne de traitement			
	M.—H.	F.	Total	M.—H.	F.	Total	M.—H.	F.	Total	M.—H.	F.	M.— & F.	
	Class I.....	16	32	48	32	54	86	48	86	134	826	663	
Class II.....	61	232	293	9	83	92	70	315	385	543	494	503	Classe II.
Class III.....	17	58	75	4	16	20	21	74	95	464	398	413	Classe III.
Total.....	94	322	416	45	153	198	139	475	614	629	509	537	Total.

118.—Alberta Publicly Controlled Schools: Teachers by Class of Certificate, Sex and Average Salary, 1924  
 118.—Ecoles de l'Alberta sous le contrôle administratif: Instituteurs et institutrices, leur diplôme et la moyenne de leur traitement en 1924

Description	Cl. I		Cl. II.		Cl. III		Perm.—Surnum.		Pend.—Intérim.		Spec.—Spéc.		Description
	M.—H.	F.	M.—H.	F.	M.—H.	F.	M.—H.	F.	M.—H.	F.	M.—H.	F.	
Rural Schools:													Ecoles rurales:
Number.....	241	509	558	1,807	82	213	78	108	9	39	—	—	Nombre.
Highest Salary.....	2,400	1,600	1,800	2,000	2,000	1,440	1,320	1,490	1,200	1,365	—	—	Maximum du traitement.
Lowest Salary.....	840	840	840	840	840	750	700	630	840	630	—	—	Minimum du traitement.
Average Salary.....	1,136	1,046	1,102	1,023	1,059	1,002	997	981	1,001	1,017	—	—	Moyenne du traitement.
Roman Catholic Separate Schools:													Ecoles catholiques séparées:
Number.....	4	41	4	70	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	Nombre.
Highest Salary.....	2,000	1,600	2,100	1,700	—	1,060	—	1,050	—	1,050	—	—	Maximum du traitement.
Lowest Salary.....	1,000	600	900	600	—	840	—	1,050	—	900	—	—	Minimum du traitement.
Average Salary.....	1,525	1,104	1,450	1,082	—	983	—	1,050	—	975	—	—	Moyenne du traitement.
Town Schools:													Ecoles urbaines:
Number.....	225	372	78	699	3	15	—	2	6	2	29	18	Nombre.
Highest Salary.....	3,500	3,000	3,000	2,700	2,000	1,700	—	840	2,500	1,155	3,100	2,900	Maximum du traitement.
Lowest Salary.....	900	800	900	700	1,100	960	—	840	1,155	1,100	900	1,300	Minimum du traitement.
Average Salary.....	2,256	1,506	1,663	1,344	1,600	1,190	—	840	1,859	1,128	2,355	1,967	Moyenne du traitement.
Village Schools:													Ecoles de village.
Number.....	42	46	34	140	—	10	—	2	—	—	—	—	Nombre.
Highest Salary.....	2,700	2,100	2,000	1,500	—	1,320	—	650	—	—	—	—	Maximum du traitement.
Lowest Salary.....	1,000	900	1,000	840	—	650	—	650	—	—	—	—	Minimum du traitement.
Average Salary.....	1,610	1,218	1,401	1,110	—	983	—	650	—	—	—	—	Moyenne du traitement.
Consolidated Schools:													Ecoles centralisées:
Number.....	44	37	26	121	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	Nombre.
Highest Salary.....	2,200	1,500	1,800	1,600	—	1,375	—	1,380	—	—	—	—	Maximum du traitement.
Lowest Salary.....	1,100	900	1,000	900	—	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	Minimum du traitement.
Average Salary.....	1,606	1,146	1,354	1,112	—	1,135	—	1,190	—	—	—	—	Moyenne du traitement.
All Schools:													Toutes écoles:
Number.....	556	1,005	700	2,837	85	246	78	115	15	43	29	18	Nombre.
Highest Salary.....	3,500	3,000	3,000	2,700	2,000	1,700	1,320	1,490	2,500	1,365	3,100	2,900	Maximum du traitement.
Lowest Salary.....	840	600	840	600	840	750	700	630	840	630	900	1,300	Minimum du traitement.
Average Salary.....	1,665	1,230	1,190	1,115	1,078	1,015	997	977	1,344	1,020	2,355	1,967	Moyenne du traitement.

PERSONNEL ENSEIGNANT



10.—TEACHERS IN TRAINING  
10.—FORMATION DES INSTITUTEURS

119.—Teacher Training Institutions in Canada, 1923-24—Institutions pour la formation des instituteurs, au Canada, en 1923-24

Names and Location	Teaching Staff Personnel enseignant				Students in Teachers Training Courses Candidats-instituteurs													Observation and Practice Teaching Ecoles annexées			Volum es in Lib rary — Volum es dans la bi bliothè que	Nom et siège	
	Regular Régulier			Ot hers — Au tres	Total during year — Inscrits durant l'année			Number Training for the following Classes of Certificates — Nombre de postulants pour chaque classe de diplôme										Model Schools — Ecoles modèles		Other Schools — Autres écoles			
	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.	I	II	III	IIIa	Kind.	Prim.	Spéc. — Spéc.		Tea chers — Insti tu teurs	Gra des — Clas ses	Tea chers — Insti tu teurs					
														M.	F.								
Prince Edward Island, 1924—P, of W. College, Charlottetown.	7	4	11	-	149	189	338	-	-	128	126	84	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	Ile du Prince-Edouard, 1924—P. of W. College, Charlottetown.	
Nova Scotia, 1924— Normal College, Reg., Truro. Summer Course.....	8 9	4 5	12 14	6 1	57 37	326 262	383 299	71	48	150	91	12	-	299	7	6	1	3	-	-	29	4,200	Nouvelle-Ecosse, 1924— Normal College, Reg., Truro Cours d'été.
New Brunswick, 1924— Normal School, Fredericton..	9	3	12	-	81	361	442	-	-	162	216	64	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	-	-	Nouveau-Brunswick, 1924— Ecole normale, Fredericton.	
Québec, 1924— Normal Schools—																							Québec, 1924— Ecoles normales—
Jacques Cartier.....	9	15	24	6	106	136	232	-	-	71	171	171	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	36,500	Jacques-Cartier.	
MacDonald.....	7	4	11	-	6	252	258	-	-	-	171	83	-	4	-	-	-	10	3	-	15,000	Macdonald.	
Laval.....	11	2	13	17	75	60	135	-	-	27	-	108	-	-	-	-	-	8	12	-	8,340	Laval.	
Rimouski.....	2	15	17	-	-	82	82	-	-	9	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	600	Rimouski.	
Chicoutimi.....	2	10	12	-	-	87	87	-	-	9	-	78	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	1,300	Chicoutimi.	
Nicolet.....	2	7	9	4	-	87	87	-	-	14	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	2,500	Nicolet.	
Three Rivers.....	2	6	8	-	-	89	89	-	-	13	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	1,000	Trois-Rivières.	
Valleyfield.....	2	10	12	6	-	123	123	-	-	33	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	1,350	Valleyfield.	
Hull.....	2	5	7	3	-	58	58	-	-	8	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	800	Hull.	
Joliette.....	2	5	7	-	-	54	54	-	-	6	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	1,200	Joliette.	
St. Hyacinthe.....	2	20	22	1	-	94	94	-	-	21	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	1,700	St-Hyacinthe.	
St. Pascal.....	2	24	26	-	-	162	162	-	-	13	-	85	-	-	36	-	28	7	4	-	1,300	St-Pascal.	
Sherbrooke.....	2	4	6	-	-	26	26	-	-	2	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	50	Sherbrooke.	
Beauceville.....	2	12	14	-	-	75	75	-	-	12	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	50	Beauceville.	
St. Jérôme.....	2	4	6	3	-	51	51	-	-	12	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	185	st. Jérôme.	
<b>Total, Que.....</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>1,436</b>	<b>1,623</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>1134</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>71,875</b>	<b>Total, Qué.</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Sup.=superior—supérieure; Inter.=intermediate—intermédiaire.

<sup>2</sup> Since 1923-24 the Elementary Course in Catholic Schools covers 2 years.—<sup>2</sup> Depuis 1923-24, le cours élémentaire chez les catholiques dure 2 ans.

<sup>3</sup> Over and above the pupil teachers, of course.—<sup>3</sup> Outre les candidats-instituteurs.





Names and Location	Teaching Staff Personnel enseignant			Students in Teachers Training Courses Candidats-instituteurs													Observation and Practice Teaching Ecoles annexées			Volumen in Library Volumen dans la bibliothèque	Nom et siège
	Regular Régulier	Others Autres	Total during year Inserits durant l'année	Number Training for the following Classes of Certificates Nombre de postulants pour chaque classe de diplôme													Model Schools Ecoles modèles	Other Schools Autres écoles			
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		I	II	III	IIIa	Kind.	Prim.			Spec. Spéc.		
	M.	F.																			
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.															
Saskatchewan, 1924— Normal Schools—																					
Regina.....	4	8	12	13	173	564	737	-	-	110	294	333	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	147	5,533
Saskatoon.....	9	4	13	5	164	441	605	-	-	94	237	274	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141	4,462
Moose Jaw.....	-	-	-	3	33	30	63	-	-	-	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	-
Yorkton.....	-	-	-	3	20	34	54	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
Moosomin.....	-	-	-	3	19	29	48	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Estevan.....	-	-	-	3	6	23	29	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
Prince Albert.....	-	-	-	2	14	27	41	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-
Weyburn.....	-	-	-	2	9	16	25	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-
Swift Current.....	-	-	-	3	5	14	19	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-
<b>Total, Sask.....</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>1,621</b>	-	-	<b>204</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>886</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>9,995</b>
Alberta, 1924— Normal Schools—																					
Calgary.....	6	4	10	-	100	276	376	-	-	125	251	-	-	-	-	4	5	23	12	-	4,275
Camrose.....	5	3	8	-	53	187	240	-	-	52	179	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	12	-	4,325
<b>Total, Alta.....</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>616</b>	-	-	<b>177</b>	<b>430</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>24</b>	-	<b>8,600</b>
British Columbia, 1924— Normal Schools—								Acad.													
Victoria.....	4	2	6	1	47	240	287	1	-	60	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	8	-	2,850
Vancouver.....	7	2	9	-	62	290	352	1	-	115	236	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	8	-	3,500
<b>Total, B.C.....</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>2</b>	-	<b>175</b>	<b>462</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>73</b>	<b>16</b>	-	<b>6,350</b>
Saskatchewan, 1924— Ecoles normales—																					
Regina.....																					
Saskatoon.....																					
Moose Jaw.....																					
Yorkton.....																					
Moosomin.....																					
Estevan.....																					
Prince Albert.....																					
Weyburn.....																					
Swift Current.....																					
<b>Total, Sask.....</b>																					
Alberta, 1924— Ecoles Normales—																					
Calgary.....																					
Camrose.....																					
<b>Total, Alta.....</b>																					
Colombie Britannique, 1924— Ecoles Normales—																					
Victoria.....																					
Vancouver.....																					
<b>Total, C.B.....</b>																					

<sup>1</sup> Over and above the pupil teachers, of course.—Outre les candidats-instituteurs.  
 a Class IIIa refers to limited or district certificates.—a Les brevets de la classe IIIa n'ont qu'un caractère strictement local.

120.—Publicly Controlled Schools in Canada: Number of Teachers in Training<sup>1</sup> in Normal Schools and Colleges by Provinces, 1902-1924

120.—Ecoles sous contrôle administratif au Canada: Nombre de candidats-instituteurs et institutrices<sup>1</sup> dans les écoles normales et collèges par provinces, 1902-1924

Year—Année	P.E.I.-I.P.-E.	N.S.-N.-E.	N.B.-N.-B.	Que.-Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.-C.B.	Total
1902.....	—	182	269	420	1,922	320	—	—	—	3,113
1903.....	—	145	224	460	1,861	319	—	—	—	3,009
1904.....	—	191	288	392	1,592	390	—	—	—	2,853
1905.....	—	148	285	416	1,685	491	—	—	—	3,025
1906.....	—	154	307	423	2,286	476	188	102	—	3,936
1908.....	—	161	334	526	1,788	410	229	140	—	3,588
1909.....	—	215	343	715	1,410	448	411	182	—	3,724
1910.....	—	260	358	787	1,510	503	447	218	—	4,083
1911.....	—	268	370	840	1,474	628	241	248	—	4,069
1912.....	—	293	376	836	1,513	—	580	278	—	3,876
1913.....	—	302	358	1,088	1,436	529	643	292	—	4,648
1914.....	—	318	357	1,270	1,563	581	886	364	—	5,339
1915.....	—	355	351	1,312	1,425	672	1,222	601	—	5,938
1916.....	—	388	372	1,357	1,819	737	911	438	—	6,022
1917.....	—	263	372	1,361	1,438	599	1,081	358	335	5,807
1918.....	—	260	287	1,339	1,676	513	621	488	365	5,549
1919.....	—	255	263	1,223	1,659	554	1,058	598	425	6,035
1920.....	220	228	263	1,502	1,959	593	723	694	404	6,586
1921.....	241	241	216	1,376	2,221	642	899	892	377	7,105
1922.....	341	356	358	1,389	2,684	790	1,462	760	685	8,825
1923.....	347	353	451	1,555	3,131	637	1,571	1,033	672	9,750
1924.....	338	383	442	1,623	3,392	695	1,621	616	639	9,749

<sup>1</sup> Note that for the sake of comparison between years there are certain omissions in this table. For full figures for 1924 see previous table.

<sup>1</sup> Ce tableau contient certaines omissions volontairement faites afin de permettre la comparaison; pour les chiffres exacts voir le tableau précédent.

11.—COST OF SUPPORT OF PUBLICLY CONTROLLED SCHOOLS  
11.—CÔÛT DE L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE

121.—Nova Scotia Schools: Summary of School Section Finances, 1923-24

121.—Ecoles de la Nouvelle-Ecosse: Bilan des finances scolaires, 1923-24

Receipts	Urban Schools Ecoles urbaines	Village Schools Ecoles de village	Rural Schools Ecoles rurales	All Schools in Province Toutes les écoles	Recettes
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Balance, 1 August, 1923.....	13,787 45	38,399 80	85,270 55	137,457 80	Solde, 1er août 1923.
Sectional Rates.....	859,364 95	231,216 26	421,393 16	1,561,974 37	Taxe de section.
Poll Tax.....	86,139 45	18,147 87	39,507 80	143,795 12	Taxe de capitation.
Municipal Fund.....	587,993 92	73,716 29	184,921 28	846,631 49	Fonds municipal.
Special Govt. Grants.....	64,099 71	2,168 48	9,040 77	75,308 96	Octrois spéciaux du gouvernement.
Fees and Fines.....	3,701 98	2,308 50	2,383 66	8,394 14	Contributions et amendes.
Proceeds Debentures.....	80,850 41	17,444 51	7,752 93	106,047 85	Vente d'obligations.
Proceeds Prom. Notes.....	19,695 21	23,844 08	20,814 26	64,353 55	Billets escomptés.
Donations, etc.....	18,539 26	7,290 08	11,539 41	37,368 75	Dons, etc.
Total Receipts.....	1,734,172 34	464,535 87	782,623 82	2,981,332 03	Recettes totales
EXPENDITURE					DÉBOURSÉS
Teachers' Salaries.....	1,010,169 84	257,837 64	505,176 74	1,773,184 22	Traitement des instituteurs.
Officials' Salaries.....	35,379 33	12,073 78	19,516 23	66,969 34	Traitement des fonctionnaires.
Janitors and Caretakers.....	101,055 14	21,435 10	24,140 98	146,631 22	Concierges et gardiens.
Fuel.....	92,308 17	24,402 10	40,036 22	156,746 49	Combustible.
Repairs.....	39,796 16	23,250 87	35,212 90	98,259 93	Réparations.
Libraries and Apparatus.....	11,728 75	3,635 53	3,004 73	18,369 01	Bibliothèques et mobilier.
Insurance.....	14,701 86	6,529 27	7,184 09	28,415 22	Assurances.
Transportation (Consolid.).....	131 91	808 77	1,095 96	2,036 64	Transport (centralisation).
Schools Sites and Buildings, etc....	149,823 20	17,104 42	13,409 29	180,336 91	Terrains et édifices.
Principal of Debentures.....	81,824 78	38,300 30	19,679 08	133,804 16	Obligations.
Interest on Debentures.....	87,743 52	10,972 91	5,108 98	103,825 41	Intérêt sur obligations.
Exceptional Expense.....	77,210 21	11,297 47	12,074 63	100,582 36	Dépenses exceptionnelles.
Total Expenditure.....	1,701,872 87	427,648 16	685,639 88	2,815,160 91	Total des déboursés.
ASSETS					ACTIF
Cash on Hand.....	32,299 47	36,887 71	96,983 94	166,171 12	Espèces en caisse.
Value of Real Estate.....	5,363,078 12	756,372 09	1,218,487 80	7,337,938 01	Valeur des immeubles.
Value of all Equipment.....	277,516 93	77,196 31	139,353 18	494,066 42	Valeur du mobilier.
Arrears of Taxes.....	23,060 23	50,918 37	57,388 13	131,366 73	Arrérages de taxes.
Other Assets.....	31,226 71	7,616 92	6,666 88	45,510 51	Autre actif.
Total Assets.....	5,727,181 46	928,991 40	1,518,879 93	8,175,052 79	Total de l'actif.
LIABILITIES					PASSIF
Arrears of Salaries.....	2,957 67	9,437 06	20,895 62	33,290 35	Salaires dus.
Prin. of Notes Unpaid.....	546,235 40	131,591 08	56,007 85	733,834 33	Billets payables.
Interest on Notes Unpaid.....	8,942 75	5,639 38	2,786 56	17,368 69	Intérêt sur billets.
Other Liabilities.....	1,270,273 18	30,689 68	8,984 95	1,309,947 81	Autre passif.
Total Liabilities.....	1,828,409 00	177,357 20	88,674 98	2,094,441 18	Total du passif.

NOTE.—It will be seen that Govt. Grants (except the Special Grants) are not included in the above table. The omission of these explains most of the difference between the receipts above and those in the following table.

NOTE.—On remarquera que les allocations du gouvernement (hormis les octrois spéciaux) ne figurent pas le Tableau ci-dessus. Cette omission explique presque entièrement la différence entre les chiffres des recettes de ce tableau et du tableau suivant.



## SCHOOL FINANCES

122.—Canadian Publicly Controlled Schools: Receipts and Expenditure by Provinces  
122.—Budgets de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces

Year—Année	P.E.I.—I.P.-E.			N.S.—N.-E.			
	Gov. Grant — Subv. du gouvernement	Local Assessment — Taxes locales	Total	Gov. Grants — Subv. du gouvernement	Municipal Funds — Fonds municipal	Local Assessment — Taxes locales	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1913.....	150,732	56,874	207,606	385,734	156,864	944,992	1,487,590
1914.....	156,503	61,490	217,993	388,671	164,980	1,002,967	1,556,618
1915.....	168,413	91,258	259,671	407,213	168,009	1,066,892	1,642,114
1916.....	173,962	70,610	244,572	414,738	168,114	1,037,302	1,620,154
1917.....	178,607	72,623	251,230	432,284	163,535	1,157,907	1,752,726
1918.....	173,579	94,968	268,547	427,484	163,994	1,280,965	1,872,444
1919.....	187,488	98,472	285,960	432,496	204,519	1,460,578	2,097,593
1920.....	211,618	131,030	342,648	485,787	224,025	1,978,242	2,624,763
1921.....	244,347	152,431	396,778	576,591	495,242	2,370,712	3,442,546
1922.....	271,103	157,766	428,869	616,389	502,804	2,527,377	3,646,570
1923.....	296,836	202,714	496,550	649,363	525,114	2,313,460	3,487,937
1924.....	279,898	169,949	449,847	638,593	523,913	2,428,832	3,591,338

Year—Année	N.B.—N.-B.				Que.—Qué.		
	Gov. Grants — Subv. du gouvernement	Municipal Funds — Fonds municipal	Local Assessment — Taxes locales	Total	Gov. Grants — Subv. du gouvernement	Assessment and Other Sources — Taxes et autres sources	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1913.....	196,320	97,404	648,479	942,203	1,529,006	7,696,765	9,225,771
1914.....	195,261	96,946	704,476	996,683	1,724,110	7,172,879	8,896,989
1915.....	200,635	97,423	761,753	1,059,811	1,782,417	9,681,206	11,463,623
1916.....	206,486	96,141	844,256	1,146,883	1,882,838	10,533,769	12,416,607
1917.....	204,754	97,284	843,357	1,145,395	2,068,766	11,887,454	13,956,220
1918.....	286,949	97,230	930,567	1,314,746	2,077,569	12,405,301	14,482,870
1919.....	277,996	99,097	1,153,163	1,530,256	2,145,976	14,698,708	16,844,684
1920.....	290,028	103,629	1,364,915	1,758,572	2,334,108	16,867,297	19,201,405
1921.....	352,693	146,003	1,779,926	2,278,622	2,351,471	19,771,508	22,122,979
1922.....	381,075	195,948	2,080,023	2,657,046	2,604,409	21,367,788	23,972,197
1923.....	386,883	204,103	2,083,391	2,674,377	3,261,111	22,135,157	25,396,268
1924.....	403,454	213,836	2,102,937	2,720,227	—	—	—

## ONTARIO—Receipts—ONTARIO—Recettes

Year—Année	Elementary Schools—Ecoles élémentaires				Secondary Schools — Ecoles secondaires		Grand Total
	Gov. Grants — Subv. du gouvernement	Local Assessments — Taxes locales	Clergy Reserve Fund and Other Sources — Fonds de réserve du clergé et autres sources	Total	Gov. Grants — Subv. du gouvernement	Total	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1913.....	778,150	9,856,380	4,025,284	14,659,814	315,573	3,686,267	18,146,081
1914.....	760,845	12,608,865	4,069,565	17,439,275	330,766	4,857,434	22,296,712
1915.....	849,872	11,810,023	4,089,210	16,749,105	254,903	3,352,731	20,101,836
1916.....	831,988	11,010,356	4,237,738	16,080,082	249,998	3,380,927	19,461,009
1917.....	907,846	12,193,439	4,168,000	17,269,285	249,821	3,412,115	20,681,400
1918.....	970,585	13,114,725	4,278,957	18,364,267	345,535	3,931,788	22,296,055
1919.....	1,316,529	14,364,049	6,912,656	22,593,234	381,462	4,437,247	27,030,481
1920.....	1,612,837	18,766,800	9,413,521	29,793,158	801,059	6,102,956	35,896,114
1921.....	2,454,018	21,195,263	11,461,271	35,110,552	1,021,693	8,745,050	43,856,602
1922.....	2,976,712	22,842,180	12,805,773	38,624,665	1,063,323	11,608,199	50,232,864
1923.....	3,266,584	23,855,879	16,460,831	43,583,294	1,112,292	13,856,252	57,439,546

