DOMINION OF CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ANNUAL SURVEY of EDUCATION IN CANADA

1927

Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm
Minister of Trade and Commerce

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
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Price, 50 cents

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PREFACE

What would seem to be the most important feature distinguishing the school year under survey from the past few years, especially the first four years of the decade, is a slowing up in the school enrolment. This slowing up is found upon analysis to be due to a smaller attendance of pupils—especially boys—over fifteen or sixteen years of age, the younger pupils meanwhile continuing to increase at a good rate. Two interesting concurrent features deserve comment, viz.: (1) that meanwhile the high school enrolment shows no symptoms of decrease or even deceleration in its rate of increase and (2) that the numbers attending normal schools for teacher-training show symptoms of decrease. If we remember that not many years ago high school training was taken largely as preparatory to teacher training and that, even more recently, the numbers in high school were very closely dependent upon the attendance of older pupils, we can more readily understand the significance of the three concurrent events mentioned. Popular education has definitely passed beyond the elementary school.

The report proper 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, together with 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, these being arranged in fourteen sections. The first four sections show activities in regular publicly controlled schools; the fifth section deals with secondary education; sections six to eight cover special educational organizations, including consolidation, special classes and institutions, school hygiene and technical education; sections nine and ten give the statistics relating to teachers; section eleven deals with the cost of school support; sections twelve, thirteen and fourteen are devoted to higher education, private schools and Indian schools, respectively. The part on libraries included in the surveys of the last two years is being issued as a separate report.

The report has been prepared under the direction of Mr. M. C. MacLean, M.A., F.S.S., Chief of the Educational Statistics Branch of the Bureau. The Branch, it will be recalled, was established in 1919, its operations being defined and outlined at a conference of the Bureau and 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 the report on the cognate subject of libraries, are prepared in the Bureau independently.

R. H. COATS,

Dominion Statistician.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

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INTRODUCTORY NOTES—DEFINITION OF TERMS AND SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL REGULATIONS

Definition of Terms

County Academy or Academy.—In Nova Scotia, a 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 whose course leads to the degree of B.A. and corresponds fairly closely to the affiliated colleges already described. It is not under the control of the Department of Education.

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, Publicly 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 these terms are used.

Department of Education.—The term is used in all 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 needing a special government and county fund grants 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 seven years"" in the case of Roman Catholic primary and elementary, and seven in the case of Protestant, elementary 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 grade, 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 Education. The primary Independent Schools like the publicly controlled schools are classified as primary elementary and primary complementary.

Inspector.—In all provinces except Quebec and Ontario, an officer appointed by the Provincial Goverment 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 one-third of their salary by the council, the other two-thirds by the Government; the cities and towns separate from the county receive a grant of six dollars per teacher for Inspection purposes. The inspectors in unorganized areas, also the separate school, secondary school, and chief inspectors, are appointed and paid by the province; in Quebec, inspectors are appointed and paid by the Government.

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 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 Elementary School.—In Quebec, the name given to the ordinary Roman Catholic schools under the Department of Education (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 Quebec the ordinary Protestant day schools are called simply Elementary. In Prince Edward Island primary school means a one-room school.

Primary Complementary.—In Quebec Roman Catholic Schools, a general two-year course, directed toward commerce, agriculture, industry, or (for girls) domestic economy. They are also called primary vocational schools.

Public Schools.—In Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 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, Assisted.—A term used in Nova Scotia to indicate that the "School Section" requires some extra aid from Government or Municipality in order to support the school.

Separate Schools.—In Ontario, denominational or coloured dissentient schools under public control; in Saskatchewan and Alberta, denominational minority schools under public control; the term is used in the three provinces in contradistinction to "public" school already established within the boundaries; in Quebec, they are called trustee schools as distinguished from commissioner or majority schools, the latter either Roman Catholic or Protestant according as either forms the majority in the community. "Denominational" distinction is recognized only as between Protestants and Roman Catholic in each of the four provinces mentioned.

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 Schools.—In Quebec the Protestant intermediate and high schools are classified as superior; also the Roman Catholic upper elementary and the primary complementary or vocational schools; 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, but no child from 7 to 14 years of age shall be excluded from school for non-payment of monthly fees.

(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. In the discretion of School Boards children may be admitted who are under 6 years or over 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 in 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 the school 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.

(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 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, 1925, but the date was posptoned.

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 tine. 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 at Christmastide, also Thursday, Friday and Monday of Easter Season, and all statutory holidays.

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 July to the 15th 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 board may declare Easter week a holiday. 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 eight weeks commencing July 2, and Christmas week and Easter week. The board of any district in which the school is to be kept open during the whole year may allow additional holidays not exceeding two weeks.

Alberta.—For finances, calendar year; 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; Easter week in yearly schools; summer, between July 1 and September 1; winter, 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 1927

CHAPTER I.—SUMMARY FOR DOMINION

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION AND PERSONNEL

The number enrolled in all educational institutions in Canada in 1927 or the latest year reported has been calculated at 2,291,720. This number was distributed among the various educational institutions as follows:—

Publicly controlled kindergarten, elementary and non-technical secondary schools, 2,022,729; private kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools (exclusive of such schools as are affiliated with universities or colleges and which are included under preparatory university and college courses) 71,468; Indian schools, 14,710; schools for the deaf and blind, 1,724; technical and night schools and courses, 102,668; schools for teacher training including vocational teacher training and departmental summer schools, but not teachers' courses at universities and colleges, 8,974; private business colleges reporting, exclusive of correspondence schools, 18,494; preparatory courses at universities and colleges, 3,586; vacation courses at universities and colleges exclusive of a large element of farming extension courses, 8,409; classical colleges in Quebec (including non-subsidized classical schools), 10,430; regular courses in colleges other than classical, 6,642; regular courses in universities, 26,431.

The total 2,291,763 is exclusive of 1,460 in Indian schools and 3,042 in business colleges who may be elsewhere included in the above list; it includes all the provinces and the Indians of the Yukon and North West Territories. A certain percentage should be deducted on the score of pupils being counted more than once in changing from one school to another during the year.

TRENDS

Increase in enrolment.—All the provinces except two showed a definite increase over last year's figures in the percentage in average daily attendance of the enrolment. In public and private elementary and secondary schools the increase in the enrolment over the previous year was 24,659 or 1·2 p.c. of the enrolment of that year. This shows a rate of increase considerably less than the average rate from 1921 to 1927 and only about half the rate of increase of the total population or the population 5 to 19 years between 1911 and 1921.

Analyses of the increases shown by the different provinces is interesting. For publicly controlled schools the largest increase over the previous year was shown by British Columbia (3·3 p.c.) followed by Saskatchewan (2·4 p.c.) and next by Ontario (1·3 p.c.). Quebec also showed material increase. The other provinces remain practically stationary. When all educational institutions are taken instead of publicly controlled schools, Alberta comes first followed by Saskatchewan, then Ontario, then British Columbia, the other provinces with the exception of Prince Edward Island all showing small increases. The increase most closely connected with increase in the population is probably the first mentioned, i.e., the publicly controlled or younger pupils, but it is not at all certain that the increases are connected with increases in the population. The provinces of which the Vital Statistics have shown the greatest natural increases during the past few years do not reflect these in the school enrolment. It will be interesting, therefore, to investigate the cause of the small increase in the school enrolment during the last year.

Passing over Prince Edward Island which has had a stationary population for some time, we find in Nova Scotia a good increase over last year in the enrolment at the age of 7 years and in the pupils entering school for the first time. Decreases take place in the later ages especially the post compulsory ages, e.g., the pupils in urban schools showed a decrease of 3·9 p.c. at the ages of 15 years and over, but an increase of 6·1 p.c. at the ages of 7 and 8 years. In rural and village schools, a decrease of 4 p.c. was shown at the age of 16 and over, and an increase of over 6 p.c. at the ages of 7 and 8. This shows that the stationary enrolment of the year was caused by pupils at post compulsory ages. In New Brunswick during the second or winter term the pupils up to 15 years showed an increase of 1·3 p.c. and the pupils over 15 showed a decrease of nearly 10 p.c. During the first or fall term those under 15 were practically stationary but those over 15 showed a decrease of about 7 p.c. The result was that the enrolment for the whole year showed a slight decrease which was almost entirely due to pupils over 15 years. Furthermore, most of the decreases were due to six towns. In Quebec primary schools all ages showed increases in boys except the ages of 5 and 6 which showed a slight decrease. The increase from 14 to 17 was very slight, however. The girls were saved from an actual decrease only by the ages of 7 to 14. In Ontario the proportion of the pupils classified by ages who were 15 years and over decreased from 12·3 to 11·6, although the total enrolment showed a large increase. It can be inferred that if the older pupils did not show an actual decrease they at least failed to keep pace with the general enrolment. In Manitoba the enrolment at ages 5 to 7 increased about 4 p.c.;