122.—Canadian Publicly Controlled Schools: Receipts and Expenditure by Provinces—Continued  
122.—Budgets de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces—suite

ONTARIO—Expenditure—Dépenses

Year—Année	Elementary Schools—Ecoles élémentaires					Secondary Schools—Ecoles secondaires	Grand Total
	Teachers' Salaries—Traitements des instituteurs	Sites, etc.—Achat d'emplacements, etc.	Apparatus, Etc.—Appareils, etc.	Rent, Etc.—Loyer, etc.	Total		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1913.....	6,648,255	2,869,830	149,167	2,658,655	12,325,907	2,942,384	15,268,291
1914.....	7,203,034	4,626,030	167,283	2,854,621	14,850,968	3,739,065	18,590,533
1915.....	7,614,110	3,561,951	177,038	2,914,377	14,267,476	2,781,768	17,049,244
1916.....	7,929,490	2,232,110	192,212	2,998,093	13,351,905	2,794,402	16,146,307
1917.....	8,398,450	1,987,644	290,207	3,435,534	14,111,835	2,743,596	16,855,431
1918.....	9,027,151	1,242,642	169,136	4,737,794	15,176,723	3,412,167	18,588,890
1919.....	10,160,399	2,870,349	302,046	5,518,833	18,851,627	3,795,816	22,647,443
1920.....	13,070,038	4,792,571	333,288	7,020,615	25,216,512	5,409,923	30,626,435
1921.....	15,473,049	5,605,341	418,370	8,218,033	29,714,793	7,024,771	36,739,564
1922.....	16,690,982	6,284,139	480,483	8,465,280	31,920,884	9,495,920	41,416,804
1923.....	17,534,704	7,497,509	504,670	10,321,472	35,858,355	12,176,209	48,034,564

MANITOBA—Receipts—Recettes

Year—Année	Legislative Grants—Subv. du gouvernement	Municipal Taxes—Taxes municipales	Debentures—Emissions d'obligations	Promissory Notes—Emprunts sur billets	Sundries—Diverses	Balance from previous yrs.—Report des ann. précéd.	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1913.....	351,745	2,198,459	987,457	960,215	213,283	302,407	5,013,566
1914.....	390,582	2,673,449	1,545,042	396,459	150,429	518,388	5,674,349
1915.....	468,335	3,047,670	1,738,926	2,071,397	122,974	466,837	7,916,139
1916.....	503,774	3,296,667	344,673	2,080,204	239,176	609,982	7,074,476
1917.....	522,293	3,445,239	321,370	947,486	108,046	376,318	5,720,752
1918.....	616,977	3,736,452	240,855	1,142,289	133,111	416,194	6,285,878
1919.....	589,147	4,200,519	188,931	1,165,751	264,710	508,348	6,917,406
1920.....	691,981	4,947,186	402,181	2,208,019	432,110	436,168	9,117,644
1921.....	822,186	6,922,864	2,250,073	2,773,212	280,644	457,312	13,506,292
1922.....	1,058,292	7,991,517	1,832,134	2,613,709	242,840	563,183	14,301,675
1923.....	1,011,048	8,173,986	314,519	3,135,722	308,438	894,229	13,837,943
1924.....	1,096,010	7,468,737	812,787	1,786,188	220,704	752,990	12,137,416

MANITOBA—Expenditure—Dépenses

Year—Année	Teachers' Salaries—Traitements des instituteurs	Building, Etc.—Constructions, etc.	Fuel—Chauffage	Repairs and Caretaking—Réparations et concierges	Salary of Sec.-Treas.—Appointements des sec.-trésoriers
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1913.....	1,734,854	1,420,882	99,918	132,222	32,493
1914.....	1,861,809	1,426,758	146,664	242,270	37,684
1915.....	2,066,440	1,358,533	110,049	379,318	65,025
1916.....	2,195,226	823,266	165,697	358,315	41,530
1917.....	2,314,006	382,988	171,462	335,226	19,806
1918.....	2,382,840	440,211	197,258	418,660	46,249
1919.....	2,648,320	556,072	243,155	372,323	51,553
1920.....	3,296,035	958,933	354,076	479,192	96,086
1921.....	4,335,529	2,081,176	393,160	741,058	91,412
1922.....	5,016,903	1,947,527	512,016	746,642	140,414
1923.....	5,081,809	1,276,288	433,882	659,134	146,797
1924.....	4,849,712	726,585	410,680	624,455	131,929

Year—Année	Principal of Debentures—Capital des obligations	Interest on Debentures—Intérêt sur obligations	Promissory Notes—Billets payés	Other Expenditures—Diverses	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1913.....	249,030	96,979	838,162	387,255	5,036,795
1914.....	230,523	250,392	1,412,515	471,105	6,079,720
1915.....	184,910	344,476	2,260,906	347,241	7,118,898
1916.....	194,257	409,193	2,132,286	338,459	6,658,229
1917.....	241,223	155,619	1,196,806	466,166	5,333,302
1918.....	360,134	357,409	1,055,581	651,031	5,909,383
1919.....	391,332	400,754	1,305,433	649,888	6,618,740
1920.....	347,356	439,946	1,802,294	1,053,174	8,827,092
1921.....	420,323	496,565	3,049,437	1,470,545	13,079,205
1922.....	485,365	610,418	2,666,484	1,439,055	13,564,824
1923.....	596,878	625,196	2,789,178	1,390,092	12,999,254
1924.....	378,176	678,079	2,364,476	1,120,003	11,284,095



## SCHOOL FINANCES

## 122.—Canadian Publicly Controlled Schools: Receipts and Expenditures by Provinces—Continued

## 122.—Budgets de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces—suite

## SASKATCHEWAN—Receipts—Recettes

Year — Année	Elementary Schools—Ecoles élémentaires					Secondary Schools — Ecoles secondaires		Grand Total
	Gov. Grants — Subv. du gouvernement	Local Assessments — Taxes locales	Debentures — Emissions d'obligations	Other Sources — Autres sources	Total	Gov. Grants — Subv. du gouvernement	Total	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1913.....	722,002	2,913,135	2,075,375	2,649,910	8,360,422	42,163	461,260	8,821,682
1914.....	867,590	4,451,326	1,037,587	2,180,074	8,536,577	53,019	483,834	9,020,411
1915.....	980,296	3,997,392	1,009,025	2,441,780	8,428,493	70,349	512,334	8,940,827
1916.....	969,709	4,694,242	649,300	2,999,443	9,312,694	77,158	593,144	9,905,838
1917.....	1,104,156	4,954,200	—	4,213,371	10,271,727	83,496	704,485	10,976,212
1918.....	1,162,490	5,618,192	455,777	1,874,459	9,110,925	90,793	276,161	9,387,086
1919.....	1,255,094	7,121,046	1,105,602	2,012,422	11,494,164	83,925	355,741	11,849,905
1920.....	1,229,934	8,826,175	1,516,765	2,341,770	13,914,643	107,133	444,791	14,359,434
1921.....	1,346,459	9,619,615	1,475,882	2,546,736	14,988,692	145,151	519,898	15,508,590
1922.....	1,779,228	10,090,401	631,219	2,026,838	14,527,686	191,912	601,130	15,128,816
1923.....	1,620,803	10,101,291	810,858	1,922,923	14,455,875	213,233	639,704	15,095,579

## SASKATCHEWAN—Expenditure—Dépenses

Year — Année	Elementary Schools—Ecoles élémentaires					Secondary Schools — Ecoles secondaires		Grand Total	
	Teachers' Salaries — Traitements des instituteurs	Debentures — Obligations	Notes (renewals and interest) — Billets et intérêts	School Bldgs. and Grounds — Bâtiments scolaires	Other Expenditure — Autres dépenses	Total Expenditure — Total des dépenses	Teachers' Salaries — Traitements des instituteurs		Total <sup>1</sup>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1913....	2,059,456	678,430	2,605,280	2,031,498	952,515	8,327,179	131,414	460,725	8,787,904
1914....	2,588,669	975,508	2,317,158	1,556,404	1,150,723	8,588,462	150,808	483,834	9,072,296
1915....	2,817,412	—	—	—	—	8,163,897	157,850	501,960	8,665,857
1917....	3,303,929	—	—	—	—	10,117,716	190,703	686,392	10,804,108
1918....	3,831,942	1,020,574	1,588,995	990,310	1,752,154	9,183,975	209,085	293,110	9,477,085
1919....	4,813,000	809,999	1,737,892	1,546,622	2,462,570	11,370,083	235,460	350,685	11,720,768
1920....	5,940,869	813,266	2,178,134	2,099,350	3,109,579	14,141,198	325,497	462,515	14,603,713
1921....	6,890,376	864,304	2,169,914	1,854,456	3,295,216	15,074,266	382,824	531,534	15,605,800
1922....	6,812,680	1,379,574	2,026,119	1,153,081	2,840,545	14,211,999	410,437	707,804	14,919,803
1923....	6,737,772	1,518,266	1,767,226	1,362,975	2,960,032	14,346,271	429,200	806,365	15,152,636

<sup>1</sup>The items for 1918-1923 do not include promissory notes.—En 1918-1923 le montant des billets souscrits est exclu du total.

## ALBERTA—Receipts—Recettes

Year—Année	Gov. Grants — Subv. du gouvernement	Local Assessments — Taxes locales	Debentures — Emissions d'obligations	Notes — Billets	Other Sources — D'autres sources	Total
1913.....	461,289	2,901,214	3,497,863	1,959,495	228,650	9,048,511
1914.....	507,682	3,028,776	966,350	2,771,380	279,324	7,553,512
1915.....	540,325	3,733,323	951,205	2,473,976	258,865	7,957,604
1916.....	553,141	3,749,007	153,883	1,105,538	1,203,814	6,767,383
1917.....	652,557	3,657,510	268,102	1,451,229	497,479	6,526,878
1918.....	625,830	5,132,232	433,126	1,173,546	195,990	7,560,724
1919.....	713,083	5,601,713	655,960	1,388,000	410,236	8,768,992
1920.....	885,524	6,894,401	865,195	1,948,257	279,776	10,873,153
1921.....	1,146,722	7,432,936	814,008	2,321,144	323,242	12,038,052
1922.....	1,241,518	7,475,582	1,262,120	2,232,254	216,998	12,477,123
1923.....	1,117,023	8,282,650	449,376	1,928,153	260,192	12,037,394

## ALBERTA—Expenditure—Dépenses

Year—Année	Teachers' Salaries — Traitem. des instituteurs	Officials' Salaries — Appoint. du personnel	Debentures — Obligations	Notes — Billets	Buildings — Bâtiments scolaires	Other Expenditure — Autres dépenses	Total Expenditure — Total des dépenses
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1913.....	1,672,526	180,165	594,051	3,160,030	1,816,203	1,261,211	8,684,186
1914.....	2,050,679	179,453	815,062	2,350,462	1,324,470	1,114,747	7,834,891
1915.....	2,244,964	185,616	1,065,437	2,731,279	443,641	1,294,533	7,965,470
1916.....	2,421,404	230,931	956,563	1,266,884	325,297	920,535	6,121,614
1917.....	2,620,085	193,484	1,100,181	1,068,058	414,105	1,199,649	6,595,562
1918.....	2,860,352	198,870	1,054,044	1,598,757	604,891	1,179,777	7,496,691
1919.....	3,560,318	225,242	1,051,171	1,503,944	765,934	1,698,920	8,805,529
1920.....	4,371,508	258,249	1,053,328	1,785,432	1,092,863	2,082,949	10,644,329
1921.....	5,213,011	298,003	1,141,660	2,218,782	1,120,851	2,142,181	12,134,488
1922.....	5,428,826	283,873	1,183,983	2,457,356	999,787	2,004,543	12,358,371
1923.....	5,411,487	281,680	1,213,110	2,190,676	830,895	1,935,719	11,863,567

122.—Canadian Publicly Controlled Schools: Receipts and Expenditure by Provinces—Concluded  
 122.—Budgets de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces—fin  
 BRITISH COLUMBIA—Expenditure—COLOMBIE BRITANNIQUE—Dépenses

Year—Année	Provincial Government — Gouvernement provincial	Cities, Municipalities, Rural and Assisted Schools — Ecoles de cités et villes, rurales et subventionnées	Total
	\$	\$	\$
1913.....	1,663,003	2,995,892	4,658,895
1914.....	1,885,654	2,749,223	4,634,877
1915.....	1,607,651	2,309,795	3,917,446
1916.....	1,591,322	1,625,028	3,216,350
1917.....	1,600,125	1,637,539	3,237,664
1918.....	1,653,797	1,865,218	3,519,015
1919.....	1,791,154	2,437,566	4,228,720
1920.....	2,155,935	3,314,246	5,470,180
1921.....	2,931,572	4,238,458	7,170,030
1922.....	3,141,738	4,691,840	7,833,578
1923.....	3,176,686	4,453,323	7,630,009
1924.....	3,173,395	5,023,301	8,196,696

123.—Canadian Publicly Controlled Schools: Cost per Pupil enrolled, by Provinces, 1911-24  
 123.—Écoles du Canada sous le contrôle administratif: Coût par élève inscrit et par province, 1911-24

Year—Année	P.E.I. — I.P.-É.	N.S. — N.-É.	N.B. — N.-B.	Que. — Qué.	Ont.	Man. <sup>2</sup>	Sask. <sup>2</sup>	Alta. <sup>2</sup>	B.C. — C.B.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1911.....	9 49	12 89	12 75	16 55	23 26	42 46	40 39	—	53 42
1912.....	13 92	13 28	13 34	17 55	25 50	—	54 02	—	74 39
1913.....	11 10	14 13	13 52	23 25	27 96	50 18	60 93	40 19	81 19
1914.....	12 06	14 63	14 11	19 36	32 81	49 70	59 27	46 43	74 81
1915.....	14 11	15 24	14 71	24 35	29 74	48 11	—	44 69	60 96
1916.....	13 24	14 84	15 70	25 30	28 57	43 60	—	44 09	49 81
1917.....	13 81	16 08	15 90	28 49	29 74	38 80	—	45 39	49 72
1918.....	14 43	17 29	18 50	29 38	31 43	44 16	52 12	46 81	52 12
1919.....	16 25	19 60	21 54	32 58	38 73	46 34	60 79	52 89	58 73
1920.....	17 87	25 00	24 09	36 00	47 57	54 09	71 07	58 06	69 03
1921.....	20 80	31 44	30 91	40 35	54 31	74 48	73 08	61 24	78 32
1922.....	21 21	31 92	34 17	42 02	63 25	79 62	70 03	60 28	80 35
1923.....	28 17	30 42	33 96	43 98	66 00	71 71	68 90	56 74	74 85
1924.....	26 03	32 18	34 32	—	—	61 73	—	—	79 57

124.—Canadian Publicly Controlled Schools: Cost per Pupil in Average Attendance, by Provinces, 1911-24  
 124.—Écoles du Canada sous le contrôle administratif: Coût par élève présent à l'école et par province, 1911-24

Year—Année	P.E.I. — I.P.-É.	N.S. — N.-É.	N.B. — N.-B.	Que. — Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. — C.B.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1911.....	16 18	21 70	20 54	21 35	38 59	75 42	76 21	—	74 95
1912.....	21 69	21 70	20 13	22 32	41 60	—	89 57	—	103 35
1913.....	17 71	22 64	21 22	26 61	44 85	87 18	110 58	69 90	108 08
1914.....	19 51	23 37	22 37	24 37	52 02	79 44	103 84	76 55	94 34
1915.....	22 20	23 34	22 12	30 23	45 12	71 28	—	71 16	74 59
1916.....	21 44	23 40	23 85	31 47	44 04	68 02	—	72 53	63 22
1917.....	22 19	25 01	24 43	35 93	45 61	59 75	—	74 82	61 58
1918.....	22 75	27 56	28 56	37 21	54 04	69 22	86 66	75 87	64 28
1919.....	26 21	32 01	34 97	46 06	58 25	73 82	97 79	85 99	74 59
1920.....	28 22	40 67	37 46	47 88	72 66	80 00	116 20	95 63	91 49
1921.....	31 82	47 04	45 81	51 56	82 30	111 56	112 95	87 09	98 18
1922.....	31 49	45 92	51 50	53 05	88 04	114 23	108 20	84 70	97 82
1923.....	42 49	41 79	50 03	56 09	92 80	103 26	102 57	79 01	91 35
1924.....	38 18	45 17	46 76	—	—	85,95	—	—	96 59

<sup>1</sup>Including grants to provincial University as follows: 1921, \$426,250; 1922, \$445,000; 1923, \$446,250 and in 1924, \$458,125.

<sup>2</sup>Embrasse les allocations suivantes aux universités provinciales: 1921, \$426,250; 1922, \$445,000; 1923, \$446,250; et 1924, \$458,125.

<sup>2</sup> Money borrowed by note not included in expenditure—L'argent emprunté sur billets est exclu des dépenses.



## 12.—HIGHER EDUCATION—ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR

## 125.—Universities of Canada: Foundation, Affiliation, Faculties, and Degrees

Name and Address	Date of		Affiliation to other Universities	Faculties	Degrees
	Original Founda- tion	Charter Present			
University of St. Dunstan's, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1855	—	Laval.	Arts, Preparatory Commercial and Theology.	B.L., B.A., B.Sc., Ph.M.
University of Kings' College Windsor, N.S.	1789	1802	Oxford and Cambridge.	Arts, Law, Science, Divinity.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., D.Sc. M.Sc., B.C.L., D.C.L. B.D., D.D.
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	1818	1863	Oxford and Cambridge.	Arts and Science, Law, Medicine and Dentistry.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., L. Mus., M.Sc., B.Mus., Phm.B., L.L.B., M.D. C.M., D.D.S., LL.D.
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	1838	1840	Oxford, Dalhousie and McGill, Nova Scotia Technical.	Arts, Divinity, Law, Science, Applied Science, Literature.	B.A., B.Sc., B.Th., and M.A.
University of St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, N.S.	1855	1909	—	Arts, Science, Engineering, Law.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., LL. D.
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	1800	1860	Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, McGill.	Arts, Applied Science, Partial Course in Law. Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering Forestry.	B.A., M.A., B.S., D.Sc.
Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.	1858	1886-1913	Dalhousie, Oxford and Cambridge.	Arts, Theology, Engineering.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., B.D.,
University of St. Joseph's College, St. Joseph, N.B.	1864	1898	Oxford.	Arts, Science.	B.A., B.S., B.L., B.C.S., M.A.
McGill University, Montreal, Que.	1821	1852	Acadia, Mount Allison, St. Francis-Xavier, Alberta, are affiliated to McGill in the Faculty of Applied Science.	Arts, Applied Science, Law, Medicine, Agriculture.	B.A., M.A., B.C.L., D.C.L., LL.D., B.Sc., D.Sc., M.D.S., M.Sc., Mus., Bac., Mus. Doc., B.S.A., D.Sc., B. Arch., M.D., C.M., D.Litt., Ph.D., LL.B. LL.M.B.Com., B.H.S.
University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que.	1843	1853	Oxford and Cambridge.	Arts, Divinity, Medicine and Law.	B.A., M.A., B.D., D.D., D.C.L., Mus. Bac., Mus. Doc., L.S.T.
Laval University, Quebec, Que.	1852	1852	—	Theology, Law, Medicine, Arts.	M.A., B.A., B.S., B.L., Ph. D., Ph. L., Ph.B., M.D., M.B., LL.B., LL.L., LL.D., D.B., D.L., D.D., C.L.B., C.L.L., C.L.D.
University of Montreal, Montreal, Que.	1878	1920	—	Theology, Law, Medicine, Arts, Dom. Sc., Drawing, Music.	Bachelor, Licenciante, Doctor.
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	1827	1906	Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin.	Arts, Medicine, Applied Science, Engineering, Agriculture, Forestry, Education, Household Science.	B.A., M.A., Ph.D., LL.B., LL.M., LL.D., Mus. Bac., Mus. Doc., M.B., M.D., B.A. Sc., M.A. Sc., C.E., E.E., M.E., B. Paed., D. Paed., B.S.A., B.Sc. A., B.Sc.F., F.E., D.D.S., Phm.B., B.V.Sc., D.V.Sc.
Victoria University, Toronto, Ont.	1836	1836	Toronto.	Arts and Theology.	B.D., D.D.
University of Trinity College, Toronto, Ont.	1851	1852	Toronto.	Arts and Divinity.	L.Th., B.D., D.D.
Western University, London, Ont.	1878	1908	—	Arts, Medicine and Public Health, Music.	B.A., M.A., M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., D.P.H. Mus. Bach.
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	1841	1841	—	Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine, Theology.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., D.Sc., M.Sc., M.D., M.B., LL.D., B.D., D.D., B. Paed., D. Paed., B. Com.
University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	1849	1866	—	Theology, Philosophy, Law, Arts and Commercial.	LL.D., D.D., B.Ph., D.Ph., B.A., M.A.
McMaster University, Toronto, Ont.	1857	1887	Oxford, Cambridge, London.	Arts, Theology.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., B.Th., B.D.
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	1877	1877	—	Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Engineering, Architecture, Pharmacy, Agriculture.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., M.D., C.M., B.C.E., B.E.E., M.C.E., M. E.E., B.M.E., B.Arch. Phm. B., B.S.A., LL. B., LL.D.
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	1907	1907	Oxford.	Arts, Science, Law, Agri., Engineering, Pharmacy, Accounting, Education, Veterinary Medicine.	B.A., B.Sc., B.S.A. B.E., LL.B., M.A., M.Sc.
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.	1906	1910	Oxford, McGill and Toronto.	Arts and Sc., App. Sc. Agriculture, Medicine, Dentistry, Law, Pharmacy and Accountancy.	B.A., B.Sc., M.A., B.S.A., M.Sc., LL.B., Phm.B., B.D. LL.D.
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	1907	1908	—	Arts, Applied Science and Agriculture.	B.A., B.Sc.