that at 8 to 15 remained practically stationary while that at 16 and over decreased over 5 p.c. The situation has resemblance to that in Nova Scotia. In Saskatchewan the pupils at 7 years and under increased over 4 p.c.; the pupils from 8 to 15 increased about 1½ p.c. while the pupils 16 and over decreased nearly 6 p.c. The enrolment as a whole showed a good increase. In Alberta the situation seemed to be exceptional. There was an increase of about 5 p.c. in pupils at 7 and under, a decrease of about 3 p.c. in pupils 8 to 11 and an increase of over 7 p.c. in pupils over this age, this increase remaining strong all the way to 21 years. These figures were not materially changed by treating the publicly controlled and private schools separately. On examination, however, this situation is found to be due to the girl pupils. The situation in the case of the boys is similar to that in the other provinces. A general increase is found up to the age of 15 after which there is a general decrease. In the case of the girls a decrease is found in the ages 11 and under, after which there is a large increase for every age up to and including 21, which more than doubled. Indeed the heaviest per cent increases take place at the later ages. This fact calls for further examination. Are these increases in girls at the ages of 12 and over due to a larger number attending high schools or are they due to such causes as immigration; opening up of new settlements, etc., i.e. causes which bring into the school system girls who have been retarded until this age and are in the lower grades? It is found that the girls in high school grades by 1927 increased 1,847 or about 24 p.c. of the high school grade girls of 1926. All but one of these were 12 years and over. The 1847 was almost 73 p.c. of the total increase in girls over 12. The girls over 12 who were under high school grade increased less than 3 p.c. while the girls of the same age limits who were of high school grade increased 24 p.c., making a total increase at those ages of about 8 p.c. Further, there was a slight lowering of the median age of girls in Grade VIII in 1927 from that of 1926, which indicates that retardation had nothing to do with the increase in girls over the age of 12. Nearly 12½ p.c. of the total enrolment of girls at all ages were in high school grade, a very high percentage. It would seem, therefore, that the exceptional situation in Alberta was due to some cause which stimulated the desire for high school education among girls. A new high school course of studies may be partly responsible for this. If so there should be some indication of it in the nature of the subjects taken by girls in 1926 and 1927. In a sample of about 8,000 pupils in high schools, although, as already pointed out, there was a very large increase in the total number of girls in high school grades, we find actual decreases in the following subjects: Algebra, chemistry, geometry, history and civics (Canadian), business law, agriculture, art, domestic science and music. The heaviest increases were found in biology, English grammar, geography, modern history, latin and book-keeping. There was, however, no extreme tendency and the absolute increases or decreases in any of the subjects mentioned above did not involve large numbers. Practically all could be accounted for by differences in the numbers in certain grades in 1927 as compared with 1926; e.g. modern history was taken largely in Grade XII in 1926 and largely in XI and XII in 1927. Larger numbers in these grades in 1927 than in 1926 would account for the larger numbers taking modern history. It would seem, therefore, that there are no clear indications that the greater freedom extended by options in 1927 than in 1926 was responsible for the large increase in high school girls. Another thing which may be mentioned in connection with the heavy increase in high school girls in Alberta is that the heaviest relative increases took place in the upper grades, especially Grade XI. This means that the increase was due not so much to a new high school population in 1927 as to the fact that the old high school population remained longer than formerly to take the higher grades. It is possible, therefore, that the stiffening of the requirements for Normal school entrance as well as the movement of girls towards university education have had more to do with the increase in girls at the upper ages than anything else, although the particular influence of these movements in 1927 as compared with 1926 is not clear. In British Columbia we do not know the pupils by ages for 1927 so that differences between the two years have to be estimated. The province showed the largest relative increase of any province, viz. over 3 p.c. Grade I, however, increased more than 11 p.c., while Grade II also showed increase. Grades III, IV, and V, and VIII, showed decreases, while the high school enrolment showed increase of about 9 p.c. There is some evidence here that the later ages did not show decreases as in nearly all the other provinces. The high school enrolment showed a large increase in the case of both boys and girls and indeed the disproportion between boys and girls in high school grade was less in 1927 than in 1926. The increase in elementary school enrolment both took place mainly in rural municipalities and other rural districts, the cities remaining practically stationary. However even in these cities Grade I showed about 11 p.c. increase, all other grades showing a decrease except VI and VII. This increase was no doubt merely compensatory to decreases in earlier grades. Grade VIII showed a decrease too large to be attributed to compensatory movements between grades, so that it would seem that, although the high school enrolment increased the older pupils who were not in high school grades decreased.

We have thus almost an unbroken series from East to West of increases at the earlier ages indicating a normal increase in population, but of decreases at the later ages. Three reasons may be suggested for the decreases: 1. Decreasing retardation which would enable pupils to complete school courses at an earlier age in 1927 than in 1926. It is hardly probable that this cause could show such definite results in as short a period as one year although it may have been contributory to those results. 2. Accidental causes.—This can be dismissed at once on the ground that the same results were shown in the case of practically all the provinces, especially in the case of boy pupils. 3. A movement away from school of older pupils as a result of better employment conditions in 1926-27 than in 1925-26. This would seem to be a reasonable explanation, especially in view of the facts that the decreases in the post compulsory age pupils occurred chiefly in towns

and that conditions have actually improved. The annual census of Industries shows a decided increase in the personnel and the volume of industries in practically every province in 1926-1927 over 1924-1925. Of course it would be necessary to know also how far the increase in the number employed includes persons between 16 and say 19 years, but this information is not given in the annual census. At the same time suggestion (1), viz. that pupils at a certain age are more advanced than formerly, should not be lost sight of.

The probability that there is still a shifting element in the school enrolment which varies in size with periods of prosperity and depression is an important one to educational administration. We know that formerly in rural parts older boys came to school in the winter and stayed at home in the summer, but this was not exactly the same situation as is discussed here. This situation affected the teachers' problems no doubt, but it affected accommodation very little while it was a regular asset in so far as the other problems of the school were concerned. Where it happened or happens in towns the situation is different. Accommodation has to be provided for a fairly definite maximum number of pupils of whom a fairly constant percentage attend daily. The provision of this accommodation is on a more expensive and permanent scale than the old small frame rural school houses. Teachers also are hired on a more permanent basis, so that a shifting school population involves no small loss. Further this shifting population goes to school in times of depression and leaves in times of prosperity. The percentages mentioned above give a fair idea of the relative size of this shifting population. Without including private institutions, colleges, etc., the proportion of pupils over 14 years of age to the total enrolment is about 21 p.c. The proportion which pupils at the age of 7 and under forms of the total enrolment is roughly 19 p.c., but these are not all new comers. From the data which can be obtained on those coming to school for the first time as compared with the others the proportion at the ages of 7 and under who are new comers may be estimated at 70 p.c., so that about 13 or 14 p.c. of the total enrolment are new comers, the increase of whom from year to year depends largely upon natural increase, is fairly steady and can be counted on. The 21 p.c. over 14 years can not be counted on as it shifts with prosperity and depression. Further, the accommodation provided for the new comers who probably increase with prosperity is not suitable for the shifting ages who increase with depression so that no compensating element enters into the difference and the behaviour of the two sets. This will show one of the peculiar problems that educational administration has to face. The size of the decrease in the older pupils that can take place in one year shows that this problem is by no means on a small scale. Further, it is apt to be confined to the upper elementary and lower high school grades; i.e. it is not distributed among several grades and thus rendered easier, e.g. it might have the effect of depopulating a class room one year and filling it to overflowing another year, or part of the same year. It is also apt to happen suddenly. These pupils are past the compulsory age limit and cannot be forced to go to school, nor can they be kept out of school when they want to come.

On the other hand this exodus of older boys from school in times of prosperity may have very good results in so far as the high schools are concerned. This point will not be elaborated on at present, but reference is made to the findings of Dr. Sandford in the tests given to the pupils of British Columbia.[1] When, as in the case of the last two years, the schools are drained of the older boys, but the high schools are not so drained, the inference may be made that the conditions of these years are not detrimental to the quality of intelligence to be found in the high schools. Of course a great deal depends upon the nature of the employment that is chiefly stimulated in the years of prosperity, e.g. the War would have the very opposite effect of what has just been mentioned, and there is no doubt that it worked havoc on the material in high schools which will take years to remedy. The present conditions are probably making a good beginning with this remedy.

High School Grades.—A time when certain symptoms of a change are coming to the surface would seem to be a suitable one for reviewing the high school situation during the past seven or eight years. A comparison is made below of the enrolment in high school grades in 1921 and 1927.

Provinces	Enrolment in high school grades			Per cent increase	Per cent in high school grades			Per cent of total enrolment increase
	1921	1927	Increase		1921	1927	Increase	
Nova Scotia	9,705	11,970	2,265	23·3	8·5	10·6	2·1	25·0
Ontario	48,719	89,652	40,933	84·0	8·0	12·7	4·7	58·8
Manitoba	8,615	13,551	4,936	57·3	6·7	9·2	2·5	37·3
Saskatchewan	12,752	20,035	7,283	57·1	6·9	9·2	2·3	33·3
Alberta	7,509	16,486	8,977	119·6	6·4	10·7	4·3	67·2
British Columbia	7,471	13,590	6,119	81·9	8·7	12·9	4·9	56·3
Total six provinces	94,771	165,284	70,513	73·4	.....	.....	.....	.....

First from the point of view of accommodation it will be noticed that in the six provinces the enrolment in high school grades increased 73 p.c. in the six years. Nearly twice the accommodation of 1921 was necessary in 1927. However, the second set of figures would seem to be still more significant. The proportion in high school grades of the total enrolment increased over

[1] Survey of the School system of British Columbia. See especially page 448.

45 p.c. This increase was not all due to a new element coming into the high schools; especially during the last year or two it would seem to be due in no small measure to the fact that the pupils who entered high school remained until the completion of their course, instead of leaving in a year or two as formerly. This is shown by the fact that the higher grades received the greatest increases. No doubt this is partly due to the raising of the minimum standard for entrance into normal schools to Grade XI. The amount of new material entering high school during the period is not so great as that shown. In certain cases, especially in connection with the data of Ontario we know the number admitted for the first time into secondary schools. In 1921 this number was 40 p.c. of the total enrolment of these schools, but in 1927 it had dropped to 37 p.c. This, of course bears out the statement already made that the increase in high school grade enrolment is partly due to pupils remaining longer than heretofore. However, it is clear that this cause does not explain but a small part of the increase of 45 p.c. in the six years. In Ontario those admitted for the first time to secondary school increased 77 p.c. between 1921 and 1926; the total high school grade enrolment increased about 84 p.c.; while those in high schools who were not admitted for the first time increased over 100 p.c. A rough approximation in the other provinces may be obtained by comparing the increase in Grade IX to the increase in the total high school grade enrolment. It would seem that an increase in all six provinces of 40 p.c. in six years in the proportion entering high school grades of the total enrolment is not too high an estimate. In conjunction with this it is important to mention that the age of those entering high school grades seem to be decreasing. Perhaps the best method of measuring this is to compare the proportion of pupils over 16 as at the end of the school year (i.e. the proportion over 15 at the beginning) in the first year in high school in 1921 and 1927. This can be done in only four provinces.

—	Total Enrolment in Grade IX	
	1921	1927
Nova Scotia	37·5	36·7
Ontario High Schools	23·9	11·6
Ontario Continuation Schools	24·9	12·9
Ontario Full-time Vocational	21·8[1]	22·5
Saskatchewan	34·2[2]	22·8
Alberta	34·7	31·1

[1] 1925 or the first year in which these data were reported.
[2] 1921–22 or the first date the school year ended June 30.

There is very little question about the decreasing age of the pupils in the first year in high school. Some of this may be due to less repetition in Grade IX, but this in the long run means the same thing as decreasing age. The only one of the four provinces which has not changed materially is Nova Scotia. The reason for this condition in Nova Scotia may be connected with the standard required at the provincial examinations as illustrated in Table 59 showing the results of examinations. The high percentage of failures does not necessarily mean that the pupils are more poorly prepared; if this were the case it would be revealed on studying the percentages of failures at different examination centres. The large centres where examinations are written by pupils from excellent academies and high schools would show a smaller percentage of failures than the small centres with candidates from rural and small village schools. A study of percentages of failures in 82 different centres showed absolutely no indications that the larger centres had fewer failures. On the other hand it is important to know that there is a strong connection between decreasing age in Grade IX and fewer failures at examinations. This decreasing age, however, must also be due to a younger age at entrance which in turn may be partly due to fewer failures in Grade VIII.