125.—Universités canadiennes: fondation, affiliation, facultés et diplômes

Nom et siège	Date de la		Affiliation à d'autres universités	Facultés	Diplômes
	Fonda-tion	Charte actuelle			
Université St. Dunstan, Charlottetown, I.P.-E.	1855	—	Laval.	Lettres, cours préparatoires, Commerce et Théologie.	B.C., B.A., B.Sc., Ph.m.
Université de King's College, Windsor, N.-E.	1789	1802	Oxford et Cambridge.	Lettres, droit, sciences, théologie.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., D.Sc. M.Sc., B.C.L., D.C.L. B.D., D.D.
Université Dalhousie, Halifax.	1818	1863	Oxford et Cambridge.	Lettres et sciences, droit médecine et art dentaire.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., :L Mus., M.Sc., B. Mus., Phm.B., LL.B., M.D., C.M., D.D.S., LL.D.
Université Acadia, Wolfville, N.-E.	1838	1840	Oxford, Dalhousie et McGill, Collège Technique de la N.-E.	Lettres, théologie, droit, sciences, sciences appliquées, littérature.	B.A., B.Sc., B.Th. et M.A.
Université de St-François-Xavier, Antigonish, N.-E.	1855	1909	—	Lettres, sciences, génie civil, droit.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc. LL.D.
Université du Nouv.-Brunswick, Fredericton, N.-B.	1800	1860	Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, McGill.	Lettres, sciences appliquées (droit (partiellement)).	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., pour ingénieurs civils, électriciens ou forestiers, D.Sc.
Université Mount Allison, Sackville, N.-E.	1858	1886-1913	Dalhousie, Oxford et Cambridge.	Lettres, théologie, génie civil.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., B.D.
Université du Collège St-Joseph, St-Joseph, N.-B.	1864	1898	Oxford.	Lettres, sciences.	B.A., B.S., B.L., B.C.S., M.A.
Université McGill, Montréal, Qué.	1821	1852	Les universités Acadia, Mt. Allison, St - François -Xavier et Alberta, sont affiliées à la Faculté des sciences appliquées de McGill.	Lettres, sciences, appliquées, droit, médecine, agriculture.	B.A., M.A., B.C.L., D.C.L., LL.D., B.Sc., D.Sc., D.D.S., M.Sc., B. Mus., D. Mus., B. S.A., D.Sc., B. Arch., M.D., C.M., D. Litt., Ph.D., LL.B., LL.M. B., Com., B.H.S.
Université Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Qué.	1843	1853	Oxford et Cambridge.	Lettres, théologie, médecine, droit.	B.A., M.A., B.D., D.D., D.C.L., Mus. Bac., Mus. Doc., L.S.T.
Université Laval, Québec, Qué.	1852	1852	—	Théologie, droit, médecine, lettres.	M.A., B.A., B.S., B.L., Ph.D., Ph.L., Ph.B., M.D., M.B., LL.B., LL.L., LL.D., D.B., D.L., D.D., C.L.B., C.L.L., C.L.D.
Université de Montréal, Montréal, Qué.	1878	1920	—	Théologie, droit, médecine, lettres, sc. ménagère, dessin, musique.	Bachelier, licencié, docteur.
Université de Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	1827	Loi de 1906	Oxford, Cambridge et Dublin.	Lettres, médecine, sciences appliquées, génie civil, agriculture, sylviculture, pédagogie, science ménagère.	B.A., M.A., Ph.D., LL. B., LL.M., LL.D. Mus. Bac., Mus. Doc., M.B., M.D., B.A.Sc., M.A.Sc., C.E., E.E., M.E., B. Pæd., D. Pæd., B.S.A., B.Sc. A., B.Sc.F., F.E., D. D.S., Phm. B., V.B. Sc., D.V.Sc.
Université Victoria, Toronto.	1836	1836	Toronto.	Lettres, théologie.	B.D., D.D.
Université Trinity College, Toronto, Ont.	1851	1852	Toronto.	Lettres, théologie.	L.Th., B.D., D.D.
Université Western, London, Ont.	1878	1908	—	Lettres, médecine et hygiène publique, musique.	B.A., M.A., M.D., LL. D., D.Sc., D.P.H., Mus. Bach.
Université Queen's, Kingston Ont.	1841	1841	—	Lettres, sciences, génie civil, médecine, théologie.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., D.Sc., M.Sc., M.D., M.B., LL.D., B.D., D.D., B. Pæd., D. Pæd., B. Com.
Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	1849	1866	—	Théologie, philosophie, droit, lettres et commerce.	LL.D., D.D., B.Ph., D.Ph., B.A., M.A.
Université McMaster, Toronto, Ont.	1857	1887	Oxford, Cambridge, Londres.	Lettres, théologie.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., B.Th., B.D.
Université du Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	1877	1877	—	Lettres, sciences, droit, médecine, génie civil, architecture, pharmacie, agriculture.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., M.D., C.M., B.C.E., B.E.E., M.C.E., M. E.E., B.M.E., B. Arch Phm. B., B.S.A., LL. B., LL.D.
Université de la Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	1907	1907	Oxford.	Lettres, sciences, droit, agriculture, génie civil, pharma. comptabilité, pédagogie, méd. vét.	B.A., B.Sc., B.S.A., B.E., LL.B., M.A., M.Sc.
Université de l'Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.	1906	1910	Oxford, McGill et Toronto.	Lettres et sciences, sciences appliquées, agriculture, médecine, art dentaire, droit, écoles de pharmacie et de comptabilité.	B.A., B.Sc., M.A., B.S.A., M.Sc., LL.B., Phm.B., B.D., LL.D.
Université de la Colombie Britannique, Vancouver, C.-B.	1907	1908	—	Lettres, sciences appliquées et agriculture.	B.A., B.Sc.



Name and Address of University Nom et siège	Sex Sexe	Professors and Instructors—Professeurs et répétiteurs										Total (excluding duplicates)					
		Preparatory	Arts and Science	Dentistry	Engineering	Law	Medicine	Pharmacy	Theology	All Others	Total (sans double emploi)						
		Préparatoires	Lettres et sciences	Art dentaire	Génie	Droit	Médecine	Pharmacie	Théologie	Tous autres	M.—M.	F.—F	Total				
St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	M.	5	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
University of King's College, Windsor, N.S.....	M.	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
	F.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.....	M.	—	36	14	—	2	15	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
	F.	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.....	M.	—	21	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110
	F.	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
University of St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, N.S...	M.	6	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
	F.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B....	M.	—	8	—	—	9	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
University of Mt. Allison, Sackville, N.B.....	M.	—	23	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
University of St. Joseph's College, St. Joseph, N.B.	M.	22	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
McGill University, Montreal, Que.....	M.	—	85	35	78	16	158	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
	F.	—	11	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que.....	M.	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	373
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
University of Laval, Que., Que.....	M.	—	7	—	—	19	31	5	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
University of Montreal, Montreal, Que.....	M.	168	232	23	23	17	86	14	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105
	F.	129	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.....	M.	—	167	—	84	—	234	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	662
	F.	—	19	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	171
Victoria University, Toronto, Ont.....	M.	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2642
	F.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	262
University of Trinity College, Toronto, Ont.....	M.	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
	F.	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Western University, London, Ont.....	M.	—	56	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
	F.	—	15	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.....	M.	—	50	—	34	—	36	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	149
	F.	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.....	M.	65	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	126
	F.	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
McMaster University, Toronto, Ont.....	M.	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.....	M.	—	54	—	13	8	105	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
	F.	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.....	M.	—	47	—	13	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	183
	F.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.....	M.	—	47	—	28	4	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79
	F.	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C....	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3117
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Total.....		491	1,079	72	303	105	822	35	89	797	91	12	103	3,002	450	3,452	

<sup>1</sup> Including 17 Lecturers in Law.—<sup>1</sup> Y compris 17 répétiteurs ou conférenciers à la faculté de Droit. <sup>2</sup> Of these 23 male and 2 female professors and instructors were on the Staff of Victoria; 17 males and 3 females were on the Staff of Trinity and 17 males and 6 females were on the Staff of St. Michael's College. The duplicates of Victoria and Trinity are excluded in the Grand Total. <sup>2</sup> Dont 23 hommes et 2 femmes professeurs et instructeurs appartenant à l'université Victoria; 17 hommes et 3 femmes appartenant à Trinity et 17 hommes et 6 femmes au collège St-Michel. Afin d'éviter le double emploi on a exclu du grand total les professeurs et instructeurs de Victoria et de Trinity. <sup>3</sup> Includes 16 Instructors doing part-time work. <sup>3</sup> Y compris 16 instructeurs ne consacrant qu'une partie de leur temps.

GENERAL NOTE—The Staff by faculties cannot be compared as between universities, since generally speaking, each university has its own interpretation of what constitutes the staff of any faculty. NOTE—Le personnel enseignant de chaque faculté ne se peut comparer entre les universités, faute d'unité d'interprétation entre elles à ce sujet.

127.—Universities of Canada: Number of Students<sup>1</sup> by Academic Years, 1923-24  
127.—Universités canadiennes: nombre d'étudiants par années d'études universitaires, 1923-24

University — Université	Pre- para- tory — Pré- para- toire	1st Year — Pre- mière année	2nd Year — Deux- ième année	3rd Year — Trois- ième année	4th Year — Qua- trième année	5th Year — Cin- quième année	Grad- uate — Licen- ciés et doc- teurs	Total by years <sup>1</sup> — Total par années <sup>1</sup>	Total Regis- tration — Ins- crip- tions
St. Dunstan's.....	77	38	39	21	10	—	—	185	210
King's College.....	—	16	10	14	14	—	4	58	60
Dalhousie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	782
Acadia.....	—	109	73	42	53	—	7	284	320
St. Francis Xavier.....	—	74	60	40	43	—	2	219	271
New Brunswick.....	—	48	17	19	17	—	—	101	182
Mount Allison.....	—	33	57	35	33	—	8	166	285
St. Joseph College.....	246	28	17	10	13	—	5	319	319
McGill.....	—	364	204	145	76	—	—	789	4,194
Bishop's College.....	—	31	29	17	—	—	—	77	93
Laval.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,160
Montreal.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,691
Toronto.....	—	584	559	432	335	—	—	1,910	7,472
Victoria.....	—	163	154	113	91	—	—	521	600
Trinity.....	—	36	41	24	17	—	—	118	172
Western.....	—	133	109	71	67	—	8	388	639
Queen's.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,817
Ottawa.....	3,086	105	66	48	47	—	35	3,387	3,495
McMaster.....	—	66	59	52	35	—	—	212	329
Manitoba.....	—	490	359	224	236	—	51	1,360	2,582
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,274
Alberta.....	—	129	124	113	94	—	89	549	1,341
British Columbia.....	—	594	238	200	162	5	54	1,253	1,752

<sup>1</sup>Students in Arts only.—Etudiants en lettres uniquement.

128.—Universities of Canada: Number of Students attending Universities outside their Province of Residence, 1923-24

128.—Universités du Canada: nombre d'étudiants fréquentant les universités d'une province autre que la leur, 1923-24

Province in which University is located — Province où les étudiants font leurs études	Place of Residence of Students—Domicile des étudiants											Total
	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Dis- tricts	Outside Canada	
	I.P.-E.	N.-E.	N.-B.	Qué.					C.B.		Hors du Canada	
P.E. Island—Ile du P.-Edouard..	—	3	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	26
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse...	54	—	186	4	12	—	1	2	2	—	74	335
N. Brunswick.....	15	95	—	65	2	1	—	1	—	—	66	245
Quebec—Québec.....	54	111	121	—	569	39	37	59	104	—	646	1,740
Ontario.....	11	43	29	561	—	61	200	110	151	5	202	1,373
Manitoba.....	2	2	3	2	20	—	134	13	15	—	9	200
Saskatchewan.....	2	5	2	1	6	9	—	11	3	—	43	82
Alberta.....	4	5	5	2	12	10	47	—	36	—	24	145
Br. Columbia—Col. Britannique..	—	—	1	1	1	1	4	4	—	—	17	29
Total.....	142	264	351	646	622	121	423	200	311	5	1,090	14,175

<sup>1</sup> This total does not exclude certain duplicate registrations at Toronto, Victoria and Trinity. The last two mentioned had in all 78 from other provinces, of whom the students in Arts would be also registered at Toronto. <sup>1</sup> Dans ce total figurent certains doubles emplois provenant des universités de Toronto, Victoria, et Trinité; ces deux dernières réunies possédaient 78 étudiants domiciliés dans d'autres provinces; ceux d'entre eux suivant les cours de la faculté des lettres étaient également inscrits à Toronto.



129.—Universities of Canada: Number of Students in the Various Faculties, 1923-24

Name and Address of University — Nom et Siège	Sex — Sexé	Preparatory Courses	Under-Graduates—Arts, etc.	Graduates—All Faculties	Doctors, licenciés—toutes facultés	Agriculture	Architecture	Commerce	Dentistry	Education	Engineering and Applied Science	Forestry	Household Science
		Cours préparatoires	Bacheliers ès-lettres, etc.	Docteurs, licenciés—toutes facultés	Agriculture	Architecture	Commerce	Art dentaire	Pédagogie	Génie civil et sciences appliquées	Sylviculture	Science ménagère	
<b>St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown, P.E.I.</b>	M.	60	75	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
University of King's College, Windsor, N.S.	M.	-	39	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	F.	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	M.	-	240	3	-	-	-	26	48	-	42	-	-
	F.	-	182	5	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
University of St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, N.S.	M.	-	134	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-
	F.	-	110	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, N.S.	M.	52	175	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	42	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		52	937	23	-	-	-	30	50	-	68	-	-
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	M.	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	12	-
University of Mt. Allison, Sackville, N.B.	F.	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
University of St. Joseph's College, St. Joseph, N.B.	M.	-	97	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-
	F.	-	103	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, N.B.	M.	246	68	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		246	369	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	12	-
McGill University, Montreal, Que.	M.	-	437	97	44	30	195	132	-	435	-	-	-
University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que.	F.	-	282	13	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	107
	M.	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	3	14	-	-	-
Laval University, Quebec, Que.	F.	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	-	-	-
	M.	-	1,188	251	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	34	-
University of Montreal, Montreal, Que.	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	2,479	1,150	231	113	13	396	194	238	113	-	-	-
Total, Que.	F.	900	38	260	-	-	9	-	198	-	-	-	292
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		3,379	3,172	852	157	43	653	327	462	548	34	399	-
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	M.	-	1,177	7 262	8	9	10	11	150	12 564	43	-	-
Victoria University, Toronto, Ont.	F.	-	1,154	7 105	8	9	10	11	198	12 2	-	-	-
	M.	-	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
University of Trinity College, Toronto, Ont.	F.	-	284	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	-	67	18 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western University, London, Ont.	F.	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	-	263	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	F.	-	117	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	-	223	9	-	-	106	-	-	240	-	-	-
University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	F.	-	259	3	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	1,029	498	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McMaster University, Toronto, Ont.	F.	1,840	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	-	160	22 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Ont.	F.	-	90	22 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2,869	*3,971	534	-	-	114	-	348	806	43	-	-
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	M.	-	845	32	84	14	-	-	-	131	-	-	-
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	F.	-	464	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87
	M.	-	321	-	132	-	25 14	-	-	60	-	-	-
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	F.	-	251	-	-	-	25 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	-	260	28 72	85	29	36	28	8	94	-	-	-
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	F.	-	200	28 33	6	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	25
	M.	-	470	33 62	59	-	-	-	-	176	-	-	-
Total by sex.	F.	3,866	*7,918	1,235	517	57	816	402	410	1,947	89	-	-
	M.	2,740	*3,876	495	9	-	43	3	408	2	-	511	-
<b>Grand total.</b>		<b>6,606</b>	<b>*11,794</b>	<b>1,733</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>1,949</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>-</b>

For notes to table 129 see page 113.

129.—Universités canadiennes: Etudiants des différentes facultés, 1923-24

Law—Droit	Medicine—Médecine	Music—Musique	Public Health and Nursing Puériculture et hygiène	Pharmacy—Pharmacie	Social Service—Œuvres sociales	Theology—Théologie	Veterinary Medicine Médecine vétérinaire	Total Regular Courses		Short Courses		Correspondence—Correspondance	Other Courses—Autres cours	Total Registration excluding duplicate Total des inscrip. sans double emploi	Number of these also registered in affiliated Schools—Nombre de ceux déjà comptés dans les écoles affiliées
								Cours réguliers		Cours abrégés					
								Sex — Sexe	Total	For Teachers — Pour instituteurs	For Others — Pour autres				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	125	-	-	-	25	210	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	60	-	-	-	-	45	-
55	138	-	-	17	-	-	-	15	60	-	-	-	-	15	-
5	11	3	-	1	-	-	-	569	782	-	-	-	-	569	36
-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	213	-	-	-	-	-	213	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207	320	-	-	-	-	207	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	113	-	-	-	-	-	113	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176	-	-	-	-	-	176	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	219	-	-	-	-	43	-
60	149	3	-	18	-	43	-	1,381	1,381	-	-	-	-	1,433	51
26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127	182	-	-	-	-	127	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	182	-	-	-	-	55	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	126	231	9	28	-	-	163	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	73	8	9	-	-	122	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	73	73	-	-	-	-	319	-
28	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	486	486	17	37	-	-	786	-
74	638	15	-	51	-	-	-	2,148	2,722	-	1 287	-	2 474	2,909	-
2	14	70	48	1	26	-	-	574	2,722	-	1 120	-	2 591	1,285	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	62	93	-	-	-	-	62	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	93	-	-	-	-	31	-
82	214	16	-	14	9	219	-	2,070	2,160	-	-	-	-	2,070	-
-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	90	2,160	-	-	-	-	90	-
134	279	51	-	126	33	315	19	4 3,405	4,853	-	5 182	5	-	5,889	6 4,302
-	-	490	-	-	161	-	-	4 1,448	4,853	-	5 182	272	-	2,802	6 1,729
292	1,145	732	48	192	229	550	19	9,828	9,828	-	589	277	1,065	15,138	6,031
-	804	22	-	13	11	-	14	2,993	4,859	-	15 666	16 286	-	3,945	17 413
-	73	34	61	13	259	-	14	1,866	4,859	-	15 1,328	16 333	-	3,527	17 445
-	-	-	-	-	-	143	-	316	600	-	-	-	-	316	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	284	600	-	-	-	-	284	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	103	172	-	-	-	-	103	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	69	172	-	-	-	-	69	-
-	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	357	479	27	-	24	19 56	441	55
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	122	479	28	-	19 43	19 43	198	35
-	274	-	-	-	-	13	-	861	1,131	203	-	427	20 487	1,978	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	270	1,131	220	-	349	-	839	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	92	-	586	608	-	-	-	21 6	1,621	2,750
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	608	-	-	-	21 12	1,874	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	235	329	-	-	-	-	235	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	94	329	-	-	-	-	94	-
-	1,242	56	61	-	270	327	-	* 7,513	* 7,513	478	1,994	1,446	604	* 14,859	3,698
57	260	-	-	50	-	-	-	1,473	2,075	-	23 323	-	24 159	1,816	204
2	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	602	2,075	-	23 209	-	24 16	766	-
40	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	583	816	26 40	27 236	-	-	859	-
-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	233	816	26 95	27 87	-	-	415	-
56	104	-	-	38	-	3	-	783	1,100	30 52	31 53	32 69	-	926	-
6	11	-	17	8	-	-	-	317	1,100	30 42	31 -	32 70	-	415	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	767	1,308	-	-	-	-	1,752	-
-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	541	1,308	-	34444	-	-	-	-
524	2,800	104	-	345	53	945	19	† 17,872	-	331	1,593	811	1,182	† 24,720	4,806
17	141	687	158	16	446	6	-	† 6,760	-	393	1,935	1,051	662	† 12,903	2,224
541	2,941	791	158	361	499	951	19	† 24,632	† 24,632	724	3,972	1,862	1,844	† 39,375	9,984

Voir page 113 pour les notes au tableau 129.



## HIGHER EDUCATION

130.—Universities of Canada: Degrees Conferred, by Institution and Faculty, 1924, and by Faculty Alone, 1923

130.—Universités canadiennes: Diplômes décernés par Institution et faculté en 1924 et par chaque faculté Individuellement, en 1923

Name of University Nom de l'université	Under-Graduate and Graduate Degrees—Doctorat, licence et baccalauréat																Total	
	Arts, etc.—Lettres, etc.	Agriculture	Commerce	Dentistry—Art dentaire	Education—Pédagogie	Engineering and Applied Science Génie et sciences appliquées	Forestry—Sylviculture	Law—Droit	Médecine	Music—Musique	Pharmacy—Pharmacie	Theology—Théologie	Veterinary Medicine Art vétérinaire	Household Science Science ménagère	Nursing—Puériculture	Social Service Œuvres Sociales		Others—Autres
St. Dunstan's.....	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
King's College.....	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Dalhousie.....	61	-	2	18	-	-	-	20	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	133
Acadia.....	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	56
St. Francis Xavier....	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
<b>Total N.S.....</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>257</b>
New Brunswick.....	19	-	-	-	-	14	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
Mount Allison.....	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	35
St. Joseph's College...	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
<b>Total N.B.....</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>95</b>
McGill.....	137	6	40	24	-	108	-	27	167	2	15	-	-	4	123	12	-	545
Bishop's College.....	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	35
Laval.....	265	-	28	-	-	-	4	49	118	104	-	32	-	-	-	9	-	409
Montreal.....	243	15	10	-	75	21	-	36	80	266	23	36	11	31	30	5	24	906
<b>Total Que.....</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2,095</b>
Toronto.....	442	66	6	190	23	174	19	9	216	1	78	-	26	-	-	-	56	1,257
Victoria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinity College.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Western.....	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106
Queen's.....	54	-	17	-	-	71	-	-	64	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	208
Ottawa.....	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	157
McMaster.....	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	54
<b>Total Ont....</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1,787</b>
Manitoba.....	228	16	-	-	-	33	-	21	54	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	381
Saskatchewan.....	56	25	2	-	-	8	-	11	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	138
Alberta.....	96	20	7	-	5	15	-	32	-	19	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	203
British Columbia....	108	13	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	165
All Universities—Toutes universités, 1924.	2,177	161	112	232	103	483	27	219	756	376	190	104	37	43	58	16	37	5,131
All Universities—Toutes universités, 1923.	2,108	209	93	423	206	667	26	173	560	302	198	81	42	1183	-	-	-	5,271

<sup>1</sup> Diplomas. <sup>2</sup> In addition to these there were 197 degrees or diplomas granted to students in Preparatory Courses other than courses leading to Junior Matriculation, bringing the total number of first degrees up to 1,103. <sup>3</sup> Including 4 Honorary. <sup>4</sup> Including 1 Honorary. <sup>5</sup> In teacher's classes. <sup>6</sup> Public Health. <sup>7</sup> Including 16 B.S.A. and 9 Associate Certificates. <sup>8</sup> Accounting. <sup>9</sup> Including 1 B.S.P. and 35 Certificates. <sup>10</sup> Including 16 Pharmacy licenses and 3 degrees. <sup>11</sup> These figures in previous reports were designated as "others".

<sup>1</sup> Diplômes. <sup>2</sup> En outre 197 diplômes ont été accordés aux étudiants des cours préparatoires autres que ceux préparant l'admission universitaire, ce qui porte le total des bacheliers à 423. <sup>3</sup> Y compris 4 diplômes honorifiques. <sup>4</sup> Y compris 1 diplôme honorifique. <sup>5</sup> Dans les classes des instituteurs. <sup>6</sup> Hygiène publique. <sup>7</sup> Y compris 16 B.S.A., et 9 certificats de capacité. <sup>8</sup> Comptabilité. <sup>9</sup> Y compris 1 B.S.P. et 35 certificats. <sup>10</sup> Y compris 16 licences de pharmacie et 3 diplômes. <sup>11</sup> Dans les rapports antérieurs ces chiffres figuraient dans la colonne "autres".

131.—Professional and Affiliated Colleges of Canada: Number of Teaching Staff and Students, by individual Institutions, 1923-24

131.—Collèges professionnels et affiliés du Canada: Personnel enseignant et étudiants, par institutions, 1923-24

Name and Address Nom et adresse	Number of Teaching Staff Personnel enseignant			Number of Students Nombre d'étudiants			Affiliation
	Male Hommes	Female Femmes	Total	Male Garçons	Female Filles	Total	
	Presbyterian College, Halifax, N.S.	4	—	4	21	—	
College of Ste. Anne, Church Point, N.S.	15	—	15	125	—	125	
Technical College, Halifax, N.S.	15	—	15	690	133	823	
Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.	12	—	12	128	—	128	
Holy Heart Theological College, Halifax, N.S.	9	—	9	79	—	79	
St. Mary's College, Halifax, N.S.	13	—	13	192	—	192	
Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.	44	23	67	365	511	876	McGill
Oka Agricultural School, Que.	34	—	34	113	—	113	Montreal
Ste-Anne de la Pocatière Agricultural School, Que.	39	—	39	287	—	287	Laval
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Montréal, Qué.	25	—	25	396	9	405	Montreal
Presbyterian College, Montreal, Que.	7	—	7	82	—	82	
Congregational College of Canada, Montreal, Ont.	4	—	4	19	—	19	
Montreal Diocesan Theological College, Montreal, Que.	5	—	5	48	—	48	
Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, Que.	5	—	5	157	—	157	
Wycliffe College, Toronto, Ont.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Knox College, Toronto, Ont.	11	—	11	168	34	202	
St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont.	32	14	46	501	103	604	Toronto
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.	85	10	95	887	551	1,438	Toronto
Ontario College of Art, Toronto, Ont.	12	9	21	250	525	775	
Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, Ont.	4	—	4	136	8	144	Toronto
Ontario Law School, "Osgoode Hall", Toronto, Ont.	7	—	7	370	17	387	
Toronto Bible College, Toronto, Ont.	5	—	5	124	378	502	
Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto, Ont.	65	1	66	532	6	538	Toronto
Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ont.	16	—	16	69	—	69	Toronto
Waterloo College and Lutheran Theological Seminary, Waterloo, Ont.	9	—	9	59	—	59	
Huron College, London, Ont.	6	—	6	24	1	25	
St. Jerome's College, Kitchener, Ont.	10	—	10	185	—	185	
Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.	7	—	7	163	—	163	
Brandon College, Brandon, Man.	12	8	20	115	205	320	McMaster
Manitoba Law School, Winnipeg, Man.	8	—	8	59	1	60	Manitoba
Wesley College, Winnipeg, Man.	14	1	15	208	163	371	Manitoba
Manitoba College, Winnipeg, Man.	5	1	6	106	80	186	Manitoba
Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.	47	10	57	583	501	1,084	Manitoba
Emmanuel College, Saskatoon, Sask.	4	—	4	46	—	46	Sask.
Gravelbourg College, Gravelbourg, Sask.	17	—	17	105	—	105	Laval
Presbyterian Theological College, Saskatoon, Sask.	4	—	4	25	4	29	Sask.
St. Chad's College, Regina, Sask.	5	—	5	13	—	13	Sask.
Alberta College, South Edmonton, Alta.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Alberta
Edmonton Jesuit College, Edmonton, Alberta.	20	—	20	160	—	160	Laval
Robertson College, Edmonton (South), Alberta.	2	—	2	12	—	12	Alberta
Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, Alberta.	17	1	18	708	52	760	
The Anglican Theological College of B.C., Vancouver, B.C.	4	—	4	14	—	14	B.C.
Columbian Methodist College, New Westminster, B.C.	4	11	15	42	82	124	Toronto
Classical Colleges of Quebec—							
Chicoutimi (Little Seminary)	38	—	38	549	—	549	Laval.
Joliette (Little Seminary)	46	—	46	446	—	446	Montreal
L'Assomption Classical College	35	—	35	363	—	363	"
Levis Classical College	61	—	61	752	—	752	Laval
Mont Laurier (Little Seminary)	20	—	20	150	—	150	"
Montreal (Loyola) Classical College	16	—	16	363	—	363	
Montreal (Ste-Marie) Classical College	48	—	48	812	—	812	Montreal
Montreal (St. Sulpice) Classical College	31	—	31	400	—	400	"
Nicolet (Little Seminary)	48	—	48	359	—	359	Laval.
Quebec (Little Seminary)	54	—	54	853	—	853	"
Rigaud Classical College	41	—	41	311	—	311	Montreal
Rimouski (Little Seminary)	32	—	32	295	—	295	Laval
St. Alexandre de la Gatineau Classical College	15	—	15	192	—	192	Laval
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière Classical College	54	—	54	613	—	613	"
St. Hyacinthe (Little Seminary)	39	—	39	425	—	425	Montreal
St. Jean Classical College	32	—	32	283	—	283	Montreal
St. Laurent (Little Seminary)	52	—	52	566	—	566	"
St. Thérèse (Little Seminary)	24	—	24	374	—	374	"
Sherbrooke (Little Seminary)	48	—	48	456	—	456	Montreal
Trois-Rivières (Little Seminary)	39	—	39	430	—	430	Laval
Valleyfield Classical College	29	—	29	293	—	293	Montreal
Total	1,475	89	1,564	16,943	3,312	20,255	
Nine Independent non-subsidized classical Institutions, P.Q. Neuf institutions classiques indépendantes et non subventionnées	81	—	81	614	—	614	
Eight Independent non-subsidized Super. Inst., Que.—Huit institutions d'enseignement supérieur, indépendantes et non subventionnées	45	—	45	438	—	438	
Grand Total	1,601	89	1,690	17,995	3,312	21,307	

<sup>2</sup> Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P.E.I. (1924). Collège Prince of Wales, Charlottetown, I.P.E., (1924)	M.	F.	T.
	149	189	338
<sup>2</sup> Wycliffe College, Toronto (1921). Collège Wycliffe, Toronto (1921)	59	—	59
<sup>2</sup> Alberta College, South Edmonton, Alta. (1923). Collège de l'Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta (1923)	97	31	128

Totals..... 305 220 525

<sup>1</sup> See note 15, Table 2. <sup>1</sup> Voir note 15 du tableau 2. <sup>2</sup> Latest reported figures of students of institutions not reporting in 1924. <sup>2</sup> Nombre d'étudiants de certaines institutions dont les rapports sont parvenus tardivement:



132.—Colleges of Canada: Number of teaching staff and Students by Type of College and Province, 1924  
 132.—Collèges du Canada: personnel enseignant et étudiants par type de collège et province, 1924

Province	Institutions	Staff—Pers. enseignant			Students—Etudiants			Province
		M.—H.	F.	Total	M.—G.	F.	Total	
Prince Edward Island— Affiliated.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ile du Prince-Édouard— Affiliés
Nova Scotia— Agricultural.....	1	12	—	12	128	—	128	Nouvelle-Ecosse— Agriculture.
Technical.....	1	15	—	15	690	133	823	Technique.
Theological.....	2	13	—	13	100	—	100	Théologie.
Affiliated.....	2	28	—	28	317	—	317	Affiliés.
<b>Total, N.S.....</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>1,368</b>	<b>Total, N.-E.</b>
Québec— Agricultural.....	3	117	23	140	745	65	810	Québec— Agriculture.
Theological.....	12	76	—	76	744	—	744	Théologie.
Classical <sup>1</sup> .....	30	873	—	873	9,899	—	9,899	Classique <sup>1</sup> .
Affiliated.....	<sup>2</sup> 1	<sup>2</sup> —	<sup>2</sup> —	<sup>2</sup> —	20	446	466	Affiliés.
Miscellaneous.....	1	25	—	25	396	9	405	Divers.
<b>Total, Que.....</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1,091</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>11,804</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>12,324</b>	<b>Total, Qué.</b>
Ontario— Agricultural.....	1	85	10	95	887	551	1,438	Ontario— Agriculture.
Dental, Veterinary, Phar- macy.....	3	85	1	86	737	14	751	Dentaire, vétérinaire, phar- macie.
Law.....	1	7	—	7	370	17	387	Droit.
Theological.....	4	31	—	31	375	413	788	Théologie.
Affiliated.....	2	42	14	56	686	103	789	Affiliés.
Miscellaneous.....	2	19	9	28	413	525	938	Divers.
<b>Total, Ont.....</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>3,468</b>	<b>1,623</b>	<b>5,091</b>	<b>Total, Ont.</b>
Manitoba— Agricultural.....	1	47	10	57	583	501	1,084	Manitoba— Agriculture.
Law.....	1	8	—	8	59	1	60	Droit.
Theological.....	1	5	1	6	106	80	186	Théologie.
Affiliated.....	2	26	9	35	323	368	691	Affiliés.
<b>Total, Man.....</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>2,021</b>	<b>Total, Man.</b>
Saskatchewan— Theological.....	4	30	—	30	189	4	193	Saskatchewan— Théologie.
<b>Total, Sask.....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>Total, Sask.</b>
Alberta.— Technical.....	1	17	1	18	708	52	760	Alberta— Technique.
Theological.....	1	2	—	2	12	—	12	Théologie.
Affiliated.....	1	20	—	20	160	—	160	Affiliés.
<b>Total, Alberta.....</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>Total, Alberta.</b>
British Columbia— Theological.....	1	4	—	4	14	—	14	Colombie Britannique— Théologie.
Affiliated.....	1	4	11	15	42	82	124	Affiliés.
<b>Total, B.C.....</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>Total, C.B.</b>
Total— Agricultural.....	6	261	43	304	2,343	1,117	3,460	Total— Agriculture.
Technical.....	2	32	1	33	690	133	823	Technique.
Law.....	2	15	—	15	429	18	447	Droit.
Dental, Pharmacy and Veterinary.....	3	85	1	86	737	14	751	Dentaire, pharmacie et vé- térinaire.
Theological.....	25	161	1	162	1,540	497	2,037	Théologie.
Affiliated for Arts, etc.....	8	120	34	154	1,548	999	2,547	Affiliés pour lettres, etc.
Classical.....	30	873	—	873	9,899	—	9,899	Classique.
Miscellaneous.....	3	44	9	53	809	534	1,343	Divers.
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1,601</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>1,690</b>	<b>17,995</b>	<b>3,312</b>	<b>21,307</b>	<b>Total.</b>

NOTE.—Latest reported figures of institutions not reporting in 1924:—

NOTA.—Nombre d'étudiants de certaines institutions dont les rapports sont parvenus tardivement:

	M.	F.	T.
Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P.E.I. (1924). Collège Prince of Wales, Charlotte- town, I. P.-E. (1924).....	149	189	338
Wycliffe College, Toronto (1921). Collège Wycliffe, Toronto (1921).....	59	.....	59
Alberta College, South Edmonton (1923). Collège de l'Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta (1923).....	97	31	128
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>525</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including 9 Independent non-subsidized. Classical Institutions. <sup>2</sup> See "Agricultural". Although Macdonald College is listed under "Agricultural" and "Affiliated" it is entered only once into the total. <sup>3</sup> See note 15, table 2.

<sup>1</sup> Y compris 8 institutions classiques indépendantes et non subventionnées. <sup>2</sup> Voir "agriculture". Quoique le Collège Macdonald figure d'abord avec les collèges agricoles, puis avec les collèges affiliés, il n'est compté qu'une fois dans le total. <sup>3</sup> Voir note 15 du tableau 2.

133.—Colleges of Canada—Students by Faculties—Collèges du Canada—Étudiants par facultés, 1923-24

Name and Address Nom et site	Date of Founda- tion Date de la fondation	Sex—Sexe	Prep- aratory Pré- ratoire	Arts, Pure Science, etc. Lettres, sciences, etc.		Com- merce	Corres- pondence Corres- pondance	Domestic Science Science ménagère	Education Pédagogie	Medicine Médecine	Music Musique	Theology Théologie	All others Tous autres	Short Courses Cours abrégés		Total
				Under graduate Courses Bacca- lauréat	Gradu- ate Courses Licence et doctorat									For Teachers Pour ins- tituteurs	For others Pour autres	
Affiliated—Affiliés— College of St. Anne, Church Point, N.S.	1890	M.	62	61	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125
St. Mary's College, Hali- fax, N.S.	1841	M.	162	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	192
Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.	1907	M.	—	—	128	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	13	—	20
St. Michael's College, To- ronto, Ont.	1852	F.	—	—	11	—	—	107	252	—	—	—	—	87	—	446
St. Jerome's College, Kit- chener, Ont.	1864	M.	366	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	501
Brandon College, Bran- don, Man.	1899	F.	—	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103
Wesley College, Winnipeg, Man.	1877	M.	150	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	185
Edmonton Jesuit College, Edmonton, Alta.	1913	M.	38	71	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115
Columbian Methodist College, New West- minster, B.C.	1892	F.	37	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	205
Theological—Théologiques— Presbyterian College, Ha- lifax, N.S.	1820	M.	65	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	42	—	208
Holy Heart Theological College, Halifax, N.S.	1865	M.	35	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	163
2Presbyterian College, Montreal, Que.	1865	M.	83	29	—	26	—	—	—	—	30	3	—	—	—	160
2Congregational College of Canada, Montreal, Que.	1739	M.	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	10	—	—	42
2Montreal Diocesan Theo- logical College, Mon- treal, Que.	1873	M.	19	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	72	—	21	—	—	82
2Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, Que.	1872	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knox College, Toronto, Ont.	1843	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toronto Bible College, Toronto, Ont.	1894	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR

For notes to Table 133 see page 114.



133.—Colleges of Canada—Students by Faculties—Con.—Collèges du Canada—Étudiants par Facultés, 1923-24—Fin

Name and Address Nom et site	Date of Founda- tion Date de la fondation	Sex—Sexe	Prep- aratory Prépa- ratoire	Arts, Pure Science, etc. — Lettres, sciences, etc.		Com- merce	Corres- pondence Corres- pondance	Domestic Science Science ménagère	Education Pédagogie	Medicine Médecine	Music Musique	Theology Théologie	All others Tous autres	Short Courses Cours abrégés		Total
				Under graduate Courses Bacca- lauréat	Gradu- ate Courses Licence doctorat									For Teachers Pour ins- tituteur	For others Pour autres	
Theological—Théologiques— Wycliffe College, Toronto, Ont.	1879	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterloo College and Lutheran Theological Seminary, Waterloo, Ont.....	1911	M.	34	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	59
Huron College, London, Ont.	1863	M.	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24
		F.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Manitoba College, Winni- peg, Man.	1871	M.	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	16	-	25	-	106
		F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	75	-	80
Emmanuel College, Sas- katoon, Sask.....	1879	M.	2	17	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	46
St. Andrews College, Sas- katoon, Sask.	1911	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	25
		F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
St. Chad's College, Regi- na, Sask.....	1907	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	13
Collège Catholique de Gravelbourg, Gravel- bourg, Sask.....	1917	M.	100	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105
Alberta College South, Edmonton, Alta.....		M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robertson College, Ed- monton, Alta.....	1910	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12
The Anglican Theological College of B.C., Van- couver.....	1910	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	14
Totals by sex.—Totaux par sexe.		M.	-	485	143	-	-	-	8	8	58	454	-	-	-	-
		F.	-	261	10	-	-	-	252	-	217	130	-	-	-	-
Grand Total.....			-	746	153	-	-	-	260	8	275	584	-	-	-	-

For Notes to Table 133 see page 114.

Name and Address Nom et site	Date of Foundation Date de la fondation	Sex—Sexe	Preparatory Préparatoires	Agriculture	Com- merce	Engi- neering Génie civil	Corres- pond- ence Corres- pon- dance	Do- mestic Science Science méné- gère	Short Courses Cours abrégés		Applied Art, etc. Art appli- qué, etc.	Den- tistry Art den- taire	Pharm- acy Phar- macie	Veteri- nary Medi- cine Méde- cine vétéri- naire	Law Droit	All others Tous autres	Total
									For Tea- chers Pour institu- teurs	For other Pour autres							
Agricultural—d'agriculture— Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.....	1888	M.	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	10128
		F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.....	1907	M.	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	282	-	-	-	-	-	-	345
		F.	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
Oka Agricultural School, Quebec.....		M.	-	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière Agricultural School, Quebec.....		M.	-	172	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	287
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont....	1874	M.	-	324	-	-	-	-	32	11531	-	-	-	-	-	-	887
		F.	-	2	-	-	-	463	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	551
Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.	1903	M.	-	135	-	-	-	-	149	12299	-	-	-	-	-	-	583
		F.	-	-	-	-	-	105	330	1266	-	-	-	-	-	-	501
Technical—Techniques— Technical College, Halifax, N.S.....	1907	M.	-	-	-	66	13594	-	-	1430	-	-	-	-	-	151,659	690
		F.	-	-	-	-	13133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151,559	133
Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, Alta.....	1916	M.	-	-	-	-	16285	-	-	17339	-	-	-	-	-	15369	-
		F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1722	-	-	-	-	-	1530	-
Dental, Pharmacy and Veterinary—Dentaire, de pharmacie et vétérinaire— Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto, Ont.....	1868	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1853	-	479	-	-	-	-	532
		F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, Ont..	1871	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136	-	-	-	136
		F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8
Ontario Veterinary College, Gueiph, Ont.....	1862	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	69
Law—Droit— Ontario Law School, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, Ont.....	1873	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	370	-	370
		F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	17
Manitoba Law School, Winnipeg, Man.....	1914	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	-	59
		F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Miscellaneous—Divers— Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Montreal, Que.....	1907	M.	-	-	1316	-	-	-	-	2020	-	-	-	-	-	2160	396
		F.	-	-	190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Ontario College of Art, Toronto, Ont.....	1912	M.	18	-	-	-	-	-	22	2217	23198	-	-	-	-	-	250
		F.	44	-	-	-	-	-	236	2236	23215	-	-	-	-	-	525
Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.....	1875	M.	-	-	-	163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	163
		F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals by sex—Totaux par sexe.....		M.	1,130	840	344	229	1,046	-	295	1,969	198	479	136	69	429	2,098	7,658
		F.	135	5	9	-	133	680	814	470	215	6	8	18	1,610	3,312	
Total.....			1,265	845	353	229	1,179	680	1,109	2,439	413	485	144	69	447	3,788	10,970

Classical Colleges, Québec—Collèges classiques de Québec.....	M.	F.	T.
Nine Independent non-subsidized secondary Institutions, P.Q.—Neuf institutions secondaires indépendantes et non subventionnées, P.Q.....	9,285	-	9,285
Eight Independent non-subsidized Superior Institutions, P.Q.—Huit institutions d'enseignement supérieur, indépendantes et non subventionnées, P.Q.....	614	-	614
	438	-	438

Grand Total..... 2417,995 3,312 2421,307

For Notes to Table 133 see page 114. Les notes explications de ce tableau se trouvent page 114.



134.—Colleges of Canada: Number of Students attending Colleges outside their Province of Residence, 1923-24  
 134.—Collèges du Canada: Nombre d'étudiants fréquentant les collèges en dehors de la province qu'ils habitent, 1923-24

Province in which College is Located — Provinces où les collégiens font leurs études	Place of Residence of Students—Domicile des étudiants											Total
	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Outside Canada	Dis.	
	I.P.-E.	N.-E.	N.-B.	Qué.					C.B.	— hors du Canada		
P.E.I.—I.P.-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.S.—N.-E.	12	—	102	5	2	4	—	—	—	—	50	—
N.B.—N.-B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Que.—Qué.	5	13	7	—	159	1	—	1	8	—	44	—
Ont.	6	19	17	51	—	62	40	30	50	—	96	1
Man.	1	1	2	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Saskatchewan	—	2	—	2	10	1	—	—	1	—	10	—
Alberta	—	—	4	—	—	1	32	—	9	—	—	—
B.C.—C.B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—
Total	24	35	132	58	194	69	201	51	79	206	1	1,049

135.—Colleges of Canada: Classical Colleges of Quebec, 1924  
 135.—Collèges du Canada: Collèges classiques de Québec, 1924

Classical Colleges — Collèges classiques	Affiliated to — Affilié à	Date of foundation—Date de la fondation	Teaching staff — Personnel enseignant		Pupils—Elèves															
			Ecclesiastics or religious— Prêtres ou congréganistes	Lay teachers— Laïques	Catholics— Catholiques	Protestants	Age						Total	Average attendance Présence moyenne	In the — Dans le cours				Government grants Subventions du gouvernement	Number of volumes in library Nombre de volumes dans la bibliothèque
							7 to 14 years 7 à 14 ans		14 to 16 years 14 à 16 ans		16 to 18 years 16 à 18 ans				Over 18 years Plus de 18 ans	Classical course Classique	Commercial course Commercial	Primary course— Primaire		
							7 to 14 years 7 à 14 ans	14 to 16 years 14 à 16 ans	16 to 18 years 16 à 18 ans	Over 18 years Plus de 18 ans	Commercial course Commercial	Primary course— Primaire								
Chicoutimi	Laval	1873	38	—	549	—	90	140	160	159	549	522	282	267	—	10,000	2,000			
Joliette	Montreal	1846	46	4	446	—	75	161	145	65	446	419	346	8	92	10,000	35,600			
L'Assomption	Montreal	1832	35	1	363	—	60	108	90	105	363	327	341	—	22	10,000	10,500			
Lévis	Laval	1853	61	—	752	—	327	224	115	86	752	737	268	484	—	10,000	35,000			
Mont-Laurier	Laval	1915	20	—	150	—	35	31	47	37	150	135	72	50	28	10,000	1,000			
Montréal (Loyola)	—	1896	16	15	360	3	34	98	130	101	363	338	350	—	33	10,000	13,500			
Montréal (St. Marie)	Montreal	1848	48	3	811	1	438	180	100	94	812	796	685	—	127	10,000	87,000			
Montréal (St-Sulpice)	Montreal	1767	31	—	400	—	94	158	109	39	400	395	400	—	1	—	25,000			
Nicolet	Laval	1803	48	1	359	—	61	100	113	85	359	340	338	—	21	10,000	36,000			
Québec (Pet. Sém.)	Laval	1663	54	6	853	—	209	260	222	162	853	795	853	—	1	—	25,000			
Rigaud	Montreal	1851	41	—	310	1	40	170	80	21	311	275	129	97	85	10,000	31,400			
Rimouski	Laval	1855	32	1	295	—	27	139	70	59	295	265	229	—	266	10,000	25,000			
St-Alex. de la Gatineau	Laval	1911	15	—	132	—	25	53	75	39	192	165	192	—	—	10,000	2,200			
Ste-A. de la Pocatière	Laval	1827	54	—	613	—	140	154	173	146	613	590	276	357	—	10,000	9,000			
St-Hyacinthe	Montreal	1811	39	—	425	—	124	119	106	76	425	398	425	—	—	10,000	46,250			
St-Jean—St. John	Montreal	1911	32	—	233	—	94	97	61	31	283	260	150	133	—	10,000	6,000			
St-Laurent—St. Law.	Montreal	1847	52	3	566	—	40	196	240	90	566	470	299	267	—	10,000	32,788			
Ste-Thérèse	Montreal	1825	34	1	374	—	106	132	79	57	374	329	374	—	—	10,000	30,000			
Sherbrooke	Montreal	1875	48	3	455	1	72	145	146	93	456	404	215	234	37	10,000	9,800			
Trois-Rivières—Three Rivers	Laval	1860	39	3	430	—	110	100	90	130	430	410	220	210	—	10,000	16,000			
Valleyfield	Montreal	1893	29	2	293	—	72	70	60	91	293	287	146	72	75	10,000	10,000			
Totals—Totaux			812	43	9,279	6	2,273	2,835	2,411	1,766	9,285	5,657	6,570	2,159	556	190,000	489,038			

<sup>1</sup> Not subsidized by the Government. <sup>2</sup> In the preparatory course. <sup>3</sup> In the Technical course.