The importance of this lowering of the high school age in conjunction with a very large increase in the proportion in high school grades in six years is undoubted. One phase of it is gratifying, viz., that there is less time spent in going through the school system.

The median ages of Grade VIII as at the end of the school year 1921 and 1927 were as follows:—

—	Median Age VIII		P.C. VIII over 15	
	1921	1927	1921	1927
Nova Scotia	14·7	14·7	41·1	41·1
Ontario[1]	14·7	14·3	40·0	34·1
Saskatchewan	14·5	14·3	34·0	28·0
Alberta	14·8	14·6	42·5	36·5

[1] Ages are given as at end of calendar year. In the above table six months are added to the median calculated for the data.

The systems of examinations have changed so much that it is next to impossible to ascertain the changes in the proportions of passes to failures in the last six or seven years. Nova Scotia never had a high school entrance examination except for admission to County Academies. Grade IX was struck off the high school examination list in 1926. In that year the p.c. of Grade IX candidates who were successful in obtaining the Grade was 64·1 as compared with 55·1 in 1921. In Ontario and the Prairie Provinces the system of high school promotion by schools in some grades and promotion by subjects has become prevalent in the larger institutions, and there would seem to be a great difference between passing a whole grade and passing in certain subjects. If we take Grade VIII the p.c. successful in Ontario in 1927 was 84·9 as compared with 76·3 in 1921. In Saskatchewan the High School Entrance candidates showed 75·1 p.c. successful in 1926 as compared with 72·6 p.c. in 1921. These figures indicate that there is an increase in the proportions successful in the examination for entrance into high schools. This would partly explain why the Grade IX pupils were younger in 1927 than in 1921. It makes the explanation more difficult, however, of indications that the Grade IX examination candidates are more successful than formerly. A summary will now be made of the above observations in order that their connections may the more clearly be seen:—

1. A very large increase (between 1921 and 1926) of 45 p.c. in the proportion in high school grade of the total school enrolment.
2. Indications that this increase is partly due to pupils staying longer in high school, but also partly, and probably largely due to increase in new high school pupils.
3. Indications that pupils in the first year in high school also in Grade VIII were on the whole younger in 1926 or 1927 than in 1921.
4. Indications that candidates for entrance into high school showed larger proportion successful in 1926 than in 1921.
5. Indications that pupils in the first year in high school were more successful in passing their examinations in 1926 or 1927 than in 1921.

Number 4 would be partly explanatory of a part of number 3 but in contradiction to the other part, viz. that the Grade VIII pupils were younger. Number 5 is very difficult to interpret in conjunction with Nos. 1, 2 and 3. The increasing numbers clearly show that a process of selection has not been taking place. If not, then why are these increasing numbers younger, and why are the less selected younger pupils more successful in passing their examinations?

Teachers.—The number of students in teacher training institutions showed signs of falling off in 1926-27. This is not true of attendance at summer schools and university graduate teachers' courses, i.e. of advanced or special training of persons already in the profession. It is true of institutions like normal schools training persons to enter the profession. Several reasons have been advanced for this decrease. One is that teachers are becoming more permanent, thus leaving fewer new openings. Another reason given is that standards for entrance into normal school have been raised. This would have a tendency to weed out persons unable to or unwilling to make these standards. At the same time there are no good indications of increases in teachers' salaries, rather the reverse. It is a question whether the salaries may not have something to do with the decreasing numbers training for the profession.

Illiteracy.—Since the last report the Census of 1926 for the Prairie Provinces has been compiled and published. The progress of illiteracy in the five years 1921-1926 is most interesting. On the whole illiteracy decreased very considerably during the five years, which indicates that the schools have been very effective. This is emphasized by the fact that decreases were especially strong between the ages of 10 and 20 years. Analyses shows, however, that except at the ages of 10 to 20 the decreases were largely confined to the Canadian and British born. Even at the ages mentioned there were cases of foreign born showing increases. In nearly all cases the ages 65 and over showed absolute increases. What seems to be of special importance, however, is that in the case of the foreign born (in practically all cases the Canadian and British improved) the rural areas showed decided improvement, except at the age of 65 and over, but the urban areas showed very little improvement and in many cases gave indications of reaction. This applies especially to absolute figures, but also in some cases to percentages illiterate. It also applies to females to a greater extent than to males. There are strong indications of a movement of aged and also younger adult illiterate foreign females from rural to urban areas.

CHAPTER II.—REVIEW OF PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Summary of all Institutions.—During the school year 1926-27 the number of pupils and students in all educational institutions in Prince Edward Island was 18,681. These were distributed as follows: 17,210 in 473 elementary or secondary schools; 243 in Prince of Wales college; 581 in agricultural and technical institutions; 161 in St. Dunstan's University; 17 in the schools for the blind and deaf in Halifax, N.S.; 444 reported in private, elementary and secondary schools and 25 in Indian schools. In addition there were about 150 residents of the province attending Canadian Universities and colleges outside the province. These bring the total to 18,831 or about the same as the total of 1926.

Average Attendance.—In the above schools the average daily attendance was 7,011 in primary and 4,766 in graded schools, or a total of 11,777. The percentages of attendance were: primary 64·3; graded 75·7; all schools 68·4; corresponding to 63·4,76·7 and 68·2 in 1926. Thus the primary schools showed improvement over the previous year.

Secondary Education.—As in other provinces high school or continuation work is not confined to high schools but is offered by the various types of schools if the teacher is qualified to teach it. The result is that the number of pupils in secondary or higher grades is large in proportion to the total attending institutions of learning. Including high school pupils in the graded and ungraded schools throughout the province, in Prince of Wales College, in technical day courses, the pupils of private high schools and the students of St. Dunstan's University who take high school as well as degree work, the total number doing some form of high school or higher work is not far short of 2,200 or about 12 p.c. of the total in institutions of learning.

Teachers.—The number of teachers in 1927 was 615, comprising 140 males and 475 females, an increase in females and decrease in males being shown over the preceding year. Decreases in salary were shown in every class except Class II and Class III females.

Teachers in Training.—Teachers in Prince Edward Island are trained in Prince of Wales College and Normal School, every first year student of this college being requested to take professional 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 work 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 work. During the year there were 191 in day and 390 in evening courses as compared with 234 and 423 respectively in 1926. Students completing successfully a two years' course in agriculture are admitted to the second year of Nova Scotia Agricultural College.

Medical Inspection.—Two hundred and fifteen schools with 6,863 pupils were medically inspected.

School Support.—The expenditure on school support during the year was $458,477 as compared with $454,672 in 1926. Of this $174,164 was contributed by the districts and $284,313 by the Government. The cost per pupil enrolled was $24.28, and in average attendance $35.47. This refers to maintenance costs and is comparable to $23.82 and $35.01 respectively in 1926.

NOVA SCOTIA

Summary of all Institutions.—During the school year 1926-27 Nova Scotia had in all institutions an aggregate of 120,977. This enrolment included 112,556 in ordinary general schools; 300 regular and 380 summer students in Normal College; 91 in University teacher-training courses; 163 in Nova Scotia Summer School; 3,535 in technical and agricultural schools, not including students of University standard; 249 in preparatory courses and 49 in short, special or correspondence courses in Universities and Colleges, exclusive of secondary technical pupils; 236 in regular courses in affiliated colleges; 1,445 in regular courses in Universities; 981 reported in private elementary and secondary schools; 489 reported in private business colleges; 219 in schools for the blind and deaf exclusive of pupils from outside the province and 284 in Indian schools.

General Schools.—Of the enrolment of 112,556 in ordinary day schools (Grades I to XII) 39,510 were in 1,434 rural schools, and 73,066 in village, town and city classrooms. These figures correspond to 38,813 in rural and 73,578 in village and other urban schools in 1926.

Average Daily Attendance.—The average daily attendance of 81,426 or 72·3 p.c. of the enrolment corresponds to 80,447 or 71·6 in 1926. The percentage attending 140 days or more in all general schools were 64·1 in 1927 and 62·8 in 1926, the absolute number attending this period having increased from 70,596 in 1926 to 72,149 in 1927. The total days' attendance was 16,899,190 in 1927 and 15,661,085 in 1926, showing an increase on an average of more than 10 days per pupil in attendance during the year. About 12 days seem to have been due to the longer average period taught in 1927.

—	1926	1927	Increase 1926–27
Enrolment	112,391	112,556	165
Attending less than 80 days	20,136	19,328	−808
Attending 80 to 159 days	37,015	37,103	88
Attending 160 to 179 days	26,819	27,361	542
Attending 180 days and over	28,421	28,765	344
Attending during 1st quarter	103,664	104,145	481
" 2nd quarter	107,899	107,831	− 68
" 3rd quarter	109,270	109,396	126
" 4th quarter	112,391	112,556	165
At the age under 5 years	119	113	− 6
At the age 5 years	2,592	2,676	84
" 6 years	7,731	7,612	−119
" 7 years	9,572	10,678	1,106
" 8 years	10,460	10,608	148
" 9 years	10,890	10,653	−237
" 10 years	10,999	10,905	− 94
" 11 years	10,801	10,872	71
" 12 years	11,093	10,805	−288
" 13 years	10,698	10,860	162
" 14 years	9,657	9,485	−172
" 15 years	7,617	7,604	− 13
" 16 years	5,353	5,153	−200
" 17 years	2,809	2,808	− 1
" 18 years	1,399	1,139	−260
" 19 years	417	407	− 10
" 20 years	129	121	− 8
" 21 years and over	55	57	2
Boys	55,888	55,890	2
Girls	56,503	56,666	163
Boys under 7	5,118	5,110	− 8
Girls under 7	5,324	5,291	− 33
Boys 7–14	42,828	43,168	340
Girls 7–14	41,342	41,698	356
Boys 15 and over	7,942	7,612	−330
Girls 15 and over	9,837	9,677	−160

The general enrolment might well be said to have increased by 974 instead of 165 since the latter figure is only the difference between the increase in those attending over 80 days and the decrease in those attending less than 80 days. It is also noticeable that the enrolment between 7 and 14 increased by 696.

CENSUS OF ALL CHILDREN 4 TO 17 YEARS IN THE ACTIVE SCHOOL SECTIONS AS ENUMERATED BY THE SCHOOL BOARDS (FOR YEARS ENDING JULY)

Ages	Population		Increase	Increase in school enrolment
	1926	1927	1926–7	1926–7
4	8,783	8,048	−735	− 6
5	9,158	8,950	−208	84
6	9,949	9,923	− 26	−119
7	9,989	10,816	827	1,106
8	10,090	10,618	528	148
9	10,113	10,320	207	−237
10	10,435	10,647	212	− 94
11	10,028	10,481	453	71
12	10,497	10,634	137	−288
13	9,927	10,438	511	162
14	9,287	9,588	301	−172
15	8,293	8,396	103	− 13
16	7,163	7,183	20	−200
17	5,879	5,295	−584	− 1
Total, 4–17	129,591	131,337	1,746	441

By grades the figures of 1926 and 1927 compare as follows:—

Grade	Boys		Increase	Girls		Increase
	1926	1927		1926	1927	
I (a)	6,776	7,048	272	6,151	6,368	21
I (b)	6,133	6,076	− 57	5,082	5,203	127
II	6,760	6,574	−186	6,061	5,933	−121
III	6,634	6,665	31	6,094	6,074	− 28
IV	6,687	6,719	32	6,139	6,118	− 20
V	6,428	6,196	−232	6,163	5,863	−301
VI	5,171	5,220	49	5,345	5,373	20
VII	3,800	3,869	69	4,348	4,348	8
VIII	2,894	3,031	137	3,777	3,914	130
IX	2,190	2,146	− 46	3,347	3,409	67
X	1,330	1,323	− 7	2,356	2,613	252
XI	832	795	−37	1,294	1,158	−137
XII	253	234	− 19	346	292	− 56

The increase of 441 in 1927 over the enrolment of 1926 was due to the ages of 5, 7, 8, 10 and 12 which increased over 1,571, the other ages showing a decrease of 1,130.

Grade, Age and Sex Distribution.—The above three tables show differences between 1927 and 1926, which are on the whole difficult to explain. The increase in enrolment is mainly due to the age of 7 years and this is probably the only significant increase; viz., 1,106. If we connect this with the census figures we see that it is partly due to increase in population, at the age of 7, partly to a tendency to postpone school attendance from the earlier ages to the age of 7 and partly a discrepancy which looks like mis-statement of age. The decreases in the enrolment at the later ages is not necessarily a bad feature since we find no corresponding decrease in the later grades. These decreases may be due to less retardation. The increase in Grade I (a) should be a sign either of increasing population or a better representation of the population among the enrolment. The increases in Grades VI to VIII in spite of decreases in the ages corresponding to these grades should indicate decreasing wastage.

Year	Grade I(a)	Grade I(b)	Total Grade I	Total enrolment	Per cent in Grade I of total enrolment	Grade II	Per cent of enrolment in Grade II
1920	9,700	21,828	31,528	108,096	29·1	12,008	11·1
1921	9,939	21,300	31,239	109,483	28·5	12,733	11·6
1922	10,904	19,223	30,127	114,229	26·4	14,016	12·3
1923	12,875	13,404	26,279	114,458	22·9	13,992	12·2
1924	12,891	12,597	25,488	111,594	22·8	13,037	11·7
1925	12,753	12,308	25,061	112,352	22·3	12,818	11·4
1926	12,927	11,215	24,142	112,391	21·5	12,821	11·4
1927	13,416	11,279	24,695	112,556	21·9	12,507	11·1

The above table would seem to be quite significant. It shows a reduction in Grade I both absolutely and in proportion to the total enrolment, the latter having increased since 1920 by over 4,000. while Grade I decreased by 7,000. Without the other data of the table it might have been suspected that the reduction was due to a decrease in the number entering school, but Grade I (a), which presumably represents those in the grade for the first year, increased in the meantime by 3,700. Grade I (b) or those repeating the grade decreased from 21,828 in 1920 to 11,279 in 1927 or over 50 p.c., so that it would seem quite safe to conclude that at least one of the causes of the reduction in the number in Grade I was a decreasing number of repeaters, a matter of great importance. Now if this decrease meant merely the dumping of the overflow in Grade I into Grade II it should be reflected in Grade II by continued increase. Although Grade II increased from 1920 to 1922 there is no evidence that the pupils who formerly repeated in Grade I are now repeating in Grade II since this Grade also has kept decreasing proportionately since 1922. An examination of the other grades shows that the earliest grade which has consistently increased since 1920 is Grade V, even this grade showing a considerable decrease in 1927. Grades III and IV have behaved in the same manner as Grade II. The data by ages and grades show no marked changes in the ages of Grade I (a), Grade I (b) or Grade V since 1920 except a very slight tendency to decrease. The reduction in Grade I, therefore, cannot have resulted in serious retardation in later grades.

Secondary Education.—The enrolment in secondary grades of 11,970 showed a slight increase over that of 1926. The high school grade boys, however, showed a decrease.

Departmental examinations in Grade IX have been discontinued except when applied for by teachers who desire examination of their pupils on a uniform basis. They no longer serve as the academic test for the lowest class of teachers, consequently the number of candidates writing the departmental examinations at midsummer showed a considerable decrease from previous years.

Teachers in Ordinary Day Schools.—The number of teachers in 1927 was 3,305, of whom 269 were males and 3,036 females. A slight decrease (7) from 1926 was shown in the case of the males. Teachers with service over one year showed a decrease of 61, while new teachers increased by 46.

Teachers in Training.—The number of students attending Normal College was 300 in the regular courses and 380 in the summer courses. The Universities had an enrolment of 91 teachers-in-training and Nova Scotia summer school 163. This makes a total of 934 teachers-in-training.

The enrolment in the summer term of the Normal School included 87 who had come back for the second term. There were also 72 selected under instruction from the Agricultural authorities for special training in rural schools.

Agricultural and Technical Education.—See Section 7.

Universities and Colleges.—See Section 12.

Private Schools.—See Section 13.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Summary of all Educational Institutions.—During the School year 1926-27 the number enrolled in all educational institutions in New Brunswick was 86,480* including 80,690 in ordinary day schools; 3,018 in technical schools; 416 in Normal schools and vocational teacher training schools; 253 in Indian schools; 68 in schools for the blind and deaf in Halifax, N.S.; 328 reported in private business colleges; 659 reported in private elementary and secondary schools; 181 in preparatory courses in universities; 119 in short, special and correspondence courses in universities; and 748 in regular courses in the universities. Besides the above there were nearly 500 residents of New Brunswick in universities and colleges situated in other provinces. The total 86,480 corresponds to 85,927 in 1926, showing an increase of 553.

Enrolment in Ordinary Day Schools.—Of the enrolment of 80,690 in ordinary day schools, 75,182 attended during the first term ended December 31, and 75,612 during the second term ended June 30. The enrolment during the first term consisted of 35,561 boys and 38,621 girls; during the second term of 37,342 boys and 38,270 girls. As was mentioned last year, increase is shown in the number of boys and decrease in the number of girls in the seond term or the winter and spring months. As in the case of last year's enrolment the increase of the second term happened in the ungraded schools, there being a decrease in the graded school enrolment.

Average Daily Attendance.—The 80,690 pupils enrolled for the year attended a grand total of 11,696,348 days while the schools were in operation an average of 193·4 days. From this we deduce that 60,478 attended daily on an average or 74·9 per cent of the enrolment. This is a definite increase over the percentage of 1926. The attendance by twenty-day periods may be seen in Table 4. Bearing upon the regularity of attendance is the fact that provision has been authorized for the payment of board and the conveyance of isolated pupils in unorganized districts.

Secondary Education.—The majority of pupils in secondary grades in New Brunswick are taught in grammar schools situated in county towns and free to all pupils of high school grade in the county. Most of the remainder are taught in superior schools free to all pupils in Grade VII and upwards in the parish where the school is situated. The total number of pupils given as in secondary grades by half years was 3,751 for the fall term and 3,511 for the spring term, but these only include the secondary pupils in graded schools. As in other provinces work equivalent to high school work is done in ungraded schools; further the pupils of the normal school are also doing academic work, while a large element of the high school population is taught in Convent schools not reporting to the Department. Further particulars may be seen in Section 5.

Teachers.—The number of teachers during the second term was 2,533; a slight increase over the corresponding term of the previous year. The classification, average salaries and experience of these may be seen in Table 92. The Chief Superintendent reports that the supply of teachers now exceeds the demand. The loan to student teachers mentioned in previous reports, being a temporary measure, is likely to be discontinued in view of this sufficiency in supply. For some years the Department has been granting loans at six per cent interest to qualified students to enable them to attend normal school. At present the province is spending approximately $20,000 per year as pensions of which the teachers receive about four-fifths; professors of the State University who hold valid licenses to teach in the province are included in this pension scheme.

Rural Schools.—The number of pupils enrolled in rural ungraded schools in New Brunswick was 34,742 during the first term and 36,527 during the second term, the number of one-room schools during these terms being respectively 1,307 and 1,285. As mentioned in last year's report there has been a recent arrangement to provide for the board and conveyance of pupils in unorganized and isolated school districts.

Technical Education.—Day technical classes were conducted in 8 and evening technical classes in 8 municipalities, the number of pupils in these classes being 153 in day and 1,226 in evening courses. Teacher-training for vocational work was carried out in one institution with an enrolment of 72 teachers in training. These figures refer only to work qualifying for grants under the Dominion Technical Education Act.

QUEBEC

Summary of all Educational Institutions.—During the year in which the latest statistics of all educational institutions were summarized (1926) the total enrolment excluding duplicates in all institutions in Quebec was 597,364 pupils and students of whom 520,699 were in Catholic and 76,665 in Protestant institutions. This enrolment included 552,732 in publicly controlled and independent primary schools; 1,854 in normal schools; 9,712 in classical colleges; 718 in non-subsidized classical schools; 6,875 in universities exclusive of classical colleges and schools to be mentioned presently; 501 in independent superior institutions (mainly theological); 209 in Protestant theological colleges; 126 in Polytechnic school; 1,105 in schools of fine arts; 491 in School for Higher Commercial studies; 2,441 in technical schools; 503 in Agricultural schools; 281 in dairy schools; 5,491 in night schools; 38 in rangers' school; 5,034 in schools of arts and trades; 2,369 in dress-making schools; 5,219 in nursery schools; 670 in schools for the deaf and blind; 836 in Monument National school at Montreal and 60 in school for historic

* To this total should be added 249 students in a college listed for the first time and after going to press.

guides. The enrolment of 597,364 represents an increase of 3,950 over the enrolment of the previous year. It was accommodated in 8,116 institutions including the four universities and their affiliated or annexed schools. The number represented by each type of school is to be found in Table 2 of this report.