GENERAL NOTE.—The University of Laval registered 1,022 students in Arts as from 7 little seminaries and 2 classical colleges; the University of Montreal registered 1,146 students in Arts as from 5 little seminaries and 6 classical colleges. It is presumed that these 2,168 students are included with the 6,570 classical students in the above table, the remainder of the 6,570 being the high school years of the classical course.

<sup>1</sup> Non subventionné par le gouvernement. <sup>2</sup> Dans les cours préparatoires. <sup>3</sup> Dans les cours techniques.

NOTA.—L'Université Laval avait 1,022 étudiants en lettres, élèves de 7 petits séminaires et 2 collèges classiques; l'Université de Montréal avait 1,146 étudiants en lettres, élèves de 5 petits séminaires et 6 collèges classiques. On présume que ces 2,168 étudiants figurent parmi les 6,570 étudiants des cours classiques du tableau ci-dessus, le surplus de ces 6,570 représentant les années de haute école du cours classique.

136.—Colleges of Canada: Independent Schools, not subsidized, where classical education is given in Quebec, 1924  
 136.—Collèges du Canada: Institutions de Québec indépendantes, non subventionnées, où l'on donne le cours classique, 1924

Localities Localités	Name of institution Nom des institutions	Date of foundation Date de la fondation	Teaching Staff Personnel enseignant			Pupils—Elèves								
			Regular and secular priests Prêtres réguliers et séculiers	Brothers—Frères	Lay—Laiques	Enrolled—Inscrits				Mother tongue Dont la langue maternelle est		Total	Average attendance Présence moyenne	Number of volumes in library Nombre de volumes dans la bibliothèque
						Age				French Le français	English L'anglais			
						7 to 14 years 7 à 14 ans	14 to 16 years 14 à 16 ans	16 to 18 years 16 à 18 ans	Over 18 years Plus de 18 ans					
Beauport.....	Ecole apostolique des Miss. de S.C.....	1912	9	-	-	10	20	10	-	40	-	40	38	500
Mistassini.....	Juvénat St-Bernard (Cisterciens).....	1913	6	-	-	16	10	2	2	30	-	30	30	250
Montréal.....	Ecole St-Jean-l'Evang. (Sulpiciens).....	1911	4	-	-	1	25	15	17	58	-	58	54	5,000
Papineauville.....	Juniorat de la Compagnie de Marie.....	1908	11	-	-	12	32	27	18	89	-	89	80	7,400
Sorel.....	Collège missionnaire (Franciscains).....	1922	5	-	-	-	1	3	16	19	1	20	20	500
Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré.....	Juvénats des Rédemptoristes.....	1896	11	-	-	20	45	25	10	100	-	100	100	3,000
St-Victor-de-Tring.....	Séminaire de Vocations tardives.....	1910	5	-	-	-	-	-	112	110	2	112	100	200
Terrebonne.....	Juvénat des P.P. du T.-S. Sacrement.....	1902	10	3	5	20	25	20	5	70	-	70	70	3,000
Trois-Rivières—Three-Rivers...	Collège Séraphique (Franciscains).....	1892	9	-	-	30	35	20	10	95	-	95	95	5,100
Totals—Totaux.....			70	3	8	109	193	122	190	611	3	614	587	24,950

<sup>1</sup> Figures of 1923 repeated—<sup>1</sup> Chiffres de 1923 répétés.



137.—Colleges of Canada: Independent Schools, not subsidized, where superior education is given in Quebec, 1924  
 137.—Colleges du Canada: Institutions de Québec, indépendantes, non subventionnées, où l'on donne l'enseignement supérieur, en 1924

Localities Localités	Name of institutions Nom des institutions	Date of foundation Date de la fondation	Number of professors Nombre de professeurs	Students enrolled—Étudiants inscrits						Total	Average attendance of students Présence moyenne des étudiants	Number of volumes in library Nombre de volumes dans la bibliothèque	Value of immovable property Valeur de l'immeuble
				In—En			Of—De						
				Rhetoric and belles lettres Rhétorique et belles-lettres	Philosophy—Philosophie	Theology—Théologie	French speaking Langue française	English speaking Langue anglaise	Foreign languages Langues étrangères				
Montréal.....	Maison St-Joseph (Jésuites).....	1853	6	63	-	-	63	-	-	63	63	15,500	150,000
	Scolasticat de l'Immaculée-Conception (Jésuites).....	1885	16	-	58	92	108	42	-	150	149	40,000	700,000
	Sémin. de Philosophie (Sulpiciens—Sulpiciens).....	1876	8	-	121	-	78	29	14	121	108	20,000	300,000
	Studium franciscain.....	1921	3	-	-	29	29	-	-	29	28	1,500	200,000
Québec.....	Maison d'études du Monastère de la Réparation (Cap.).....	1923	4	3	5	2	10	-	-	10	10	2,000	100,000
	Noviciat des Pères Capucins.....	1902	1	-	-	7	7	-	-	7	7	2,500	20,000
	Noviciat des Pères du T.S. Sacrement.....	1917	5	23	8	8	39	-	-	39	39	4,700	125,000
	Studium franciscain.....	1922	2	-	19	-	19	-	-	19	18	-	-
Totals—Totaux.....			45	89	211	138	353	71	14	438	422	86,200	1,595,000

138.—Professional and Affiliated Colleges of Canada: Number of Students by Type of Course and Province, 1924  
 138.—Collèges professionnels et affiliés du Canada: Nombre d'étudiants par genres d'études et par provinces, en 1924

Name and Address Nom et site	No. of Students in—Nombre d'étudiants suivant les					Total
	Preparatory Courses Cours préparatoires	Regular Courses Cours réguliers	Correspondence Courses Cours par correspondance	Short Courses Cours abrégés	All Others Tous autres	
Presbyterian College, Halifax, N.S.....	-	21	-	-	-	21
College of Ste. Anne, Church Point, N.S.....	62	63	-	-	-	125
Technical College, Halifax, N.S.....	-	66	727	30	1 3,218	823
Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.....	-	33	-	95	-	128
Holy Heart Theological College, Halifax, N.S.....	-	79	-	-	-	79
St. Mary's College, Halifax, N.S.....	162	18	-	12	-	192
<b>Total Nova Scotia.....</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>3,218</b>	<b>1,368</b>
Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.....	-	432	-	444	-	876
Oka Agricultural School, Que.....	-	113	-	-	-	113
Ste-Anne de la Pocatière Agricultural School, Que.....	-	172	-	115	-	287
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Montréal, Qué..	-	325	-	20	60	405
Presbyterian College, Montreal, Que.....	6	42	1	33	-	82
Congregational College of Canada, Montreal, Que.....	3	11	5	-	-	19
Montreal Diocesan Theological College, Montreal, Que..	9	14	-	25	-	48
(1922).....	5	63	89	-	-	157
Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, Que.....	5	63	89	-	-	157
<b>Total Quebec.....</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>1,987</b>
Wycliffe College, Toronto, Ont. (1921).....	-	124	-	78	-	202
Knox College, Toronto, Ont.....	366	238	-	-	-	604
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.....	-	789	-	649	-	1,438
Ontario College of Art, Toronto, Ont.....	62	402	-	311	-	775
Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, Ont. (1922).....	-	144	-	-	-	144
Ontario Law School, "Osgoode Hall", Toronto, Ont.....	-	387	-	-	-	387
Toronto Bible College, Toronto, Ont.....	-	166	-	336	-	502
Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto, Ont.....	-	485	-	53	-	538
Ontario Veterinary College Guelph, Ont.....	-	69	-	-	-	69
Waterloo College and Lutheran Theological Seminary,	34	25	-	-	-	59
Waterloo, Ont.....	-	25	-	-	-	25
Huron College, London, Ont.....	-	35	-	-	-	185
St. Jerome's College, Kitchener, Ont.....	150	35	-	-	-	185
Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont. (1922).....	-	163	-	-	-	163
<b>Total Ontario.....</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>3,052</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,427</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,091</b>
Brandon College, Brandon, Man. (1922).....	75	245	-	-	-	320
Manitoba Law School, Winnipeg, Man.....	-	60	-	-	-	60
Wesley College, Winnipeg, Man.....	100	229	-	42	-	371
Manitoba College, Winnipeg, Man.....	-	21	65	100	-	186
Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.....	-	240	-	844	-	1,084
<b>Total Manitoba.....</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,021</b>
Emmanuel College, Saskatoon, Sask.....	2	36	8	-	-	46
Gravelbourg College, Gravelbourg, Sask.....	100	5	-	-	-	105
St. Andrews, Saskatoon, Sask.....	-	29	-	-	-	29
St. Chad's College, Regina, Sask.....	-	13	-	-	-	13
<b>Total Saskatchewan.....</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>193</b>
Alberta College, South Edmonton, Alta.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edmonton Jesuit College, Edmonton, Alberta.....	83	77	-	-	-	160
Robertson College, Edmonton (South), Alberta.....	-	12	-	-	-	-
Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, Alberta (1921)	-	-	1 285	1 361	1 399	12
<b>Total Alberta.....</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>172</b>
The Anglican Theological College of B.C., Vancouver,	-	14	-	-	-	14
B.C.....	46	47	-	-	31	124
Columbian Methodist College, New Westminster, B.C....	46	47	-	-	31	124
<b>Total British Columbia.....</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>138</b>
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>5,483</b>	<b>1,189</b>	<b>3,548</b>	<b>3,708</b>	<b>10,970</b>

<sup>1</sup> Secondary Technical Schools not included in the total.  
<sup>1</sup> L'école technique secondaire ne figure pas dans le total.



Name and Address Nom et siège	Value—Valeur				Source of Income—Sources de revenus					Expenditure—Dépenses		
	Endowments Dota-tions	Lands, Buildings and Equip-ment Terrains, bâti-ments, et appareils	Other Property Autres biens	Total Assets Total de l'actif	Invest-ments Place-ments	Gov. and Municipal Grants — Alloca-tions gouver-nementales et munici-pales	Fees — Contri-butions des étudiants	Other Sources — Autres sources	Total Income — Total des revenus	Current — Couran-tes	Capital	Total
<b>St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown, P.E.I.</b> .....	\$ -	\$ 285,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 300,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 43,000	\$ -	\$ 43,000	\$ 43,000	\$ -	\$ 43,000
University of King's College, Windsor, N.S.	143,276	29,423	-	172,699	9,550	-	18,878	27,786	56,214	62,687	-	62,687
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	1,325,000	2,375,000	-	3,700,000	82,962	625	97,636	20,334	201,557	213,603	219,259	432,862
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	777,001	790,469	7,276	1,574,746	40,118	-	28,090	16,684	84,892	93,955	164,868	258,823
University of St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, N.S.	222,342	559,272	600,000	1,381,614	16,186	-	69,556	16,189	101,931	81,378	7,422	88,800
<b>Total, N.S.—N.-E.</b> .....	<b>2,467,619</b>	<b>3,754,164</b>	<b>607,276</b>	<b>6,829,059</b>	<b>148,816</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>214,160</b>	<b>80,993</b>	<b>444,594</b>	<b>451,623</b>	<b>391,549</b>	<b>843,172</b>
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	50,000	55,000	-	600,000	2,901	29,036	13,870	455	46,262	48,927	-	48,927
Mt. Allison University, Sackville, N.B.	557,200	386,380	-	943,580	33,303	-	14,883	40,508	88,694	88,817	-	88,817
University of St. Joseph's College, St. Joseph, N.B.	-	367,493	36,000	403,492	-	-	168,058	9,784	77,842	68,085	4,269	72,354
<b>Total, N.B.</b> .....	<b>607,200</b>	<b>1,303,872</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>1,947,072</b>	<b>36,204</b>	<b>29,036</b>	<b>96,811</b>	<b>50,747</b>	<b>212,798</b>	<b>205,829</b>	<b>4,269</b>	<b>210,098</b>
McGill University, Montreal, Que.	17,546,702	10,884,619	-	28,431,321	1,029,983	55,400	546,638	221,858	1,853,879	1,817,662	556,056	2,373,718
University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que.	452,500	272,816	13,885	739,201	21,826	3,500	24,998	2,902	53,226	63,133	-	63,133
University of Laval, Quebec, Que.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
University of Montreal, Montreal, Que.	1,717,834	2,530,945	1,314,140	5,562,919	86,685	72,293	139,399	2,732	301,109	284,540	41,292	325,832
<b>Total, Que.—Qué.</b> .....	<b>19,717,036</b>	<b>13,688,380</b>	<b>1,328,025</b>	<b>34,733,441</b>	<b>1,138,494</b>	<b>131,193</b>	<b>711,035</b>	<b>227,492</b>	<b>2,208,214</b>	<b>2,165,335</b>	<b>597,348</b>	<b>2,762,683</b>
University of Toronto, Ont.	2,462,463	8,407,693	256,959	11,127,115	62,467	1,577,000 <sup>2</sup>	338,319	109,230	2,087,016	1,972,743	501,268	2,474,011
Victoria University, Toronto, Ont.	1,137,146	1,129,685	55,566	2,322,397	69,787	-	21,099	47,798	138,684	155,915	-	155,915
University of Trinity College, Toronto, Ont.	1,458,934	52,586	-	1,511,520	81,000	-	35,908	4,205	121,113	121,113	-	121,113
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	2,152,538	3,373,085	-	5,525,623	102,984	212,200	160,821	25,927	501,932	501,825	229,171	730,996
Western University, London, Ont.	107,400 <sup>3</sup>	1,000,000 <sup>4</sup>	-	1,107,400	56,060	1,291,800	542,195	57,719	1,347,774	1,247,172	666,621	1,913,793
University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	1,084,000	-	-	1,084,000	-	-	95,850	45,000	140,850	170,750	-	170,750
McMaster University, Toronto, Ont.	1,049,043	451,184	-	1,500,227	49,494	-	35,997	-	85,491	92,615	-	92,615
<b>Total, Ont.</b> .....	<b>9,451,524</b>	<b>14,414,233</b>	<b>312,525</b>	<b>24,178,282</b>	<b>371,792</b>	<b>3,081,000</b>	<b>730,189</b>	<b>239,879</b>	<b>4,422,860</b>	<b>3,262,133</b>	<b>1,397,060</b>	<b>4,659,193</b>
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	1,600,000	2,000,000	-	3,600,000	35,800	408,000	142,412	1,871	588,083	571,844	-	571,844
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	108,932	3,639,779	-	3,747,811	999	946,460	28,916	14,182	990,557	584,065	430,417	1,014,482
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta	500,000	4,050,982	-	4,550,982	-	433,280	73,935	521,971	1,029,186	1,031,527	-	1,031,527
University of British Columbia, Vancouver B.C.	30,590	795,214	152,226	977,989	1,750	477,739	101,853	21,240	602,582	550,146	30,776	580,922
<b>Grand total</b> .....	<b>34,481,911</b>	<b>43,931,624</b>	<b>2,451,092</b>	<b>80,864,627</b>	<b>1,733,855</b>	<b>5,507,333</b>	<b>2,142,311</b>	<b>1,158,375</b>	<b>10,541,874</b>	<b>8,865,502</b>	<b>2,851,419</b>	<b>11,716,921</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including Board. <sup>2</sup> Includes special Legislative Grants to cover deficit for 1923-24 \$880,000; for construction of addition to Ont. Coll. of Education, \$165,000; for Banting-Best Research Fund, \$10,000; for Insulin Equipment \$15,000 and the ordinary grant \$507,000. <sup>3</sup> Includes \$40,000 in Non-interest bearing investment. <sup>4</sup> Scientific Equipment \$100,000. <sup>5</sup> Figures are for 1922-23.

<sup>1</sup> Y compris nourriture et logement. <sup>2</sup> Cette somme comprend plusieurs allocations gouvernementales, notamment; \$880,000 pour couvrir le déficit de 1923-24; \$165,000 pour agrandir l'Ontario College of Education; \$10,000 pour le fonds de recherches Banting-Best; \$15,000 pour les travaux sur l'insuline et enfin \$507,000 représentant la subvention habituelle. <sup>3</sup> Y compris \$40,000 de placements sans intérêt. <sup>4</sup> Matériel scientifique et installation, \$100,000. <sup>5</sup> Les chiffres sont pour 1922-23.

140.—Colleges of Canada: Financial Statistics, 1923-24—Collèges du Canada: Statistiques financières, 1923-24

ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR

109

Name — Nom	Assets—Actif					Sources of income—Sources de revenus					Expenditure—Dépenses			
	Endow- ment — Dota- tions	Lands, Bldgs. and Equip- ment — Terrains, bâti- ments scolaire et appareils	Other Property — Autres biens	Unspeci- fied — Non- classifié	Total Assets — Total de l'actif	Invest- ments — Place- ments	Government Grants — Alloca- tions des gouver- nements	Fees — Contri- butions des étudiants	Other Sources — Autres sources	Total Income — Total des revenus	Current — Courantes	Capital — Capital	Unspeci- fied — Non- classi- fiées	Total
Agricultural College.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,156	-	12,896	87,052	65,707	8,449	-	74,156
College of Saint-Anne.....	-	200,000	3,000	-	203,000	-	-	18,000	-	18,000	18,000	-	-	18,000
Holy Heart Theological College.....	-	300,000	-	-	300,000	-	-	16,593	5,000	21,593	24,552	-	-	24,552
Presbyterian College.....	180,750	136,450	-	-	317,200	10,891	-	-	16,441	27,332	-	-	28,562	28,562
St. Mary's College.....	-	158,000	-	-	158,000	-	-	18,500	5,500	24,000	22,500	500	-	23,000
Technical College.....	246,000	215,000	-	-	461,000	-	130,485	5,197	-	135,682	135,682	1,627	-	137,309
<b>Total, N.S.....</b>	<b>426,750</b>	<b>1,009,450</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,439,200</b>	<b>10,891</b>	<b>204,641</b>	<b>58,290</b>	<b>39,837</b>	<b>313,659</b>	<b>266,441</b>	<b>10,576</b>	<b>28,562</b>	<b>395,579</b>
Congregational College of Canada.....	138,064	80,000	7,000	-	225,064	1 8,628	-	-	5,438	14,066	14,071	-	-	14,071
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commercial..	-	703,257	-	-	703,252	-	85,000	10,317	1,532	96,849	90,436	6,314	-	96,750
Macdonald College.....	4,000,000	3,750,000	-	-	7,750,000	206,000	10,000	20,000	210,000	446,000	448,000	-	-	448,000
Montreal Diocesan Theological College	191,994	105,927	7,408	-	305,329	9,626	-	-	17,515	27,141	26,418	-	-	26,418
Presbyterian College.....	368,447	170,000	-	-	538,447	23,075	-	-	8,500	31,575	13,574	20,250	-	33,824
<b>Total, Quebec.....</b>	<b>4,698,505</b>	<b>4,809,179</b>	<b>14,408</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,522,092</b>	<b>247,329</b>	<b>95,000</b>	<b>30,317</b>	<b>242,985</b>	<b>615,631</b>	<b>592,499</b>	<b>26,564</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>619,063</b>
Huron College.....	94,656	36,137	7,000	-	137,793	8,544	-	3,696	4,487	16,727	16,072	8,000	-	24,072
Knox College.....	473,155	700,000	-	-	1,173,155	26,660	-	2,400	22,539	51,599	48,172	3,200	-	51,372
Ontario Agricultural College.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	361,000	24,246	2 106,321	361,000	361,000	-	-	361,000
Ontario College of Art.....	-	127,344	-	-	127,344	76	25,000	10,261	3 1,456	36,793	-	-	36,764	36,764
Ontario College of Pharmacy.....	53,000	67,500	-	-	120,500	1,215	-	37,084	-	38,299	-	-	26,262	26,262
Ontario Law School.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,272	-	54,272	42,231	-	-	42,231
Ontario Veterinary College.....	-	275,000	10,000	-	285,000	75	49,000	6,210	-	55,285	48,000	-	-	48,000
Royal College of Dental Surgeons.....	-	475,000	-	-	475,000	-	-	99,640	50,998	150,638	145,418	2,988	-	148,406
Royal Military College.....	-	-	-	-	-	5 345,000	-	616,500	-	345,000	343,000	-	-	343,000
St. Jerome's College.....	40,000	250,000	-	-	290,000	2,000	-	45,000	-	47,000	40,000	7,000	-	47,000
Toronto Bible College.....	-	-	-	-	-	2,061	-	1,774	13,718	17,553	17,301	-	-	17,301
Waterloo College.....	2,000	110,573	-	-	112,573	-	-	2,747	36,506	39,283	23,327	48,757	-	72,084
Wycliffe College.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,380	236,055	-	-	-	-	-
								740,746	106,321					
<b>Total, Ontario.....</b>	<b>662,811</b>	<b>2,041,554</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,721,365</b>	<b>40,631</b>	<b>780,000</b>	<b>263,084</b>	<b>129,734</b>	<b>1,213,499</b>	<b>1,084,521</b>	<b>69,945</b>	<b>63,026</b>	<b>1,217,492</b>
Brandon College.....	112,280	249,822	28,784	-	390,886	4,976	-	32,290	49,749	87,015	-	-	92,196	92,196
Manitoba Agricultural College.....	-	-	-	4,000,000	4,000,000	-	158,594	112,344	-	270,938	270,938	-	-	270,938
Manitoba College.....	199,123	500,000	-	-	699,103	11,300	-	586	31,225	43,111	51,800	-	-	51,800
Manitoba Law School.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,134	813,403	18,537	18,000	-	-	18,000
Wesley College.....	304,038	724,102	23,910	-	1,052,050	19,841	-	11,015	23,382	54,238	69,824	-	-	69,824
<b>Total, Manitoba.....</b>	<b>615,441</b>	<b>1,473,924</b>	<b>52,694</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>	<b>6,142,059</b>	<b>36,117</b>	<b>158,594</b>	<b>161,369</b>	<b>117,759</b>	<b>473,839</b>	<b>410,562</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>92,196</b>	<b>502,758</b>

For Notes see following page. Voir notes à la page suivante.