Primary Schools.—The primary school in Quebec includes what is usually considered as the ordinary day schools in other provinces. They include kindergarten schools, elementary schools and Catholic complementary schools. The last mentioned especially carry pupils on to work that would be known in other provinces as high school work. The academic training of some of the teachers for primary schools is completed in these schools while that of others is completed in the normal schools. The publicly controlled primary schools consist of "Commissioner" or majority schools and "Trustee" or minority schools. There is also a large number of independent primary schools, i.e. independent of the control of commissioners or trustees. The Protestant high schools although ranked as secondary schools are usually included with the primary schools in statistical tables. Details of these schools, viz., the number of institutions, teachers and pupils by sex as well as the average daily attendance are to be found in Table 2 of this report.

Average Daily Attendance.—The average daily attendance of all institutions except universities and night schools was 80·2; that of primary schools alone being roughly the same. As in former years the province ranks high in this important aspect of the school situation. This fact was also noticeable in the data on school attendance in the census of 1921.

Secondary Schools.—The secondary schools in Quebec are represented by 21 classical colleges and little seminaries; 10 independent classical schools and 55 Protestant high schools. In addition to these are certain secondary institutions for girls. It must be remembered, however, that a large number of pupils doing work of high school grade are enrolled in Catholic complementary schools. The distinction between "primary" and "secondary" in Quebec is not the same as between "elementary" and "high school" in other provinces. The real meaning of secondary schools in Quebec is illustrated in the following data:—

In 1926-27 eight little seminaries with 879 students and 2 classical colleges with 260 students were affiliated to Laval University; while 5 little seminaries and 6 classical colleges had a combined enrolment of 1,387 students affiliated to the University of Montreal. One secondary institution for girls with 45 students in arts was affiliated to Laval and 1 with 68 students was affiliated to Montreal. One institute of modern secondary education with 18 students was affiliated to Laval, and 1 with 175 students was affiliated to Montreal. In 13 convents and 2 household science schools affiliated to Laval there were 2,382 students in Arts and in 17 convents and 3 household science schools affiliated to Montreal there were 1,261 and 320 students respectively. All the above students were affiliated for Arts only and do not represent the full enrolment of the institutions mentioned. A secondary institution in Quebec may carry a pupil all the way from the earliest grades to the end of a full course in Arts.

Teachers.—The number of teachers, religious and lay, in all institutions in 1925-26 was 22,868 including 6,044 male and 16,824 females.

Normal Schools.—In 1925-26 there were 19 normal schools including 18 Catholic and 1 Protestant, with an enrolment of 1,854 teachers-in-training. The number of diplomas awarded by these normal schools was 833 in 1926 as compared with 822 in 1925.

Special Schools.—These include one polytechnic school with 137 enrolled and from which 21 engineers graduated in 1926-27; two schools of fine arts with 817 students in 1926-27; one school of High Commercial Studies with 650 enrolled; seven technical schools with 2,805 students; three agricultural schools with 855 students; sixty-five night schools of which 64 were kept at Government expense and 1 independent (in Montreal), the enrolment in the 64 being 4,077; fifteen schools of Arts and Trade; thirty-three dress-cutting and dress-making schools; twenty-five nursery schools with 5,219 pupils (in 1925-26); two schools for the blind and three schools for the deaf with 703 pupils; the Monument National School or public course composed of 324 regular public lectures and attended by 959 students and the Dairy School at St. Hyacinthe with an attendance of 225. In addition to these were 24,895 farming and gardening pupils and 18,361 pupils in Household Science course who have already been included with the data on primary schools. The above figures are mostly for 1926-27 and in consequence differ from the figures in the general summary for the province which as already explained are for 1925-26.

The schools handling technical education in Quebec included several of the institutions mentioned above. This type of education in the province calls for more than passing mention. The institutions subsidized under the Dominion Technical Education Act include industrial, commercial, fine arts, household science and forestry schools, one or more of which is situated in different parts of the province. 12,000 students were enrolled in these institutions, this number being already included among the figures given for special schools. It should be remembered that the figures of special schools included also students of university standard and that these as well as certain other students are not included with the 12,000 just mentioned. Accounts of the progress made in bringing about the co-operation between these technical schools and various industries as well as other important details are to be found in the reports of the Dominion Director of Technical Education.

Superior Education.—The two Catholic universities enrolled 12,545 students and the two Protestant universities 3,724 students. In addition, eleven non-subsidized independent institutions prepared 471 candidates for the Catholic Priesthood while 153 were enrolled in the three

Protestant Theological colleges. These figures also are for 1926-27. Further details of these superior institutions will be found in the section on Higher Education, but the data in this section include the affiliated schools most of which were mentioned under "Special Schools" and also the Catholic secondary schools, the Protestant normal college and several institutions which have not been mentioned elsewhere.

As will be seen this section is for the purpose of giving a survey of higher education from a general point of view and differences in the data from the data in a summary for the province arise from differences in grouping and from differences in the dates of making returns.

Expenditure.—The contributions of the province for the year 1925-26 amounted to $28,816,-440, including $3,799,545 by the Government and $25,016,895 by municipalities and independent schools. The total contributions correspond to $3,131,706 in the first year of the century.

ONTARIO

Summary of all Educational Institutions.—During the school year last reported (calendar year, 1926, for public and separate schools; school year 1926-27 for other schools), the total number attending educational institutes in Ontario was 788,860. These included 686,285 in ordinary day schools under public control including public, separate, continuation, high schools and collegiate institutions; 64,512 in day and evening technical schools and in night elementary and high schools; 2,276 in schools for teacher-training including normal schools, model schools and vocational teacher-training schools, but not including extra mural students nor the students of the College of Education who are elsewhere included with the figures of universities and colleges; 3,787 in Indian schools, 416 in schools for the blind and deaf; 8,610 reported in private business colleges; 6,246 reported in private elementary and high schools; 2,707 in preparatory courses in universities and colleges; 1,712 in short, special and correspondence courses in universities and colleges; 1,518 in regular courses in colleges and 10,781 in regular courses in universities. Those mentioned as "regular students" include only such as are of university standard.

Elementary and Secondary Day Schools (Public, Separate and Secondary Day Schools).—These included 6,395 public with 525,983 pupils; 723 separate with 97,248 pupils; 192 high schools (including 56 collegiate institutes) with 53,400 pupils; 207 continuation schools with 9,654 pupils and 38 day vocational schools with 17,329 full time pupils; 2,729 part-time and 1,626 special day pupils. The public schools included 5,652 rural, 332 city, 254 town and 157 village schools; the separate 434 rural, 161 city, 106 town and 22 village schools. Elementary and secondary work are also done in 19 night elementary schools with 2,442 pupils and 14 night high schools with 2,952 pupils.

Average Daily Attendance.—The average daily attendance in elementary day schools in 1925-26 was 444,236; in continuation schools, 8,059; in high schools and collegiate institutes 46,367 and in full time vocational schools, 13,513 pupils, the total average daily attendance being 512,175. This represents an increase of 4,131 over the previous year. The distribution of this increase may be seen as follows:—

—	Average Attendance, 1925-26			Increase over previous year		
	Public	Separate	Total	Public	Separate	Total
Rural	145,572	15,450	161,022	−58	70	12
City	154,720	35,742	190,462	1,067	−236	831
Town	55,663	18,119	73,782	413	43	456
Village	17,527	1,443	18,870	366	− 71	295
Total Elementary	373,482	70,754	444,236	1,788	−194	1,594
Continuation	.....	.....	8,059	.....	.....	−100
High Schools	.....	.....	46,367	.....	.....	813
Vocational (full time)	.....	.....	13,513	.....	.....	1,824
Grand total	.....	.....	512,175	.....	.....	4,131

It will be noticed that out of the increase of 4,131 all but 12 p.c. were urban and about 64 p.c. were high school and vocational. It will also be noticed that the largest proportional increase occurred in day vocational schools; also the increase in city school attendance was due almost entirely to the public schools. The percentage of the total enrolment in average daily attendance in rural schools was 66·7 or slightly less than in the previous year.

Age—Grade—Sex Distribution.—Data on this subject are to be found in sections 2, 3 and 4 of this report. A comparison of rural and urban schools should take into consideration the statistics of secondary schools which are to be found in section 4; also that the statistics of public and separate schools are for the calendar year while those for secondary schools are for the school year ended June 30. With these points in mind the tables referred to should be studied carefully as they give an enormous amount of condensed information.

Secondary Education.—Secondary education in Ontario as in other provinces is carried out in different types of secondary schools and also in continuation classes of schools which are usually known as elementary. In Ontario the secondary schools consist of 192 high schools

including 56 collegiate institutes which in 1926-27 had 53,400 pupils in high school grade; 207 continuation schools which enrolled 9,654 pupils of high school grade and 38 day vocational schools which had 17,329 full-time pupils of post high school entrance grade. In addition to these 5,740 pupils in public and 3,529 pupils in separate schools were doing work beyond high school entrance, or work covering Grades IX and X. Some of these were in organized "Fifth Classes." The day vocational schools had also 2,729 part-time and 1,626 special pupils. There were also 2,952 pupils in night high schools. The 37,434 in evening vocational schools were not necessarily of high school grade. Without including special and part-time pupils of vocational schools we find that the high school grade pupils numbered 89,652 or about one-eighth of the total enrolment.