Name — Nom	Assets—Actif					Sources of income—Sources de revenus					Expenditure—Dépenses			
	Endow- ment — Dota- tions	Lands, Bldgs. and Equip- ment — Terrains, bâti- ments scolaires et appa- reils	Other Property — Autres biens	Unspeci- fied — Non- classifié	Total Assets — Total de l'actif	Invest- ments — Place- ments	Gov- ern- ment Grants — Alloca- tions des gouver- nements	Fees — Contri- butions des étudiants	Other Sources — Autres sources	Total Income — Total des revenus	Current — Courantes	Capital — Capital	Unspeci- fied — Non- classi- fiées	Total
Collège Catholique de Gravelbourg.....	—	143,413	650	—	144,063	—	—	1,890	34,391	36,281	27,359	8,922	—	36,281
Emmanuel College.....	80,000	—	9,000	—	89,000	—	—	450	21,375	21,825	21,825	—	—	21,825
*St. Andrews College.....	—	180,000	700	—	180,700	—	—	262	31,000	31,262	30,000	892	—	30,892
St. Chad's College.....	11,000	130,000	—	—	141,000	925	—	3,269	6,870	11,064	11,064	—	—	11,064
<b>Total, Saskatchewan.....</b>	<b>91,000</b>	<b>453,413</b>	<b>10,350</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>554,763</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>5,871</b>	<b>93,635</b>	<b>100,432</b>	<b>90,248</b>	<b>9,814</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>100,062</b>
Alberta College.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Edmonton Jesuit College.....	—	160,000	25,000	—	185,000	—	—	23,836	9,763	33,599	32,813	—	—	32,813
Robertson College.....	50,626	19,632	2,244	8,634	81,136	7,508	—	—	4,080	11,588	8,815	—	—	8,815
<b>Total, Alberta.....</b>	<b>50,626</b>	<b>179,632</b>	<b>27,244</b>	<b>8,634</b>	<b>266,136</b>	<b>7,508</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>23,836</b>	<b>13,843</b>	<b>45,187</b>	<b>41,628</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>41,628</b>
Anglican Theological College.....	22,961	—	50,828	—	73,789	2,772	—	1,830	7,309	11,911	12,742	—	—	12,742
Columbian Methodist College.....	10,000	135,455	2,951	—	148,406	559	1,200	3,697	4,191	9,647	9,315	1,100	—	10,415
<b>Total Br. Columbia.....</b>	<b>32,961</b>	<b>135,455</b>	<b>53,779</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>222,195</b>	<b>3,331</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>5,527</b>	<b>11,501</b>	<b>21,558</b>	<b>22,057</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>23,157</b>
								589,040	756,615					
								5-40,746	5-106,321					
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>6,578,094</b>	<b>10,102,607</b>	<b>78,475</b>	<b>4,008,634</b>	<b>20,867,810</b>	<b>346,732</b>	<b>1,239,435</b>	<b>548,294</b>	<b>649,294</b>	<b>2,783,755</b>	<b>2,507,956</b>	<b>117,999</b>	<b>183,984</b>	<b>2,809,739</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures are for 1923. <sup>2</sup> Paid back to Government hence not added to "Government Grants" in Total <sup>3</sup> Scholarships donated and sale of Materials. <sup>4</sup> Not known. <sup>5</sup> Of this \$345,000, the sum of \$16,500 was refunded in fees, see note 6. <sup>6</sup> The \$16,500 fees was paid back to the Government and consequently not in addition to the government grant which makes up the total receipts. <sup>7</sup> See notes 5 and 6. <sup>8</sup> Paid in equal shares by Law Society and University. <sup>9</sup> Formerly the Presbyterian Theological College, Saskatoon.

<sup>1</sup> Chiffres de 1923. <sup>2</sup> Reversé au gouvernement et, par conséquent, déduit des allocations du gouvernement dans le total. <sup>3</sup> Fondation de bourses et vente de matériel. <sup>4</sup> Inconnu. <sup>5</sup> Sur ces \$345,000, la somme de \$16,500 fut affectée aux contributions des étudiants. Voir note 6. <sup>6</sup> Ces \$16,500 ont été payés au gouvernement; conséquemment, ils ne s'ajoutent pas à l'allocation du gouvernement qui constitue le total des recettes. <sup>7</sup> Voir notes 5 et 6. <sup>8</sup> Attribués par parts égales à "Law Society" et à l'Université. <sup>9</sup> Autrefois collège presbytérien de Théologie de Saskatoon.

141.—Universities and colleges of Canada: Financial Statistics, 1923-24—Universités et collèges du Canada: Statistiques financières, 1923-24

Universities and Colleges	Endowments — Dota-tions	Total Assets — Total de l'actif	Source of Income—Sources de revenus					Expenditure—Dépenses				Universités et collèges
			Investments — Place-ments	Gov. and Municipal Grants — Alloca-tions gouv. et munic.	<sup>1</sup> Fees — Contri-butions des étudiants	Other Sources — Autres sources	Total Income — Total des revenus	<sup>1</sup> Current — Cou-rantes	<sup>1</sup> Capital	Un-specified — Non-précisées	Total	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Universities—												Universités—
State controlled.....	4,720,495	23,625,908	103,917	3,871,515	699,305	668,949	5,343,686	4,759,252	962,461	—	5,721,713	Contrôlées par l'Etat.
Other undenominational.....	21,131,640	30,764,344	1,221,989	1,560,025	847,290	275,838	3,905,142	2,780,262	1,671,107	—	4,451,369	Neutres.
Denominational.....	8,629,776	26,474,375	407,949	75,793	595,716	213,588	1,293,046	1,325,988	217,851	—	1,543,839	Confessionnelles.
Total Universities.....	34,481,911	80,864,627	1,733,855	5,507,333	2,142,311	1,158,375	10,541,874	8,865,502	2,851,419	—	11,716,921	Total, universités.
Colleges—												Collèges—
Agricultural.....	4,000,000	11,750,000	256,000	603,750	132,344	222,896	1,164,990	1,145,645	8,449	—	1,154,594	D'agriculture.
Technical.....	246,000	461,000	—	130,485	5,197	—	135,682	135,682	1,627	—	137,309	Techniques.
Law.....	—	—	—	—	59,406	13,403	72,809	60,231	—	—	60,231	De droit.
Dental, Pharmacy and Veterin- ary.....	53,000	880,500	1,290	49,000	142,934	50,998	244,222	193,418	2,988	26,262	222,668	Dentaires, de pharmacie et vétéri- naires.
Theological.....	1,812,776	4,518,372	111,990	—	35,497	266,424	413,911	347,092	90,021	28,562	465,675	Théologiques.
Affiliated for Arts, etc.....	466,318	2,407,342	27,376	1,200	152,338	92,585	273,499	192,452	8,600	92,196	293,248	Affiliés.
Classical.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Classifiques.
Miscellaneous.....	—	830,596	76	455,000	20,578	2,988	478,642	433,436	6,314	36,764	476,514	Divers.
Total Colleges.....	6,578,094	20,867,810	346,732	1,234,435	548,294	649,294	2,783,755	2,507,956	117,999	183,784	2,809,739	Total, collèges.
Grand Total.....	41,060,005	101,732,437	2,080,587	6,746,768	2,690,605	1,807,669	13,325,629	11,373,458	2,969,418	183,784	14,526,660	Grand total.

<sup>1</sup> The comparison of fees and expenditure as between universities, involves certain misleading features which are partially segregated by classifying them as above; *eg.*, some universities included board and lodging in their receipts from fees. Naturally this item would enter into the current, and slightly into capital expenditure. This partially explains the comparatively large amount of fees of denominational universities. <sup>1</sup> La comparaison entre les universités d'abord de leurs revenus dérivés des contributions des étudiants, puis de leurs dépenses, est susceptible de conduire à des déductions inexactes; par exemple, quelques universités font figurer la pension des étudiants internes avec ces contributions; naturellement ces recettes ont leur contrepartie dans les dépenses courantes et même, à un degré moindre, dans les dépenses au compte capital. C'est ce qui explique le chiffre relativement élevé des contributions encaissées par les universités d'un caractère confessionnel.



## 142.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Number of Students by Faculties, Etc., 1923-24

## 142.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Nombre d'étudiants par facultés, 1923-24

Name of Faculty—Faculté	Universities—Universités			Colleges—Collèges			Total (excluding duplicates)— (sans double emploi)					
	Institu- tions	Students—Etudiants		Institu- tions	Students—Etudiants		Institu- tions	Students—Etudiants				
		M.—H.	W.—F.		Total	M.—H.		W.—F.	Total	M.—H.	W.—F.	Total
Preparatory Courses—Cours préparatoires.....	5	3,866	2,740	6,606	37	5,532	135	5,667	30	6,704	2,875	9,579
Undergraduate Courses in Arts and Pure Science—Lettres, etc., pour baccalauréat....	21	7,918	3,876	11,794	34	2,653	261	2,914	30	8,253	4,034	12,287
Graduate Courses—Cours de licence.....	18	1,238	495	1,733	13	443	10	453	30	1,653	504	2,178
Medicine—Médecine.....	9	2,800	141	2,941	2	8	—	8	9	2,800	141	2,941
Engineering and Applied Science—Génie et sciences appliquées.....	12	1,947	2	1,949	2	229	—	229	14	2,176	2	2,178
Music—Musique.....	5	104	687	791	4	58	217	275	9	162	904	1,066
Theology—Théologie.....	12	945	6	951	23	592	130	722	35	1,537	136	1,673
Social Service—Œuvres sociales.....	4	53	446	499	—	—	—	—	4	53	446	499
Commerce.....	7	816	43	859	3	344	9	353	9	844	43	887
Law—Droit.....	8	524	17	541	2	429	18	447	9	896	34	930
Pharmacy—Pharmacie.....	8	345	16	361	1	136	8	144	9	481	24	505
Banking—Banque.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dentistry—Art dentaire.....	4	402	3	405	1	479	6	485	5	881	9	890
Architecture.....	3	157	—	157	—	—	—	—	3	57	—	57
Agriculture.....	6	517	9	526	6	840	5	845	10	1,200	14	1,214
Education—Pédagogie.....	4	410	408	818	2	8	252	260	6	418	660	1,078
Household Science—Science ménagère.....	4	—	511	511	4	—	680	680	7	—	1,084	1,084
Nursing—Puériculture.....	4	—	158	158	—	—	—	—	4	—	158	158
Forestry—Sylviculture.....	3	89	—	89	—	—	—	—	3	89	—	89
Veterinary Science—Médecine vétérinaire.....	1	19	—	19	1	69	—	69	2	88	—	88
Short Courses for Teachers—Cours abrégés pour instituteurs.....	5	331	393	724	7	295	814	1,109	12	626	1,207	1,833
Short Courses for other—Cours abrégés pour autres.....	7	1,593	1,935	3,972	14	1,969	470	2,439	17	3,224	2,405	6,073
Correspondence—Correspondance.....	5	811	1,051	1,862	7	946	133	1,079	12	1,757	1,184	2,941
All Other Courses—Tous autres.....	5	1,182	662	1,844	31	3,395	21	3,416	36	4,577	683	5,260

<sup>1</sup>This does not include the full registration in Architecture as it is included with Engineering and Applied Science in some Institutions. <sup>2</sup> Including 444 unspecified by sex.

<sup>1</sup> D'autres étudiants en architecture sont inscrits aux cours de génie civil et sciences appliquées. <sup>2</sup> Y compris 444 dont le sexe n'est pas spécifié.

## Notes to table 129.

\* Excluding 665 duplicate registrations (318 males and 347 females) at Toronto, Victoria, and Trinity. † Notice that the grand total differs from the totals by sex to the amount of 1,752 owing to 444 unspecified by sex in Short Courses at the University of B.C. However, the students are all specified by sex in the totals of Preparatory and Regular Courses.

<sup>1</sup> Agriculture 260 males; French Summer School 27 and 120. <sup>2</sup> A number of extension courses. <sup>3</sup> Diplomas awarded for these courses are recognized by the Prov. Government as qualifying for principalships of High Schools in the Prov. of Que. <sup>4</sup> The totals in regular courses (3,405 and 1,448) do not include the Preparatory students 2,479 and 900 because "Regular Courses" in this table means what is ordinarily understood as "Regular University work" that is, they do not include High School courses. In the Classical Colleges and other Secondary Institutions affiliated or annexed to Montreal, where the above students in Preparatory and Undergraduate Courses in Arts are also registered, these Preparatory Courses really form part of the regular eight year course in Arts, so that so far as this University is concerned the true registration in regular courses is 5,884 males and 2,348 females. <sup>5</sup> Nursing 27; Civics 155. <sup>6</sup> Of these 3,629 and 938 were in affiliated colleges 51 and 782 in annexed schools and 622 and 9 in associated schools. <sup>7</sup> Of these 141 and 77 were in Arts, 6 and 1 in Medicine, 16 males in Applied Science and En., 80 and 6 in Education and 19 and 21 in Miscellaneous graduate courses. <sup>8</sup> All work taken at the Ont. Agricultural College. <sup>9</sup> Included with Engineering. <sup>10</sup> Included in Faculty of Arts. <sup>11</sup> All work taken at the Royal Coll. of Dental Surgeons. <sup>12</sup> See note 9. <sup>13</sup> All work taken at the Ont. Coll. of Pharmacy. <sup>14</sup> All work taken at the Ont. Veterinary Coll. <sup>15</sup> 46 male Prospectors, 87 Females in Dietetics for Nurses, 47 Males and 413 Females in Journalism and Nurses, 54 males and 2 females in Export Trade, 4 males and 20 females in Dramatic Art, 442 males and 546 females in Workers Educational Assoc., 73 males and 260 females in Tutorial Classes. <sup>16</sup> Teachers' classes Oct. to March, 98 and 123; Summer Session (5½ weeks) 69 and 50; Correspondence Courses preparatory to Summer Session, Arts, etc., 119 and 160. <sup>17</sup> Of these 256 and 283 were at Victoria Coll., 62 and 64 at Trinity, and 95 and 98 at St. Michael's College. <sup>18</sup> In Theology. <sup>19</sup> Special students 55 and 35, Public Health 1 and 8. <sup>20</sup> Accounting 246, Banking 241. <sup>21</sup> School of Pedagogy. <sup>22</sup> 3 males of these were in Theology, 32 males and 2 females in Art. <sup>23</sup> Including 41 and 4 in Medicine, 184 and 35 in Merchants' Course, 113 females in Public Health Nurse's Courses, and 98 and 57 in Summer School. <sup>24</sup> Evening Courses in Accountancy. <sup>25</sup> Accountancy. <sup>26</sup> Summer School. <sup>27</sup> Agricultural Courses: Gas Tractor, Jan. 70, Feb. 61, Threshing Machine 57, Blacksmithing 10, Poultry 7, Night Classes 31 and 87. <sup>28</sup> Arts 50 and 30, Pure Science 8, Agriculture 6 and 3. Applied Science 8 males. <sup>29</sup> Included under Engineering. <sup>30</sup> Includes 16 Instructors doing part-time work. <sup>31</sup> Short course in Dairying. <sup>32</sup> Including courses leading to degrees, in Arts, Pure Science 35 and 59, graduates doing work extra-murally 34 and 11. (These are also included under Graduate Courses). <sup>33</sup> Arts and Science 28 and 12, Applied Science 7 males. Agriculture 17 males, Teacher-training 20 and 35. <sup>34</sup> Summer Session 292, Agriculture 61, Public Health Nurses 6, Botany 85.

## Notes du tableau 129.

\* 318 jeunes gens et 347 jeunes filles, au total 665 étudiants de Toronto, Victoria et Trinité sont exclus du total. † A remarquer également qu'il existe entre le grand total et les totaux par sexe, une différence de 15,152, provenant de ce que 444 étudiants suivant les cours abrégés de l'Université de la Colombie Britannique ne sont pas classifiés par sexe; néanmoins tous les étudiants des cours préparatoires et réguliers sont classifiés par sexe.

<sup>1</sup> En agriculture 260 garçons; cours d'été en langue française 27 et 120. <sup>2</sup> Dont un certain nombre de cours d'extension, <sup>3</sup> Les diplômes qui couronnent ces cours sont reconnus par le gouvernement provincial et qualifient leurs détenteurs à la direction des high schools de la province de Québec. <sup>4</sup> Les totaux des cours réguliers (3,405 et 1,448) ne comprennent pas les étudiants des cours préparatoires (2,479 et 900) parce que dans ce tableau l'expression "cours réguliers" signifie ce qu'on appelle communément les travaux réguliers de l'université, c'est-à-dire qu'il laisse de côté les cours de high schools. Dans les collèges classiques et autres institutions secondaires affiliés ou annexés à Montréal, où les étudiants se préparant au baccalauréat ès-lettres sont également inscrits, ces cours préparatoires forment partie des huit années d'études régulières; par conséquent le nombre exact des étudiants de cette université dans les cours réguliers est de 5,864 jeunes gens et 2,348 jeunes filles. <sup>5</sup> Puériculture 27; civisme 155. <sup>6</sup> Parmi ceux-ci 3,629 et 938 étaient dans les collèges affiliés, 51 et 782 dans les écoles annexées. 622 et 9 dans les écoles associées. <sup>7</sup> Dont 141 et 77 à la faculté des lettres, 6 et 1 en médecine, 16 jeunes gens à la faculté du génie civil et des sciences appliquées, 80 et 6 en pédagogie; enfin 19 et 21 se préparent au baccalauréat. <sup>8</sup> Le collège agricole d'Ontario en est exclusivement chargé. <sup>9</sup> Se comprend avec génie civil. <sup>10</sup> S'enseigne à la faculté des lettres. <sup>11</sup> Le Collège de Chirurgie dentaire en est exclusivement chargé. <sup>12</sup> Voir note 9. <sup>13</sup> Le Collège de Pharmacie d'Ontario en est exclusivement chargé. <sup>14</sup> Le Collège Vétérinaire d'Ontario en est exclusivement chargé. <sup>15</sup> 46 prospecteurs du sexe masculin 87 jeunes filles étudiant le régime diététique comme infirmières, 47 jeunes gens et 413 jeunes filles étudiant le journalisme et la puériculture, 54 jeunes gens et 2 jeunes filles le commerce d'exportation, 4 jeunes gens et 20 jeunes filles l'art dramatique, 442 jeunes gens et 546 jeunes filles l'apostolat des œuvres sociales, 73 jeunes gens et 250 jeunes filles se destinent au préceptorat. <sup>16</sup> Classes d'instituteurs d'octobre à mars 98 et 123; session d'été (5 semaines) 69 et 50; cours par correspondance préparatoires à la session d'été, en lettres, etc., 119 et 160. <sup>17</sup> Dont 256 et 283 au Collège Victoria, 62 et 64 à Trinité, 95 et 98 à St-Michel. <sup>18</sup> En théologie. <sup>19</sup> Etudiants non classifiés, 55 et 35, hygiène 1 et 8. <sup>20</sup> Comptabilité 246, banque 241. <sup>21</sup> Ecole de pédagogie. <sup>22</sup> 3 de ces jeunes gens étaient en théologie, 32 jeunes gens et 2 jeunes filles dans les lettres. <sup>23</sup> Dont 41 et 4 en médecine, 184 et 35 en commerce, 113 jeunes filles se destinent à devenir infirmières, 98 et 57 dans les cours d'été, <sup>24</sup> Cours de comptabilité donnés le soir. <sup>25</sup> Comptabilité. <sup>26</sup> Ecoles dentaires. <sup>27</sup> Cours d'agriculture: tracteur à gaz: janv. 70, fév. 61, machine à battre 57, faucheuse 10, aviculture 7; classes du soir 31 et 87. <sup>28</sup> Lettres 50 et 30, agriculture 6 et 3, science 8, sciences appliquées 8 jeunes gens. <sup>29</sup> Confondus avec génie civil. <sup>30</sup> Y compris 16 instituteurs ne donnant qu'une partie de leur temps. <sup>31</sup> Cours abrégés en laiterie. <sup>32</sup> Y compris cours préparatoires aux baccalauréats ès-lettres, ès-sciences 35 et 59; bacheliers poursuivant leurs études hors de l'université 34 et 11; ces derniers figurent également dans la colonne des licenciés, docteurs, etc. <sup>33</sup> Lettres et sciences 28 et 12, sciences appliquées 7 garçons, agriculture 17 garçons pédagogie 20 et 35. <sup>34</sup> Session d'été 292, agriculture 61, cours d'infirmières 6, botanique 85.



## Notes to table 133

<sup>1</sup> Given at MacDonald College under Faculty of Graduate studies and Research, McGill University. This item not included in the total registration. <sup>2</sup> The 4 co-operating Protestant Theological Colleges in Montreal are all affiliated with McGill. The preparatory depts., (preparing for McGill) and the instructors are working in association in all the 4 colleges. The instructors in Arts are all of McGill. <sup>3</sup> Taken at McGill. <sup>4</sup> Summer School for rural Ministers at MacDonald College. See under Agricultural short courses for Others at MacDonald. <sup>5</sup> Of whom 3 are working on a B. D. course and 1 for Ordination. <sup>6</sup> Students of Knox taking Arts course in University of Toronto and also registered in University College. <sup>7</sup> 50 males in Summer School in Theology and 16 males and 12 females in Special Class for Medical students preparing to be missionaries. <sup>8</sup> University students taking Religious knowledge options in Knox College. <sup>9</sup> Formerly the Presbyterian Theological College, Saskatoon. <sup>10</sup> In addition to these there were about 1,000 in Extra-mural short courses. <sup>11</sup> Dairy 153; 54 Horticulture; 37 Poultry; 60 Stock and Seed and 227 in Other Courses. <sup>12</sup> Including 49 and 36 in Rural leaders; 20 and 10 in "Leaderships"; 56 males in Engineering; 69 males in Dairy and Cream traders; 16 males in Poultry; 89 in Farmers, Beekeepers, Hort; and 20 females in Home Economics and Art. <sup>13</sup> Courses in general subjects corresponding to Grades IX, X, XI, XII, Industrial subjects, Commercial subjects and Home-making subjects. <sup>14</sup> Technical courses for men from industry; three months' duration. <sup>15</sup> Technical students in various courses. The work is under the Dept. of Education and comes within the scope of the Dominion Technical Education Act. These students are not included in the total of the above table as they are already included in table on Technical Education. <sup>16</sup> Mining 100 males; Steam 185 males. See also note 15. <sup>17</sup> Tractor courses 106; Night classes in Technical subjects 233 and 22. See also note 15. <sup>18</sup> Practitioners course Sept. 1923. <sup>19</sup> Including Day courses 131 Males; Evening Extension courses 185 and 9. <sup>20</sup> Special course for Exporters (given at the request and with the help of the Federal Dept. of Commerce.) <sup>21</sup> Insurance 33; Advertising, 27. <sup>22</sup> Summer Painting School, Port Hope, Ontario. <sup>23</sup> This includes 49 and 132 in Day, and 149 and 83 in Evening courses; 18 males and 44 females are given under Preparatory for Junior Course Ford. <sup>24</sup> Latest reported figures of institutions not reporting in 1924:

	M.	F.	T.
Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P.E.I. (1924). Collège			
Prince of Wales, Charlottetown, I.P.-E. (1924).....	149	189	338
Wycliffe College, Toronto (1921). Collège Wycliffe, Toronto (1921).....	59	-	59
Alberta College, South Edmonton, Alta. (1923). Collège de l'Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta (1923).....	97	31	128
Total.....	305	220	525

## Notes du tableau 133.

, Professeurs au Collège Macdonald sous les auspices de la Faculté de Recherches de l'Université McGill; ils ne figurent pas dans le total des inscriptions. <sup>2</sup> Les 4 collèges protestants de théologie de Montréal sont affiliés à McGill; les cours préparatoires à McGill sont donnés par les mêmes instructeurs dans ces 4 collèges; les professeurs de lettres appartiennent tous à McGill. <sup>3</sup> Cours suivis à McGill. <sup>4</sup> Cours d'été à l'usage des pasteurs protestants ruraux donnés au collège Macdonald; voir la colonne "cours abrégés d'agriculture" pour "autres" de ces collèges. <sup>5</sup> Dont 3 suivant un cours de B. D. et 1 se préparant à l'ordination. <sup>6</sup> Etudiants de Knox suivant les cours de la faculté des lettres de l'Université de Toronto et également inscrits au collège de l'Université. <sup>7</sup> 50 jeunes gens au cours d'été de théologie, plus 16 jeunes gens et 12 jeunes filles dans une classe spéciale aux étudiants en médecine se destinant à devenir missionnaires. <sup>8</sup> Etudiants de l'Université ayant opté pour les études religieuses du Collège Knox. <sup>9</sup> Autrefois "Collège presbytérien de Théologie de Saskatoon." <sup>10</sup> Plus environ 1,000 étudiants suivant des cours abrégés par correspondance. <sup>11</sup> Laiterie 153, horticulture 54, aviculture 37, bétail et semences 60, autres cours 227. <sup>12</sup> Y compris 49 et 36 chefs de travaux agricoles; 20 et 12 contremaîtres agricoles; 56 jeunes gens, en génie civil; 69 jeunes gens dans commerce des produits laitiers; 16 jeunes gens en agriculture; 89 dans culture, apiculture et horticulture; enfin, 20 jeunes filles en science ménagère et lettres. <sup>13</sup> Cours des sujets ordinaires correspondant aux degrés IX, X, XI, XII; matières se rattachant à l'industrie, au commerce et à la science ménagère. <sup>14</sup> Cours techniques à l'usage des hommes appartenant à l'industrie, ils durent trois mois. <sup>15</sup> Etudiants techniques dans différents cours. Ces cours, dirigés par le ministère de l'Instruction publique rentrent dans le cadre de la loi fédérale sur l'enseignement technique. Ces étudiants ne figurent pas dans le total du tableau ci-dessus, car on les a fait entrer dans le tableau sur l'enseignement technique. <sup>16</sup> Mines; 100 jeunes gens; vapeur 185. Voir aussi: note 15. <sup>17</sup> Cours sur les tracteurs 106; classes du soir sur des sujets techniques, 233 et 22. Voir aussi: note 15. <sup>18</sup> Cours à l'usage des praticiens de 1923. <sup>19</sup> Y compris 131 garçons dans les cours du jour et 185 garçons et 9 filles dans les cours du soir. <sup>20</sup> Cours spécial à l'usage des exportateurs professé à la demande et sous les auspices du ministère fédéral du commerce. <sup>21</sup> Assurance 33, publicité 27. <sup>22</sup> Ecole d'été pour la peinture, de Port Hope, Ont. <sup>23</sup> Y compris 49 et 132 aux cours du jour; 149 et 83 aux cours du soir, plus 18 et 44 aux cours préparatoires Ford. <sup>24</sup> Nombre d'étudiants de certaines institutions dont les rapports sont parvenus tardivement: (Voir ci-dessus).

13.—PRIVATE SCHOOLS—ÉCOLES PRIVÉES

143.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools, in 8 provinces in Canada: General summary by Provinces, 1924  
143.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées dans 8 provinces du Canada: Résumé général par provinces, 1924

Province	Number of institutions — Nombre d'institutions	Number on teaching staff — Personnel enseignant	No. of Pupils in Residence			Number of Pupils enrolled				Total
			Internes			Nombre d'élèves inscrits				
			Boys — Garçons	Girls — Filles	Total	In Elementary grades — Degrés élémentaires	In Secondary grades — Degrés secondaires	Special work only — Cours spéciaux	Unspecified by grades — Non classifiés	
P.E.I.—I.P.E.....	4	18	-	31	31	351	49	-	53	453
N.S.—N.-E.....	7	96	156	330	486	689	262	48	315	1,314
N.B.—N.-B.....	3	29	84	78	162	233	86	14	88	421
Ont.....	33	464	964	1,031	1,995	1,691	2,358	137	2,592	6,778
Man.....	3	45	20	89	109	266	328	45	14	653
Sask.....	39	91	-	-	-	1,918	687	14	-	2,619
Alta.....	24	140	526	416	942	1,119	942	-	-	2,061
B.C.—C.B.....	6	60	72	137	209	712	205	-	204	1,121
Total.....	119	943	1,822	2,112	3,934	6,979	4,917	258	3,266	15,420

144.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools: Distribution of Secondary Grade Pupils by Subjects of Study, 1924

144.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées: Répartition des élèves de l'enseignement secondaire par sujets d'études, 1924

Subjects	Grade IX		Grade X		Grade XI		Grade XII		Special		Total	Matières
	Degré IX		Degré X		Degré XI		Degré XII		Spécial			
	B.-G.	G.-F.	B.-G.	G.-F.	B.-G.	G.-F.	B.-G.	G.-F.	B.-G.	G.-F.		
Algebra.....	275	830	305	510	387	633	173	230	123	28	3,494	Algèbre.
Arith. and Mens.....	247	620	286	451	174	105	66	53	-	14	2,016	Arithmétique.
Botany.....	48	347	10	142	-	9	-	9	-	-	565	Botanique.
Chemistry.....	40	62	105	130	310	567	62	179	59	1	1,515	Chimie.
Civics.....	23	394	80	262	137	252	32	60	-	125	1,365	Droit civique.
Eng. Comp.....	286	854	394	724	459	738	132	336	140	145	4,199	Comp. anglaise.
Eng. Lit.....	257	857	364	712	402	765	175	375	-	281	4,188	Littérature anglaise.
French.....	199	838	298	664	311	717	132	288	-	-	3,447	Français.
French (oral).....	113	554	175	435	243	457	84	234	-	24	2,319	Français (oral).
Elem. Science.....	125	404	132	351	35	13	-	-	-	-	1,060	Sciences élémentaires.
Geog. général.....	266	592	121	164	85	72	34	28	-	-	1,362	Géog. générale.
Geog. Physical.....	26	284	84	270	1	18	-	-	-	-	683	Géog. physique.
Geometry.....	236	403	383	670	423	675	175	296	11	10	3,282	Géométrie.
German.....	-	31	17	36	12	54	7	29	-	-	186	Allemand.
Greek.....	4	-	22	10	36	-	15	11	-	-	98	Grec.
Hist. Ancient.....	51	61	112	106	197	413	79	197	123	13	1,352	Histoire ancienne.
Hist. British.....	130	294	289	283	381	515	45	67	-	20	2,024	Hist. britannique.
Hist. Can.....	123	690	96	257	198	196	47	84	-	-	1,691	Hist. du Canada.
Hist. Church.....	68	258	36	269	12	316	26	145	-	28	1,158	Hist. de l'Eglise.
Hist. European.....	68	57	139	133	227	109	58	113	-	16	920	Hist. européenne.
Hist. French.....	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	Hist. de France.
Latin.....	252	770	327	228	580	659	146	307	130	20	3,419	Latin.
Physics.....	35	63	50	118	233	429	81	194	59	-	1,262	Physique.
Physiology.....	20	28	-	37	-	10	-	9	-	48	152	Physiologie.
Psychology.....	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	36	42	Psychologie.
Religious Instruction..	205	695	254	616	214	581	84	274	20	218	3,161	Instruction religieuse.
Spanish.....	2	10	5	35	5	34	3	14	4	-	112	Espagnol.
Spanish (oral).....	-	-	-	6	2	3	-	3	-	-	14	Espagnol (oral).
Italian.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Italian.
Swedish.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12	Suédois.
Trigonometry.....	-	19	-	-	28	45	95	65	60	5	317	Trigonométrie.
Zoology.....	20	177	25	205	-	1	2	8	-	-	438	Zoologie.
Book-Keeping.....	61	117	71	98	10	34	-	-	13	135	539	Tenue des livres.
Business Law.....	49	40	49	27	4	26	-	-	4	121	320	Droit commercial.
Shorthand.....	48	106	56	66	2	47	-	2	9	123	459	Sténographie.
Typewriting.....	58	107	60	55	5	45	-	2	9	120	461	Dactylographie.
Agriculture.....	5	23	6	14	21	25	-	-	-	-	94	Agriculture.
Art.....	38	289	29	257	-	33	-	21	37	113	817	Art.
Domestic Science.....	-	184	-	68	-	61	-	24	-	45	382	Science ménagère.
Elocution.....	23	136	28	40	36	108	-	46	-	11	428	Elocution.
Manual Training.....	60	47	63	9	52	-	13	-	9	-	253	Travaux manuels.
Mechanical Drawing..	22	24	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	Dessin linéaire.
Military Drill.....	70	47	71	48	78	-	63	-	-	123	500	Exercices militaires.
Music.....	38	433	36	351	39	429	31	188	52	435	2,032	Musique.
Physical Culture.....	128	642	175	576	178	527	71	259	25	320	2,901	Culture physique.
Total sampled....	320	864	409	770	468	761	297	393	171	447	4,900	Total, ainsi classifié.



145.—Private, Elementary and Secondary Schools, in 8 provinces in Canada; Teachers' Classification, Experience and Salaries, 1924  
 145.—Écoles élémentaires et secondaires privées de 8 provinces du Canada: Diplôme, carrière enseignante et moyenne de traitement des instituteurs, 1924

Classification, Experience and Salaries Diplôme, carrière enseignante	Class of Work taught and Sex Catégorie et sexe										
	Elementary Elémentaires		Secondary Secondaires		Technical Techniques		Unspecified Non spécifiés		Total		
	M.-H.	F.	M.-H.	F.	M.-H.	F.	M.-H.	F.	M.-H.	F.	Total
Classification—Diplôme—											
University Graduates—Universitaires.....	13	12	96	137	9	16	-	-	118	165	343
Academic—Académique.....	-	-	-	12	-	3	-	-	-	15	15
First Class—1ère classe.....	-	6	2	37	-	-	-	-	2	43	51
Second Class—2ème classe.....	1	19	2	27	-	-	-	-	3	46	68
Other Classes—Autres.....	7	28	12	15	18	41	-	1	37	85	177
Religious—Congréganistes.....	-	40	10	25	-	54	-	2	10	121	131
Class not given—Non spécifiés.....	1	20	5	11	7	11	-	12	13	54	67
Total.....	22	125	127	264	34	125	-	15	183	529	852
Experience—Carrière enseignante—											
Under—Au-dessous de 2 years—ans.....	3	5	7	11	2	8	-	2	12	26	50
2-10 ".....	12	39	35	42	7	37	-	-	54	118	248
11-20 ".....	3	27	24	37	5	18	-	-	32	82	156
21 and over—et plus.....	3	16	33	33	7	15	-	13	43	77	130
Unspecified—Non spécifiée.....	1	38	28	141	13	47	-	-	42	226	268
Total.....	22	125	127	264	34	125	-	15	183	529	852
Salaries—Traitements—											
Under—Moins de \$1,000.....	4	35	3	24	7	26	-	4	14	89	103
\$1,000 and under—et moins de \$1,500.....	4	15	6	27	5	26	-	1	15	69	84
\$1,500 " " " \$2,000.....	2	2	12	10	2	5	-	1	16	18	34
\$2,000 " " " \$2,500.....	1	1	9	4	1	2	-	-	11	7	18
\$2,500 " " " \$3,000.....	-	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	4	3	7
\$3,000 " " " \$4,000.....	-	-	4	4	1	-	-	-	5	4	9
\$4,000 and over—et plus.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salaries not given—traitement non indiqué.....	11	71	89	193	18	66	-	9	118	339	597
Total.....	22	125	127	264	34	125	-	15	183	529	852

M.—Males—H.—Hommes.

The teachers in private schools in Saskatchewan are not included with the above as their classification by certificate, salaries, etc., is not known. Their number was 91. The number of teachers in primary independent schools in Quebec was 3,331. The number mentioned in Quebec, however, are already included either with the teachers of ordinary schools or of universities. The total by classification includes 140 teachers in Alberta who were classified by certificate and experience, but not by sex, class of work taught or salaries. The average salary of these 140 teachers was \$1,168.

Les instituteurs des écoles privées de la Saskatchewan ne figurent pas ici, car l'on ignore leurs diplômes, leur traitement, etc.; ils sont au nombre de 91. Les écoles primaires indépendantes de Québec emploient 3,331 instituteurs et institutrices, qui sont confondus avec ceux des écoles publiques ou des universités.

Dans l'Alberta, 140 instituteurs ont pu être classifiés selon leur diplôme et la durée de leur carrière, mais non par sexe, genre d'école et traitement. Le moyenne du traitement de ces 140 instituteurs était de \$1,168.

146.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools in Canada: Distribution of Pupils enrolled during year in 8 provinces (Quebec not included) by grade, sex and age 1924

146.—Écoles élémentaires et secondaires privées au Canada: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année, dans 8 provinces (Québec excepté) par degré, sexe et âge, 1924

Grade Degré	Sex Sexe	Age—Âge																	Total
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
K.—E.M.....	B.—G..	33	40	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
	G.—F..	62	95	14	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175
I.....	B.—G..	28	137	178	100	39	22	10	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	520	
	G.—F..	70	213	328	154	57	25	9	5	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	867	
II.....	B.—G..	-	13	67	68	44	23	12	7	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	244	
	G.—F..	-	18	143	222	79	29	17	9	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	525	
III.....	B.—G..	-	-	19	53	88	34	18	12	13	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	244	
	G.—F..	-	-	36	125	213	87	43	18	13	5	1	-	2	-	-	-	543	
IV.....	B.—G..	-	-	1	18	61	76	45	29	10	4	3	-	-	1	1	-	250	
	G.—F..	-	-	19	25	91	222	105	59	21	13	5	-	-	2	-	-	563	
V.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	6	20	46	54	38	21	14	3	2	2	-	-	2	208	
	G.—F..	-	-	-	4	56	119	173	95	54	31	11	1	3	1	-	-	548	
VI.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	3	18	33	47	28	15	3	4	4	-	-	1	156	
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	6	71	122	156	92	43	15	6	3	3	-	-	517	
VII.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	1	5	18	52	71	36	19	10	7	2	1	3	227	
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	1	14	45	151	113	72	23	6	5	1	-	1	434	
VIII.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	27	68	61	44	13	12	6	2	3	255	
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	66	163	210	102	42	6	4	2	1	623	
IX.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	40	103	104	59	35	20	14	4	402	
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	63	131	191	289	184	74	29	8	4	1,003	
X.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	39	135	146	73	36	24	22	525	
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	40	133	218	288	102	33	16	10	856	
XI.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	41	125	133	90	49	39	580	
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	29	130	186	243	116	32	19	794	
XII.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	18	33	93	67	30	15	32	296
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	31	120	129	108	28	18	21	461
Spe.—Spé....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	1	11	
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	27	43	58	55	35	12	13	247
Total.....	B.—G..	61	190	266	246	256	227	199	223	267	293	373	400	362	224	122	85	199	3,993
	G.—F..	132	326	540	532	504	509	564	623	640	739	852	876	625	352	121	65	98	8,161
Total...		193	516	806	778	760	796	763	849	907	1,032	1,225	1,276	987	576	243	150	297	12,154

Unclassified by Grades—Non classifiés par degré..... B.—G..... 896  
 G.—F..... 2,358  
 Unclassified by sex and grade—Non classifiés par sexe et degré..... 12  
 Grand total..... 15,420

147.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools in Canada: Distribution of pupils enrolled during year in Prince Edward Island by grade, sex and age, 1924

147.—Écoles élémentaires et secondaires privées au Canada: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année, par degré, sexe et âge. Ile du Prince-Édouard, 1924

Grade Degré	Sex Sexe	Age—Âge																	Total
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
K.—E.M.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I.....	B.—G..	-	6	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
	G.—F..	10	18	43	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79
II.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	G.—F..	-	-	27	33	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
III.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	G.—F..	-	-	1	6	18	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
IV.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	25	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
V.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	4	4	10	8	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
VI.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	4	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
VII.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	7	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
VIII.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	11	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	25
IX.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	4	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	22
X.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	14	3	-	-	-	-	27
XI.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XII.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	B.—G..	-	6	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
	G.—F..	10	18	71	45	27	39	36	25	23	29	23	19	3	-	-	-	-	368
Total...		10	24	96	46	27	39	36	25	23	29	23	19	3	-	-	-	-	400

Unclassified by grades—Non classifiés par degré..... B.—G..... 2  
 G.—F..... 29  
 Grand total..... 453



PRIVATE SCHOOLS

143.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools in Canada: Distribution of pupils enrolled during year in Nova Scotia by grade, sex and age, 1924

145.—Écoles élémentaires et secondaires privées au Canada: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année, par degré, sexe et âge, Nouvelle-Écosse, 1924

Grade Degré	Sex Sexe	Age—Âge																	Total
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
K.—E. M....	B.—G..	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
	G.—F..	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
I.....	B.—G..	-	20	17	15	8	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
	G.—F..	4	15	27	9	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
II.....	B.—G..	-	-	4	9	10	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
	G.—F..	-	-	6	24	8	3	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
III.....	B.—G..	-	-	4	2	10	3	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
	G.—F..	-	-	-	3	33	4	3	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
IV.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	2	5	11	8	12	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	26	8	8	4	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
V.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	7	6	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	28
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	2	21	7	8	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	47
VI.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	6	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	23
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	25	7	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
VII.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	10	8	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	36
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	19	9	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	44
VIII.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	28
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	26	9	4	1	1	-	-	-	46
IX.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	19
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	16	13	10	4	3	1	-	-	54
X.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	5	18	12	7	-	-	-	48
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	31	3	2	-	-	-	52
XI.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	6	4	4	3	-	34
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	13	17	5	-	-	48
XII.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	-	-	7
Spe—Spé....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	-	-	1	1	9
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	10	20	6	-	-	39
Total.....	B.—G..	-	26	25	28	35	22	23	40	37	40	30	39	23	15	4	5	4	396
	G.—F..	4	22	33	36	51	39	40	49	55	70	50	60	25	35	28	6	-	603
Total...		4	48	58	64	86	61	63	89	92	110	80	99	48	50	32	11	4	999

Unclassified by grades—Non classifiés par degré..... Boys—Garçons..... 97  
 Girls—Filles..... 206  
 Unclassified by sex or grade—Non classifiés par sexe ou degré..... 12  
 Grand total..... 1,314

149.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools: Distribution of pupils enrolled during year in New Brunswick, by grade, sex and age, 1924

139.—Écoles élémentaires et secondaires privées: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année, par degré, sexe et âge, Nouveau-Brunswick, 1924

Grade Degré	Sex Sexe	Age—Âge																	Total
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
K.—E. M....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I.....	B.—G..	-	21	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
	G.—F..	-	-	15	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
II.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	20	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
III.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	18	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
IV.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
V.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
VI.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	4	1	4	-	-	-	-	17
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	19
VII.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	3	5	3	1	-	-	-	19
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	14
VIII.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	-	-	16
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	7	10	3	1	1	-	-	12
IX.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	5
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	3	2	-	-	5
X.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	3	3	2	-	-	15
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	3	2	-	-	-
XI.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XII.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spe.—Spé....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	-	-	-	14
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	B.—G..	-	21	23	10	2	1	7	8	13	11	16	20	5	3	1	-	-	87
	G.—F..	-	-	23	28	28	23	23	23	21	25	4	13	4	-	-	-	-	246
Total...		-	21	23	10	25	28	29	30	31	34	36	20	33	9	3	1	-	333

Unclassified by grades—Non classifiés par degré..... Girls..... 88  
 Grand total..... 421

150.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools: Distribution of pupils enrolled during year in Ontario, by grade sex and age, 1924

150.—Écoles élémentaires et secondaires privées: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année, par degré, sexe et âge, Ontario, 1924