Perhaps the most important feature distinguishing the continuation school from the other high schools is the fact that it is spread out into a large number of small urban centres and thus accessible to rural pupils who have qualified for high school work. Thus out of the 9,654 pupils in continuation schools, 5,077, or about 52 p.c., were children of agriculturists. At the same time it is noticeable that of the 17,329 in full time day vocational classes 852 or about 5 p.c. were children of agriculturists; of the 53,400 pupils in high schools 11,692 or about 22 p.c. were children of agriculturists. The high schools it is seen educate more than twice as many of these children of agriculturists as the continuation schools. Of the pupils in high school grades in public and separate schools, 5,407 were in rural schools. Thus roughly 23,028 pupils in high school grades were either rural children or whose parents were engaged in agriculture. This is nearly 30 p.c. of the total in high school grades in day schools. Now we find 241,556 public and separate school pupils in rural schools and 381,675 in urban schools, so that about 39 p.c. of the total are in rural schools. Since rural children doing work of high school grade are also to be found in secondary agricultural schools and in private schools it would seem that there is no great incomparability between the proportions of rural children and others who go on to high school work. Another interesting feature is the proportion of boys and girls in high school grades. In 1926-27 the comparative numbers were roughly 41,261 boys and 48,388 girls. We notice that boys to girls are in the proportions of 100 to 118. If however, we take the relative numbers of the sexes according to the class of school they attend we have the following figures:—

——	Absolute numbers		Girls per 100 boys
	Boys	Girls	
Continuation classes in public and separate schools	3,669	56,000	153
Continuation schools	3,944	5,710	145
High schools	9,494	12,080	127
Collegiates	15,749	16,077	102
Day vocational full time	8,408	8,921	106
All schools	41,264	48,388	118

Now on an average the "Continuation schools" and the continuation classes of the public and separate schools represent the smallest urban centres and the rural schools; the collegiate institutes and day vocational schools, the largest. We see, therefore, that the proportion of boys to girls in high school grades has a tendency to increase with the size of the urban centre. It would seem, therefore, either that the variety of work offered in the larger institutions attracts boys or that certain influences of small centres, such as the need to go to work, tend to keep boys from high school work. However, the age at which boys completed elementary work as compared with girls should be taken into consideration. The median age of boys in Grade VIII was about the same as of girls in urban schools and in rural schools the median age of girls was the same as in urban schools, but the median age of rural school boys was somewhat higher than that of girls and of boys in urban schools. This fact may have some influence on the different proportions mentioned. A new table in Section 5 of this report (Table 79) shows the numbers entering secondary schools as compared with the numbers leaving elementary schools as far back as these data are recorded. It shows a surprisingly small leakage between the elementary and secondary schools; also unexpectedly large proportions between those entering school for the first time and those entering secondary schools.

Teacher-Training.—Teacher-training has been carried on in English and French training schools (lower class teachers); normal schools (second and first class teachers); one college for vocational teacher-training and the College of Education (high school teachers, doctors of pedagogy and others).

The director of professional training reports a decrease of 494 from that of the previous session in attendance at the various professional training schools. The most important change of the year in connection with the history of the Ontario training schools was the modification of the regulations whereby the completion of a two years' course of professional training is set as the requirement for obtaining a permanent public school certificate. A second was the opening of a new Normal school, known as the University of Ottawa Normal School for the training of second class teachers qualified in both the English and French languages.

The total registration of the College of Education was 515; of the six normal schools 1,559 of whom 620 were in first class courses. Special courses for the elementary certificates in art and physical culture were provided for the first class candidates at the normal schools. In addition

to the normal school are English-French training schools with a total of 303 students in the regular session and 54 in the summer course. There were also 305 in kindergarten primary summer courses in four normal schools. In addition to all these courses were special professional spring and summer courses at various centres with a total in 1927 of 1,201 students.

Technical Education.—The total number of day schools was 38, including four agricultural schools. In addition three full-time day schools in navigation and marine engineering were in operation in the winter months. The number of teachers increased from 530 in 1926 to 607 in 1927. Evening schools were carried on in 61 places. Substantial increases in the enrolment were partly due to the opening of two new schools; partly to a transfer of a number of high school commercial departments to the technical panel and partly to enlarged enrolment in schools already in existence.

Auxiliary Classes.—The inspector of auxiliary classes reports the following classes: 110 training classes in 29 centres; 5 sight-saving classes in three centres; 7 orthopaedic classes in three centres; 6 hospital classes in two centres; open air and forest schools in Toronto; 3 prevention classes; 5 lip-reading; 4 institutional; 13 promotional; 29 special industrial—a total of 189 classes. Auxiliary class surveys have been conducted in twelve places.

School Support.—The expenditure on education during the year was $46,495,240, of which $25,164,771 was in teachers' salaries in public, separate, continuation, high and vocational schools. The corresponding figures for 1926 were: total expenditure, $45,655,613, and teachers' salaries, $24,676,304.

MANITOBA

Summary of all Educational Institutions.—During the school year 1926-27 the enrolment in the educational institutions of Manitoba was 163,157, distributed as follows: 148,763 in ordinary day schools; 3,387 in technical schools; 640 in schools for teacher-training; 2,209 in Indian schools; 100 in schools for the deaf and blind; 3,128 reported in private business colleges; 592 reported in private elementary and secondary schools; 173 in preparatory courses in universities and colleges; 1,265 in short, special and correspondence courses in universities and colleges; 487 in regular courses in colleges and 2,403 in regular courses in the State University.

The accommodation for this enrolment was 2,000 elementary and secondary schools building with 3,987 departments and 4,096 teachers; day vocational schools in 5 municipalities and evening in 1 municipality with 262 day, 44 evening teachers; 1 school for the deaf in Winnipeg, the blind pupils being sent to Brantford, Ontario, by interprovincial arrangement; 1 industrial school for delinquents at Portage La Prairie; 4 normal schools; 1 provincial university; 5 colleges besides private schools and Indian schools. For more detail see Table 2.

Public Elementary and Secondary Schools.—Enrolment.—The enrolment of 148,763 showed an increase of 484 over that of the previous year. The accommodation as measured by the number of departments increased by 21.

Average Daily Attendance.—The number of pupils in average daily attendance was 106,793. The per cent of enrolment in average attendance was 71·8.

Secondary Schools.—The number in secondary grades was 13,420, or 9 p.c. of the enrolment. As in former reports an analysis of the high school enrolment since 1918 is given below.

Year	Actual enrolment Grades IX-XII	Per cent enrolment Grades IX-XII	Per cent of total high school enrolment in	
			Grades X-XII	Grades XI-XII
1918	6,579	5·98	53	22
1919	6,803	5·92	49	19
1920	7,996	6·48	52	22
1921	8,615	6·68	49	20
1922	10,719	7·84	53	21
1923	12,803	8·99	54	23
1924	12,876	8·91	57	25
1925	13,367	9·17	56	26
1926	13,551	9·14	56	27
1927	13,420	9·02	55	25

The upward trend in the proportion of the high school enrolment formed by the upper grades from 1921 to 1926 was broken somewhat in 1927. This was due to a decrease in grade XI. All the other high school grades showed increases.

Teachers.—The number of teachers during the year was 4,096—821 male and 3,275 females. The proportion of third as compared with first and second class teachers has fallen from 30 p.c. in 1918 to 17 p.c. in 1927 while the standard of the third class has been raised in the meantime; the proportion of first class has increased from 13 p.c. in 1918 to 24 p.c. in 1926. The number of teachers' residences is now 353, an increase of 17 over the previous year.

Teachers-in-Training.—The number of teachers-in-training was 640, of whom 84 were candidates for first class certificates and 55 were university graduates. In the Manitoba Teachers' Summer School under the joint auspices of the Department of Education and the University the enrolment was 774.

School Support.—The expenditure on education during the year was $9,181,640. Of this $1,110,575 was contributed by the government and $4,984,411 was expended on teachers' salaries. The corresponding figures for the last year were total expenditure less promissory notes, $8,805,105; government contribution, $1,091,151; teachers' salaries, $4,914,086.

SASKATCHEWAN

Summary of Attendance in all Schools.—During the school year 1926-27 the enrolment in all educational institutions in Saskatchewan was 229,334 distributed as follows: 218,560 in ordinary schools under public control; 1,694 in technical day and evening schools; 15,514 in teacher-training schools; 1,890 in Indian schools; 71 in schools for the blind and deaf situated in Brantford, Ontario and Winnipeg, Manitoba; 468 reported in private business colleges; 2,664 in private elementary and secondary schools; 129 in preparatory courses in universities and colleges; 1,108 in short, special and correspondence plus a large number in extension courses of the university; 58 in regular courses in colleges and 1,278 in regular courses in the university.

Elementary and Secondary Schools.—The enrolment of 218,560 in these schools consisted of 126,483 in rural schools, 24,886 in city, 22,152 in town and 38,708 in village public and separate schools and 6,961 in collegiate institutes and high schools. For greater detail see Table 2.

Average Daily Attendance.—The average daily attendance in 1927 was 157,392 or about 72 p.c. of the enrolment. Progress in this respect during the last few years has been exceedingly rapid. In 1921 the per cent was about 63. A comparison of the attendance by 20 day periods in 1921 with that of 1927 is given as follows:—

Number attending	Absolute numbers		Per 1,000 enrolled	
	1921	1927	1921	1927
Less than 20 days	8,822	8,883	49	41
20– 39 days	11,343	13,884	64	64
40– 59 "	12,761	14,748	72	79
60– 79 "	14,906	10,065	84	46
80– 99 "	14,393	9,090	81	46
100–119 "	18,046	11,651	101	54
120–139 "	17,656	14,592	99	67
140–159 "	19,411	22,647	109	104
160–179 "	26,141	39,812	147	183
180–199 "	29,694	60,380	167	278
200 days and over	4,735	10,467	27	48
Total thus classified	177,908	217,119	1,000	1,000

As in other provinces the general drift of the improvement seems to be a certain amount of constancy in the case of those attending for very short periods; a heavy decrease in the proportion attending between 60 and 160 days and a corresponding increase in the proportion attending more than 160 days. Thus between 1921 and 1927 there was a decrease of about 157 per thousand of the total enrolment between 60 and 160 days and a corresponding increase in those attending more than this period.

A comparison will now be made of the distribution by grade at a certain age—say 13—between the pupils of 1927 and those of an earlier year—say 1921.

Grade	Number per 10,000 at the age of 13 in each grade		
	1921	1927	Difference
I	190	98	− 99
II	260	138	−122
III	660	399	−261
IV	1,360	956	−404
V	1,810	1,543	−267
VI	2,140	2,166	26
VII	1,470	1,709	232
VIII	1,680	2,153	473
IX	380	704	324
X	45	127	82
XI	5	7	2
	10,000	10,000	

The indications of improvement are unmistakable. Nearly half the pupils at the age of 13 are in Grade VII or higher as compared with about 36 p.c. in 1921. Nearly 8½ p.c. are in high school grades as compared with less than 4½ p.c. in 1921. About 11½ p.c. who in 1921 were in the lower elementary grades were in 1927 in Grade VII or above.

Secondary Education.—The number in secondary grades has now reached 20,136. Including the technical day schools, private schools and Indian schools it has passed the 22,000 mark. This is well over 10 per cent of the total enrolment; in 1921 it was about 6 per cent. This remarkably increased high school enrolment is accommodated in high schools and collegiate institutes and in over 400 continuation rooms in towns, villages and rural graded schools. The technical schools and the private schools are in addition to these.

Technical Education.—Day technical education was carried on in 3, and evening in 2,municipalities with 39 day and 38 evening teachers and 755 day and 939 evening pupils. Agricultural education is carried on extensively. The large numbers in extension courses of the university may be seen in Table I and in the sections on higher education.

Rural Schools.—Details of the attendance in rural as compared with other schools may be seen in Table 2. In order to provide educational facilities for families living in frontier settlements the Department opened "The Outpost Correspondence School" early in February 1925. The various courses cover the work of the eight elementary school grades. Since this school deals with isolated cases a large enrolment cannot be expected, but the number taking advantage of the course increased from 7 in February to 100 in December from 56 homes. These figures may not convey much to one unacquainted with pioneering conditions but to persons who have passed through them and seen the vast areas that may be covered by 56 homes and the villages and towns and the hundreds and even thousands of people afterwards occupying these areas, these figures are highly significant.

School Support.—The total expenditure including capital expenditure for the year was $15,-500,477, of this $2,265,481 was contributed by the Government and $13,234,996 was raised by local taxation and debentures. Teachers' salaries amounted to $7,438,094.

ALBERTA

Summary of all Educational Institutions.—During the school year 1926-27 the enrolment in all educational institutions in Alberta was 165,531 as compared with 160,976 in the previous year. These were distributed as follows: 151,292 in publicly controlled elementary and high schools; 4,353 in day and evening technical schools; 712 in teacher-training; 1,396 in Indian schools; 47 in schools for the deaf and blind situated in other provinces; 2,250 in private business colleges; 3,088 in private elementary and secondary schools; 134 in preparatory courses in colleges; 986 in short, special and correspondence courses in university and colleges; 37 in regular courses in colleges and 1,236 in regular courses in the university.

Publicly Controlled Elementary and Secondary Schools.—The 151,292 in these schools were accommodated in 3,442 schools including 2,880 rural schools, the number of departments in operation being 4,977, an increase of 174 departments over the previous year and from 628 departments in 1903.

Average Daily Attendance.—The average daily attendance in these schools was 115,125 or 75·2 p.c. of the enrolment. The comparative figures for pupils attending by 20 day periods in 1927 and 1922 are as follows:—

Number per 1,000 of the enrolment attending	1922	1927
Less than 20 days	39	28
20– 39 days	69	54
40– 59 "	72	54
60– 79 "	57	40
80– 99 "	63	41
100–119 "	71	52
120–139 "	75	67
140–159 "	104	104
160–179 "	170	190
180–199 "	259	351
200 days and over	21	19
	1,000	1,000

As in the case of Saskatchewan, notice a decrease up to 160 days and a decided increase after. As in the case of Saskatchewan a comparison will now be made of the distribution by grade at certain age—say 13—as follows:—

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
1925	0·39	0·81	2·13	3·65	6·33	8·57	20·45
1926	0·15	0·35	1·16	2·16	6·65	10·21	17·24
1927	0·16	0·19	0·45	1·85	4·97	11·50	18·71

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
1925	34·94	12·60	7·19	2·84	0·10	100
1926	34·69	15·20	10·53	1·46	0·26	100
1927	33·22	17·25	8·08	3·46	0·16	100

We notice that 1927 showed the smallest proportion leaving at Grades I to V of any year and the largest at Grade IX. The elimination of those leaving school below Grade V is particularly striking; there were about 12 p.c. in 1919 and only about 2½ p.c. in 1927.

Secondary Education.—The number in high school grades was 16,489. The number in the previous year was 14,453 so that there was a considerable increase in 1927.

Grade	Number per 10,000 at the age of 13 years in each grade				
	1922	1927	Difference	At 14, 1927	At 14, 1922
I	160	64	− 96	40	107
II	215	120	− 95	46	136
III	580	323	−257	206	349
IV	1,042	774	−268	453	675
V	1,660	1,480	−180	849	979
VI	2,430	2,345	− 85	1,569	1,741
VII	2,275	2,627	352	2,174	2,247
VIII	1,350	1,770	420	2,894	2,449
IX	250	463	210	1,476	1,017
X	35	32	− 3	265	245
XI	3	3	0	27	58
XII	–	–	–	–	1
Total	10,000	10,000	.....	10,000	10,000

As in the case of last year's figures the difference shows a definite and striking improvement. Grades VII, VIII and IX have evidently drawn on the lower grades; *i.e.*, pupils who at this age in 1922 were in Grades below VII are now in these three grades. When the distribution at the age of 14 is also compared for the two years it leaves very little doubt that the element benefitting most by the improvement that has taken place during the last few years is the lower half. The improvement in the length of time at school by the age of 14 or 15 as shown by the annual reports on the census figures of 1916, 1921 and 1926 would largely explain this improvement.

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
1925 " "	18·23	9·95	24·23
1926 " "	17·68	9·60	24·15
1927 " "	17·74	10·68	25·93

Teachers.—The number of teachers in elementary and high schools was 5,380—1,509 male and 3,871 female. By class of Certificate the distribution was 1,719 first; 3,394 second; 205 third, 16 permit; 11 pending and 35 special. The numbers with third class, permit and pending, (*i.e.* certificates from other provinces to be made permanent after trial) are decreasing fast. In 1921 for example there were 1,508 of these, or nearly 30 p.c. of the total—in 1927 there were only 232 or about 4 p.c. of the total.

Teachers-in-Training.—See Table 101.

Technical Education.—Day vocational schools were conducted in 3 municipalities with 79 teachers and 2,034 pupils; evening in 9 municipalities with 86 teachers and 2,107 pupils. There were also 202 pupils in correspondence courses.

School Support.—The total disbursements during the year were $11,280,112 of which $9,-137,429 was the actual cost of operation. This was $59.18 per pupil enrolled and $79.37 per pupil in average attendance, a decrease from the per pupil cost of last year. See Section 11.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Summary of all Educational Institutions.—During the school year 1926-27 the enrolment in the educational institutions of British Columbia was 120,832 distributed as follows: 105,008 in publicly controlled elementary and high schools; 8,657 in day and evening technical schools; 385 in schools for teacher-training in addition to the students in university classes for graduates the Victoria Summer school and the University Summer school numbering respectively 65, 364 and 500 (most of these are entered under universities); 2,872 in Indian schools; 83 in schools for the blind and deaf; 179 reported in private business colleges; 1,198 reported in private elementary and secondary schools; 67 in preparatory courses in universities and colleges; 667 in short, special and correspondence courses in universities and colleges; 224 in regular courses in collges and 1,582 in regular courses in the university.

Publicly Controlled Elementary and High Schools.—The 105,008 in these schools were distributed as follows: 8,705 in high schools in cities; 3,723 in high schools in rural municipalities; 478 in high schools in rural districts; 41,748 in elementary schools in cities; 30,279 in elementary schools in rural municipalities; and 19,128 in elementary schools in rural districts. Increases. since last year were noticeable in all of the above types of schools except rural elementary schools.

Average Daily Attendance.—The average daily attendance was 88,306 or 84·1 p.c. of the enrolment, a slight decrease from the record mark of 84·5 in 1925.

Teachers.—The number of teachers in these schools was 3,336 grade teachers and 195 special instructors or a total of 3,531, distributed as follows: 301 in city high schools; 125 in rural municipality high schools; 24 in high schools in rural districts; 1,203 in city elementary; 915 in rural municipality elementary; and 919 in rural elementary. By sex there were 899 male and 2,632 females. By class of certificate there were 580 academic, 994 first class, 1,610 second class, 133 third class, 19 temporary and 195 special. An increase of 32 academic, 107 first class and 7 second class, and a decrease of 25 third class, and 10 temporary continued the trend mentioned in former reports. Analysis of the changes in teachers' classifications within the last decade shows that a steady and rapid elimination of third class and lower certificates has been taking place. In 1915 they formed 21·8 p.c. of the total, in 1927 they formed only 5 p.c. During the last two years the academic and first class certificates have shown indications of displacing the second class.

Teachers-in-Training.—For statistics of teachers-in-training in the normal schools see Section 10 of this report. The eighth session of the summer school of the University of British Columbia had an enrolment of over 500, composed chiefly of teachers; in Victoria Summer school 364 teachers were enrolled. To quote from the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Educa-

tion: "In all it may be safely stated that over 25 per cent of the whole teaching force of the province were taking courses this summer for the improvement of their academic standing and professional training."

Agricultural and Technical Schools.—The enrolment in the two-year course in agriculture in high schools in the province was 602, the largest records since the work began. Day technical education was carried out in 15 municipalities with 165 teachers and 3,272 pupils; evening in 39 municipalities with 232 teachers and 5,176 pupils. Correspondence courses were taken by 209 pupils under a staff of 2 teachers. Vocational teacher-training was offered in 1 school to 50 students.

School Support.—The expenditure on education during the year was $9,172,729, including $531,875 grant to the university. The amount contributed by the Government was $3,402,941 including said grant to university, also industrial, normal schools, etc.

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 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: pre-natal care, maternal, the pre-school child, 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. The first publication was the Canadian Mother's book issued in 1920. The Division has also issued four series of "Little Blue Books" entitled: The Mother's Series; The Home Series; The Household Series and The National Series. (Chief of the Division, Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Department of Health, Ottawa).

Technical Education, Branch of the Department of Labour.—This Branch administers the Technical Education 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 expenditures by the provincial governments are paid quarterly; thus the Dominion Government shares equally with each provincial government expenditures on secondary vocational education. Unearned amounts, to the extent of one-quarter of the annual appropriation to each province, are carried forward for use during any one or more of the succeeding years.

Ontario is the only province which annually earns more money than can be paid under the terms of the Act. Alberta's expenditures exceeded the amounts paid from federal funds during the two years 1921 and 1922 but this province now has an accumulated surplus. Quebec is the only other province which has in any year earned more than the amount allotted to the province from the total annual appropriation but the unearned amounts carried forward from previous years were more than sufficient to cover the extra expenditures by the provincial government.

The total amount paid to the provinces during the eight-year period ending March 31st, 1927, was $5,846,479.90 of which $1,047,535.80 was earned in the last year. The number of municipalities conducting day classes has increased from 32 in 1919 to 78 in 1927. The centres in which evening classes are conducted now number 170, an increase of 73. The total enrolment in all vocational classes during the school year ended June 30th, 1927, was 96,682, which represents an increase of 36,134 in eight years. The most important developments have been in connection with day vocational classes in which the enrolment has increased from 8,512 to 34,703, a growth of 308 p.c.