Grade Degré	Sex Sexe	Age—Âge																			Total
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21			
K.—E.M.....	B.—G..	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
	G.—F..	6	19	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	
I.....	B.—G..	5	19	14	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	
	G.—F..	20	56	81	32	8	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201	
II.....	B.—G..	-	3	14	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	
	G.—F..	-	2	31	71	23	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131	
III.....	B.—G..	-	-	3	8	6	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	
	G.—F..	-	-	4	31	49	19	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	
IV.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	4	11	5	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	
	G.—F..	-	-	1	2	27	49	19	19	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	122	
V.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	5	9	7	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	
	G.—F..	-	-	-	3	34	38	52	11	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148	
VI.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	3	13	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	2	34	56	64	10	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	
VII.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	22	23	8	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	11	33	76	23	19	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	
VIII.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	8	26	32	14	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	83	
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	35	57	38	24	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	278	
IX.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	14	62	57	19	9	6	2	-	-	4	176	
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	56	89	112	147	107	38	13	1	-	-	-	580	
X.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	63	63	15	3	-	-	-	4	166	
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	33	86	104	162	59	9	2	1	2	-	462	
XI.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	12	56	40	23	13	7	20	-	177	
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	26	80	109	142	47	10	2	-	-	419	
XII.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	8	37	39	10	6	5	-	111	
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	20	66	67	92	13	5	1	-	267	
Spec.—Spéc..	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	23	42	14	18	15	6	13	-	135	
Total.....	B.—G..	5	25	32	32	36	31	29	33	66	119	153	149	102	73	28	13	33	-	964	
	G.—F..	26	77	121	139	143	158	203	268	224	361	418	511	321	180	41	14	17	-	3,222	
Total.		31	102	153	171	179	189	232	306	290	480	571	660	423	253	69	27	50	-	4,186	

Unclassified by grades—Non classifiés par degré..... B.—G..... 667  
Girls—Filles..... 1,925

Grand total..... 6,778

151.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools: Distribution of pupils enrolled during the year in Manitoba, by grade, sex and age, 1924

151.—Écoles élémentaires et secondaires privées: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année, par degré, sexe et âge, Manitoba, 1924

Grade Degré	Sex Sexe	Age—Âge																			Total
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21			
K.—E.M.....	B.—G..	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
	G.—F..	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	
I.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	G.—F..	-	-	8	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	
II.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	G.—F..	-	-	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	
III.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	G.—F..	-	-	15	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	
IV.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	G.—F..	-	-	18	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	
V.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	4	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	
VI.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	
VII.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	
VIII.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	
IX.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	1	-	-	2	-	8	
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	33	12	3	2	-	-	-	-	53	
X.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	3	2	3	5	-	-	20	
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	24	20	12	2	1	-	2	-	72	
XI.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	7	5	4	2	5	-	27	
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	13	30	7	3	3	7	-	79	
XII.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	-	6	
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	30	30	1	1	2	-	-	63	
Spec.—Spéc..	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	16	-	-	-	-	45	
Total.....	B.—G..	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	8	13	8	6	5	16	-	67	
	G.—F..	-	26	47	59	4	51	4	30	34	24	73	74	101	26	5	5	9	-	572	
Total.		-	31	47	59	5	51	4	30	34	25	77	82	114	34	11	10	25	-	639	

Unclassified by grades—Non classifiés par degré..... {Boys—Garçons..... -  
Girls—Filles..... 14

Grand total..... 653



PRIVATE SCHOOLS

152.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools: Distribution of pupils enrolled during year in Saskatchewan, by grade, sex and age, 1924

152.—Élèves élémentaires et secondaires privées: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année par degré, sexe et âge, Saskatchewan, 1924

Grade Degré	Sex Sexe	Age—Âge																			Total.
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21			
K.—E.M.....	B.—G..	13	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	
	G.—F..	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	
I.....	B.—G..	14	55	55	47	18	7	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204	
	G.—F..	22	64	86	31	19	5	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	231	
II.....	B.—G..	-	1	32	35	15	13	2	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	
	G.—F..	-	8	39	47	23	13	5	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139	
III.....	B.—G..	-	-	6	21	39	19	9	7	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	106	
	G.—F..	-	-	8	42	46	21	15	5	6	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	146	
IV.....	B.—G..	-	-	1	8	26	38	18	8	4	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	108	
	G.—F..	-	-	-	12	38	49	24	9	5	7	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	148	
V.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	1	5	24	23	21	13	6	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	98	
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	6	21	32	19	12	12	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	106	
VI.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	4	19	26	12	7	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	71	
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	3	3	32	23	37	8	3	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	114	
VII.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	8	17	9	7	3	7	2	2	1	3	65		
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	14	15	13	5	2	3	1	-	1	1	59		
VIII.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	14	9	11	7	6	5	2	2	8	71		
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	38	24	19	3	3	1	2	1	1	110		
IX.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	13	6	13	17	8	5	11	1	4	80		
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	12	14	30	22	15	3	3	1	3	107		
X.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	21	19	24	9	6	10	21	117		
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	11	22	20	5	7	1	1	1	72		
XI.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	18	30	24	12	7	25	119		
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	15	11	17	11	4	10	16	87		
XII.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	16	10	7	4	7	51		
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	19	6	8	2	9	54		
Spec.—Spéc..	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	7	-	-	-	-	14	
Total.....	B.—G..	27	62	94	112	104	108	82	81	81	46	60	70	95	56	41	25	72	1,216		
	G.—F..	29	81	133	132	136	112	124	85	131	95	103	67	69	40	18	16	32	1,403		
	Total.	56	143	227	244	240	220	206	166	212	141	163	137	164	96	59	41	104	2,619		

153.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools: Distribution of pupils enrolled during year in Alberta, by grade sex and age, 1924

153.—Écoles élémentaires et secondaires privées: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année, par degré, sexe et âge, Alberta, 1924

Grade Degré	Sex Sexe	Age—Âge																			Total
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21			
K.—E.M.....	B.—G..	11	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	
	G.—F..	31	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	
I.....	B.—G..	8	26	45	20	12	10	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127	
	G.—F..	10	25	40	25	10	11	5	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134	
II.....	B.—G..	-	9	15	10	2	4	3	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	
	G.—F..	-	8	10	22	9	5	5	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	
III.....	B.—G..	-	-	6	20	21	4	2	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	
	G.—F..	-	-	8	22	31	13	6	5	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	91	
IV.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	4	19	22	14	5	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	
	G.—F..	-	-	-	1	17	26	16	2	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	
V.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	1	14	18	9	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	1	15	28	21	6	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	78	
VI.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	8	7	4	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	32	
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	14	10	6	2	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	46	
VII.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	10	13	6	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	12	14	6	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	43	
VIII.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	13	12	5	3	1	1	1	-	1	2	45		
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	14	12	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	49	
IX.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	18	24	12	12	7	1	3	6	94		
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	17	23	15	11	8	3	3	9	104		
X.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	34	33	16	12	8	8	14	142		
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	22	19	14	11	12	8	7	101		
XI.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	18	38	43	31	16	19	36	206		
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	30	28	16	8	3	12	112		
XII.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	21	33	15	11	5	16	113		
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	18	11	7	4	9	11	70		
Total.....	B.—G..	19	45	66	55	55	57	55	51	54	58	102	110	107	66	40	36	74	1,050		
	G.—F..	41	50	58	70	68	71	74	74	71	63	79	87	70	45	27	23	40	1,011		
	Total.	60	95	124	125	123	128	129	125	125	121	181	197	177	111	67	59	114	2,061		

154.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools: Distribution of Pupils enrolled during year in British Columbia, by grade, sex and age, 1924

154.—Écoles élémentaires et secondaires privées: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année, par degré, sexe et âge, Colombie Britannique 1924

Grade Degré	Sex Sexe	Age—Âge																	Total
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
K.—E.M.....	B.—G..	9	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
	G.—F..	18	17	10	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
I.....	B.—G..	1	11	22	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
	G.—F..	4	14	35	22	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
II.....	B.—G..	-	-	2	5	10	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
	G.—F..	-	-	9	9	9	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
III.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	2	12	5	3	2	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
	G.—F..	-	-	-	7	16	16	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
IV.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	5	29	18	19	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	78
V.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	G.—F..	-	-	-	1	7	13	16	20	13	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	79
VI.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	1	5	12	16	19	12	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	70
VII.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	18	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
VIII.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	19	17	22	5	1	-	-	-	-	68
IX.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	6
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	18	23	15	6	2	-	-	-	69
X.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	16
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	18	22	6	2	-	-	-	58
XI.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	12
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	10	18	2	1	-	44
XII.....	B.—G..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	G.—F..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	B.—G..	10	21	24	18	23	9	9	6	21	16	13	8	2	1	-	-	-	181
	G.—F..	22	31	54	41	52	71	55	72	79	76	81	54	23	22	2	1	-	736
	Total...	32	52	78	59	75	80	64	78	100	92	94	62	25	23	2	1	-	917

Unclassified by grades—Non classifiés par degré..... {Boys—Garçons..... 108  
 {Girls—Filles..... 96  
 Grand total..... 1,121



155.—Business Colleges (Private) in Canada: General Summary by provinces for the year ended June 30, 1924  
 155.—Collèges commerciaux (privés) du Canada: Résumé par provinces, 1924

Description	N.S. — N.-E.	N.B. — N.-B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. — C.B.	Total	Description
Number of Colleges reporting...	3	4	19	55	5	6	4	4	100	Nombre de collèges.
Number on teaching staff.....	20	18	144	176	28	13	44	16	459	Personnel enseignant.
Number of Students:										Nombre d'étudiants:
Day Courses.....	343	433	2,877	5,125	918	320	1,466	571	12,053	Cours du jour.
Night Courses.....	135	101	1,225	2,804	745	121	747	369	6,247	Cours du soir.
Correspondence.....	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	22	Correspondance.
Total.....	478	534	4,102	7,929	1,685	441	2,213	940	18,322	Total.
Males, specified.....	191	184	2,182	2,401	586	115	805	88	6,552	Jeunes gens classifiés.
Females, specified.....	287	350	1,784	4,778	1,099	286	1,408	288	10,280	Jeunes filles classifiées.
Unspecified by sex.....	—	—	136	750	—	40	—	564	1,490	Non classifiés par sexe.
Diplomas.....	87	86	682	1,606	138	38	—	104	2,741	Diplômes.
Subjects offered:										Sujets:
Arithmetic, commercial.....	129	223	985	2,268	223	94	84	122	4,128	Arithmét. commerciale.
Arithmetic of Investment....	25	97	164	583	—	—	84	27	980	Arithmét. de placement.
Auditing.....	34	134	5	343	—	—	—	—	516	Comptabilité.
Banking.....	93	132	68	1,368	—	—	14	—	1,675	Banque.
Book-keeping.....	153	210	1,111	2,645	306	119	267	36	4,847	Tenue des livres.
Business practice.....	128	131	493	2,533	2	85	224	659	4,255	Pratique des affaires.
Business organization and management.....	—	—	—	368	—	40	—	—	408	Organisation et gestion.
Civics.....	—	—	151	—	—	—	64	—	215	Histoire civique.
Commercial Law.....	159	193	215	1,822	130	25	72	35	2,651	Droit commercial.
Commercial Geography.....	—	35	247	98	—	—	—	22	402	Géographie commerciale.
Correspondence.....	277	457	1,585	4,456	684	167	409	660	8,695	Correspondance.
Economic Geography.....	—	—	64	8	—	—	—	—	72	Géographie économique.
Economic Theory.....	—	—	64	61	—	—	—	—	125	Théorie économique.
English Literature.....	—	—	273	220	—	40	379	—	912	Littérature anglaise.
English Composition.....	246	223	453	1,265	40	40	280	23	2,570	Composition anglaise.
Filing.....	236	462	446	3,861	38	162	230	257	5,692	Classement.
French.....	—	—	786	152	—	—	240	—	1,178	Français.
History of Commerce and Industry.....	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	9	Histoire du commerce et del'industrie.
Business papers.....	144	457	257	3,260	—	168	156	25	4,467	Documents commerciaux.
Office Routine.....	35	268	1,231	3,291	474	145	104	324	5,872	Travail de bureau.
Penmanship.....	252	428	1,075	4,529	645	145	316	336	7,226	Calligraphie.
Rapid Calculation.....	246	144	773	3,294	279	203	84	639	5,662	Calcul rapide.
Secretarial duties.....	—	133	16	1,077	—	57	—	10	1,343	Secrétariat.
Spelling.....	285	461	1,678	4,781	723	208	308	361	8,805	Orthographe.
Adding Machine.....	—	74	208	1,081	—	80	113	36	1,592	Arithmographe.
Dictaphone.....	—	48	28	255	12	45	—	—	388	Dictaphone.
Mechanical Book-keeping....	—	—	—	100	—	8	—	—	108	Tenue des livres mécani- que.
Mimeograph.....	195	—	93	687	—	72	37	—	1,084	Miméographe.
Posting Machine.....	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	50	Machine à tenue des livres.
Rapid calculator.....	—	—	104	281	—	70	90	—	545	Calculateur rapide.
Slide Scale.....	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	36	Règle barème.
Typewriting.....	260	396	1,633	5,200	1,237	203	574	208	9,711	Dactylographie.
Shorthand:										Sténographie:
Isaac Pitman.....	242	356	949	3,120	676	245	296	263	6,147	Isaac Pitman.
Gregg.....	—	—	93	1,083	259	86	269	181	1,971	Gregg.
Paragon.....	—	—	179	6	2	—	—	—	187	Paragon.
Boyd.....	—	—	24	—	45	—	—	—	69	Boyd.
Elie.....	—	—	145	—	—	—	—	—	145	Elie.
Graham Pitmanic.....	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	60	Graham Pitmanic.
Mack.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Mack.
Perrault-Duployé.....	—	—	750	—	—	—	—	—	750	Perrault-Duployé.
Russell.....	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	60	Russell.
Total.....	242	356	2,140	4,269	1,042	332	565	444	9,390	Total.
Other Subjects.....	44	—	83	558	419	—	—	—	1,004	Autres sujets.

156.—Business Colleges in Canada: Courses offered during year, 1924—156.—Collèges commerciaux (privés) du Canada: Cours durant l'année, 1924

Courses or Combination of Courses offered during year	Colleges having 200 students and over — Collèges ayant 200 étudiants et plus				Colleges having 100-199 students — Collèges ayant de 100 à 199 étudiants				Colleges having less than 100 students — Collèges ayant moins de 100 étudiants				Total <sup>1</sup> Students — Total des étudiants		Cours ou combinaison de cours offerts durant l'année			
	No. of Colleges reporting — Nombre de collèges	Students during year — Etudiants durant l'année				No. of Colleges reporting — Nombre de collèges	Students during year — Etudiants durant l'année				No. of Colleges reporting — Nombre de collèges	Students during year — Etudiants durant l'année				Total Day Courses — Cours du jour	Total Night Courses — Cours du soir	
		Day Courses — Cours du jour		Night Courses — Cours du soir			Day Courses — Cours du jour		Night Courses — Cours du soir			Day Courses — Cours du jour		Night Courses — Cours du soir				
		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.		F.		
Enrolment.....	28	2,381	3,375	1,578	1,749	24	553	1101	365	470	43	558	1,161	184	277	10,798	5,370	Inscriptions.
General Commercial.....	11	402	393	223	198	10	137	107	67	58	23	220	367	39	26	2,024	787	Principes commerciaux.
Stenography.....	17	218	1,538	370	781	18	126	689	107	359	24	367	593	46	127	3,531	1,790	Sténographie.
Book-keeping.....	7	85	280	153	127	7	111	129	29	5	7	79	79	40	14	972	431	Tenue des livres.
Typewriting.....	8	73	262	60	131	9	78	203	33	62	4	18	24	3	2	658	291	Dactylographie.
Accountancy.....	-	-	-	60	10	1	102	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	70	Comptabilité.
Adding Machine.....	1	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	1	Arithmographe.
Civil Service.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	52	-	46	52	55	Service civil.
Commercial Law.....	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	28	5	4	31	11	Droit commercial.
Correspondence.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	18	-	-	329	-	Correspondance.
Dictaphone.....	1	-	4	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	Dictaphone.
Economic Theory.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Théorie économique.
English.....	1	3	3	-	-	1	16	9	6	5	-	-	-	4	1	31	16	Anglais.
Filing.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	6	68	5	50	74	55	Classement.
French.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	16	-	-	19	-	Français
History of Commerce and Industry.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	Hist. du commerce et de l'industrie.
Matriculation.....	2	69	9	57	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	62	Matriculation.
Office Routine.....	4	25	125	-	-	4	11	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	221	56	Travail de bureau.
Secretarial.....	9	52	260	4	10	4	13	76	-	-	7	28	56	-	2	485	16	Secrétariat.
Telegraphy.....	2	13	1	12	-	1	8	1	-	-	3	25	3	6	4	91	42	Télégraphie.
Wireless Telegraphy.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	Télégraphie sans fil.
Special.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	38	-	-	93	Spécial.
Preparatory.....	1	2	2	-	-	1	1	13	-	4	3	12	1	2	3	126	109	Préparatoire.
Clerical.....	2	39	88	-	-	3	8	53	-	-	1	1	3	1	1	192	2	Travail de commis.
Business.....	9	154	95	153	30	5	101	219	16	28	4	15	5	4	4	589	232	Pratique des affaires.
Penmanship.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	1	2	2	35	19	3	-	279	103	Calligraphie.
Spelling.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Orthographe.
Arithmetic.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	Arithmétique.
Salesmanship.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	-	-	-	13	-	Art de la vente.
Rapid Calculation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	48	Calcul rapide.
Unspecified.....	-	808	-	553	-	-	387	280	-	-	-	60	-	44	-	1,255	877	Non spécifiés.
By Correspondence.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 males	1 female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Par correspondance.

<sup>1</sup> Including 4 institutions not specified by size.—Y compris 4 collèges dont l'importance n'est pas précisée.



## 14.—INDIAN EDUCATION—INSTRUCTION DES INDIENS

157.—Indian Schools: Classes of Schools, denominations represented and enrolment, 1911 to 1924  
 157.—Ecoles indiennes: Types d'écoles, confessions religieuses et inscriptions, 1911-1924

Year — Année	Total Number of Schools — Nombre total d'écoles	Schools—Ecoles									Enrolment—Inscriptions				
		Class of Schools — Types d'écoles			Denominations—Confessions religieuses						Number Enrolled — Nombre d'élèves inscrits			Average Attend- ance — Moyenne de fré- quentation quod- tidienne	Percent- age of Attend- ance — Pourcen- tage de fréquentation
		Day — Ecoles du jour	Resi- dential — Internats	Com- bined — Internats et externats	Undenom- inational — Neutre	Roman Catholic — Catho- lique romaine	Church of England — Anglicane	Method- ist — Métho- diste	Presby- terian — Presby- térienne	Salvation Army — Armée du Salut	Boys — Garçons	Girls — Filles	Total		
1911.....	324	251	73	—	51	118	93	45	15	2	5,607	5,583	11,190	6,763	60.44
1912.....	325	251	74	—	49	119	94	46	15	2	5,648	5,655	11,303	6,838	60.49
1913.....	326	249	77	—	50	121	93	45	15	2	5,631	5,513	11,144	6,929	62.18
1914.....	333	256	77	—	51	126	91	50	13	2	5,908	5,806	11,714	7,218	61.62
1915.....	335	257	78	—	51	129	91	49	13	2	6,367	6,101	12,468	8,711	69.87
1916.....	345	269	76	—	53	133	96	49	12	2	6,528	6,271	12,799	8,076	63.05
1917.....	341	265	76	—	56	127	97	45	14	2	6,167	6,011	12,178	8,285	68.03
1918.....	339	264	75	—	58	127	95	45	12	2	6,211	6,202	12,413	7,878	63.46
1919.....	322	248	74	—	54	123	84	45	11	1	5,966	5,986	11,952	7,532	63.02
1920.....	321	247	74	—	52	123	88	48	9	1	6,020	6,176	12,196	7,629	62.56
1921.....	326	253	73	—	54	127	90	46	8	1	6,219	6,339	12,558	8,723	69.47
1922.....	321	250	71	—	51	126	88	44	11	1	6,605	6,416	13,021	8,688	66.46
1923.....	340	255	72	13	65	122	96	44	12	1	6,931	6,792	13,723	9,106	66.58
1924.....	324	242	73	9	58	117	91	45	12	1	6,896	6,976	13,872	9,188	66.23

## By Provinces, 1924—Par provinces, 1924

P.E.I.—I. du P.-E.....	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	14	15	29	13	44.83
N.S.—N.-E.....	12	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	136	154	290	143	49.31
N.B.—N.-B.....	11	11	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	145	129	274	160	58.39
Que—Qué.....	30	29	—	1	9	13	5	3	—	—	781	811	1,592	995	62.50
Ont.....	89	75	11	3	42	22	16	8	1	—	1,902	1,892	3,794	2,343	61.75
Man.....	50	38	10	2	2	10	24	11	3	—	1,062	1,046	2,108	1,348	63.95
Sask.....	32	19	12	1	1	10	15	1	5	—	765	782	1,547	1,217	78.67
Aita.....	25	6	19	—	—	12	7	6	—	—	609	586	1,195	916	76.65
B.C.—C.B.....	7	4	3	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	104	142	246	182	73.98
N.W.T.—T.N.O.....	61	43	16	2	4	22	15	16	3	—	1,317	1,359	2,676	1,794	67.04
Yukon.....	6	4	2	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	61	60	121	77	63.63

158.—Indian Schools in Canada: Number of pupils in each Standard or Grade, 1911 to 1924  
 158.—Écoles indiennes au Canada: Nombre d'élèves dans chaque échelon ou degré, 1911 à 1924

Year Année	Standard—Echelon						Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
	Equivalent Grade—Degré équivalent						
	I	II	III	IV—V	VI—VII	VIII—IX	
1911.....	5,310	2,204	1,724	1,172	574	206	11,190
1912.....	6,614	2,115	1,604	1,142	581	247	11,303
1913.....	5,452	2,108	1,728	1,122	521	213	11,144
1914.....	6,026	2,072	1,716	1,134	527	239	11,714
1915.....	6,199	2,388	1,817	1,230	600	234	12,468
1916.....	6,381	2,358	1,888	1,275	601	296	12,799
1917.....	5,846	2,351	1,828	1,198	709	246	12,178
1918.....	5,853	2,400	2,059	1,198	618	285	12,413
1919.....	5,416	2,329	2,048	1,281	639	239	11,952
1920.....	5,869	2,162	2,018	1,258	618	271	12,196
1921.....	5,974	2,258	2,068	1,329	645	284	12,558
1922.....	5,917	2,489	2,081	1,488	726	320	13,021
1923.....	6,252	2,574	2,126	1,584	803	384	13,723
1924.....	6,216	2,666	2,280	1,523	817	370	13,872



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