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 continua-

tion classes for apprentices and employed adolescents, short-term courses for adult workers evening classes for adults and correspondence instruction for workers in isolated districts. (Director—A. W. Crawford, Department of Labour, Ottawa.)

Indian Education.—During the year ended March 31, 1927, there were in operation a total of 343 Indian schools, of which 250 were day schools, 77 residential, and 16 combined public and Indian. The total enrolment for the year was 14,710 pupils, of whom 7,309 were boys and 7,401 were girls, being an increase of 72 over 1926. The enrolment was distributed as follows: Day Schools, 7,864; Residential Schools, 6,641; and Combined, 205. The average attendance was 10,541, or a decrease of 57 in comparison with preceding year. In addition, there were about 130 Indian children receiving secondary education in high schools and private institutions throughout the Dominion. The 77 Indian residential schools in operation were conducted under the following auspices: Roman Catholic, 42; Church of England, 20; Methodist, 13; and Presbyterian, 2. The expenditure for Indian Education from Parliamentary Appropriation for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927, was $1,951,327. In addition to this, various bands of Indians contributed $58,419 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 the Governor-General. 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 89. 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 Supernintendents 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, the fourth in Toronto in June, 1924; the fifth in Ottawa, September, 1925; the sixth—a short business meeting only—in Ottawa, September, 1926, and the seventh in Vancouver in May, 1927. At present there are 46 members on the paid up roll. The next annual meeting will be at the same place and time chosen by the Canadian Council of Child Welfare, probably Winnipeg.

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 program 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 19 national and 24 provincial and 90 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 program 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 included the Annual Conference; educational lectures by its officers; publication of articles in the popular press; publications on various phases of the Child Welfare problem; demonstrations and surveys in Child Welfare; and the issuance of posters, charts, etc. Within the last year the Council has expanded its staff, resulting in a greatly increased volume of work. The most important of its new undertakings has been the establishment of a Dominion wide system of prenatal letters, and the publications of well children examination forms. A special survey on juvenile immigration has just been completed. A demonstration school for the care and training of little girls in need of special care was founded at Ottawa in 1927. A large general correspondence on Child Welfare propaganda is maintained and advisory research, statistical and legislative work in response to special request is also undertaken. (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 (Sea and Cadet) for girls over 16, and Lones for girls unable to join active companies. In December, 1927, there were 606 Guide Companies, 285 Brownie Packs, 36 Ranger Companies, 2 Cadet Companies, 5 Sea Ranger Companies, 11 Lone Guide Companies, a total of 934 registered Companies and Packs. 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 88.

The Canadian Red Cross Society.—The Canadian Red Cross Society has developed a peace-time service to the people of Canada in accordance with article XXV of the Covenant of the League of Nations to which Canada agreed at the Peace Conference:—

1. The first duty of the Red Cross, acting as an auxiliary to the Government is to render help and comfort for sick and disabled ex-service men.

2. In the Junior Red Cross 157,155 Canadian school children in 5,744 Junior Branches are banded together to play the health game; to render helpful service to others less fortunate than themselves; and to become good citizens. The organization and activities of the Junior Red Cross are dealt with in a separate report in this volume.

3. Public Health Nurses relieve suffering and by health teaching carry on an important part of the Nation's health service. The Red Cross has promoted their training for public health service and fosters their employment.

4. Red Cross Nursing Outposts bring nursing service within the reach of the families widely separated on the edges of pioneer settlement. There are 40 outposts, chiefly in the Prairie Provinces and Northern Ontario. 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.

5. Classes in Home Nursing have brought to over 13,440 women a knowledge of simple nursing care, of home hygiene and healthy living that the families may "keep well." The Red Cross course provides 12 periods of instruction and demonstration of about two hours each. The lessons are usually taken about one week apart. Many of the Home Nursing Classes are organ-

ized through local Red Cross Branches and others through co-operating organizations such as Women's Institutes, I.O.D.E., Y.W.C.A., Women's organizations in churches and other groups. The teachers of Home Nursing Classes are usually trained nurses not actively engaged in their profession. Such nurses have rendered excellent community service at the call of the Red Cross.

6. Red Cross Seaport Nurseries for immigrant mothers and their children are conducted by the Society in the Dominion Immigration buildings at Quebec, Halifax, and Saint John, in co-operation with the Department of Immigration and Colonization. This Department has expressed the following appreciation of this work of the Red Cross:—

"This welfare work of the Red Cross does not stop at the port. The trained nurse in charge has a quiet conversation with the mothers regarding their children, and finds out from them whether they wish a visit from a public health nurse. This information is forwarded by whoever is in charge at each port to the Red Cross Head Office in Toronto, and from there distributed to the various centres, where arrangements are made for a representative of the Red Cross, or some other organization to visit the family. The nurseries are always open to both British and foreign families. A cup of tea is given to the tired mothers, and milk and biscuits to the children.

"The equipment and space is provided by the Department of Immigration, but the credit of the work is entirely due to the Red Cross Society. It is indeed difficult to estimate the value of the work which is done by this organization. Tired mothers are able to leave their little flock in the nursery while they attend to their luggage and other business.

"On all sides one hears nothing but praise of this work done for women and children at our ports."

During the past seven years the three nurseries have cared for 137,865 infants, children and women with follow-up work for 23,067 families.

7. 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.

8. Disaster relief preparedness consists of a skeleton organization which can be amplified in case of civil disaster. The Society has an agreement with the Department of National Defence by which, in case of disaster, tents, blankets, field kitchens, oil stoves and other necessary supplies may be issued from military stores. Disaster relief has been required in forest fires in British Columbia, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces and in crop failure districts of the Prairie Provinces.

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 since the Armistice. (National Commissioner—Lieut.-Col. James L. Biggar, Toronto.)

Junior Red Cross in Canada.—The Junior Red Cross is a voluntary organization through which children and young people find opportunities for self-expression; the motive which it brings into any class room appeals to the imagination and will of children in such a way as to transmute knowledge into action; this motive is being specially used by those who are directing the movement to promote health, to develop the altruistic tendencies in children, to give practice in good citizenship and to promote international friendliness among the children of the world; it is not a method of education, or health education, but it is a free spirit which quickens the life of the whole school in which it is organized.

This definition, proposed by the Canadian delegate, was accepted by the Educators' Conference convened by the League of Red Cross Societies in 1925, and has now been accepted by the 40 national societies that have Junior Red Cross Societies. The world membership of Junior Red Cross is now over 10,000,000 young people. These members are pledged to put into practice the rules of healthy living and to help others, particularly other children, who need their help. They are also developing largely through the scheme of international correspondence, a real friendliness with their comrades in other countries of the world.

In Canada Junior Red Cross is organized in each of the nine provinces with the endorsation of the provincial departments of Education. It is being carried on in 5,744 class rooms with a membership of 157,155.

Although it is impossible to record with accuracy the number of children in the Junior Red Cross who are improving their own health and that of others by the enthusiastic practice of "The Rules of the Health Game," still all those who are in touch with the work, know that this aspect is gaining in momentum, from year to year. Constantly one hears of groups establishing hot school lunches, of drinking milk but not tea or coffee, or insisting on having vegetables and fresh fruit where possible in their dietary. Very often milk is bought for poor families in the community who cannot afford to have it regularly for their children. Seldom (in fact one can almost say never), do you find a child who wears the Junior Red Cross membership button, anything but clean. Open windows are part of the members' creed and even the very little juniors are vigilant in their proper use of a handkerchief. The older Juniors carry this personal hygiene over into the field of school hygiene, and we find sanitation and cleanliness committees whose duty is to see that school grounds, outhouses, and the interior of the class room are all kept scrupulously neat and clean. Other committees look after the ventilation of the class room and still others adjust the desk and seats under the direction of the teacher.

The work for crippled children and the other service activities for 1927 are outlined in the table of statistics on page 61. It is interesting to note that since the beginning of the peace-time programme to the end of 1927, 6,209 handicapped children have been treated in Canada through funds raised by the members of the Junior Red Cross. This number does not include dental cases.

Correspondence between Junior Red Cross groups in Canada and those in other countries is developing from year to year. In 1927, 189 portfolios of correspondence were sent out of Canada and 170 were received. The countries with which this correspondence is exchanged are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czecho-slovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Holland, Italy, Latvia, Japan, Jugoslavia, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, South Africa, South America, United States.

The League of the Empire.—The League of the Empire was founded in London, England, in 1901, Lord Strathcona being its first President.

Shortly afterwards a branch was formed in Toronto, Ontario, with Principal Hutton of University College as its Chairman.

The fundamental aim of the League is to bring the overseas Dominions more closely in touch with the Motherland and with each other, and to promote better understanding among all parts of the Empire by means of educational co-operation.

The League has from the first made a special effort to unite the schools of the Empire in management and in methods. In order to attain these objects the following courses have been followed:—

1. Representative Gatherings.—Three conferences of delegates from all over the world have met in London to consider every phase of educational progress. The fourth Conference took place in Toronto, in August, 1921, at the invitation of the Ontario Government and with the Honourable the Minister of Education as Chairman. This gathering was a great success. Over 400 delegates were present from all parts of the world. The fifth Conference, held in London in 1924, was attended by many Canadians. This year another Conference is being held in Paris and a party of Canadians is to attend it.

2. Comrades' Correspondence.—Through this branch teachers and pupils from all parts of the Empire are introduced to each other by correspondence. In the last few years thousands of Ontario children have made friendships all over the world in this way.

3. Exchange of Teachers.—This department of the work began in the Head Office in England in 1907, and through its efforts teachers and inspectors have been exchanged, except during the war, every year since. In the year 1925 the League had fifteen exchange teachers in Ontario, six in Quebec, two in Nova Scotia, eight in British Columbia, ten in Alberta and eight in Manitoba. This scheme has so proved its usefulness that the different departments of education have now undertaken this work themselves, but a large share of useful work in the way of introductions, information, arrangements for lodging, etc., will always remain to be done.

In the Provinces where there is a branch of the League monthly meetings, partly social and partly educational, are held and the overseas teachers are given the opportunity of hearing addresses by prominent Canadian speakers on different phases of Canadian life. Trips are arranged to places of interest and everything possible is done to acquaint them with the spirit of Canada.

4. Travel Tours.—In 1925 a party of English teachers travelled across Canada to the Pacific Coast; another party is expected this year. Three parties of Canadians are to tour Europe this year and it is hoped that both these tours may be an annual event. (Secretary for Canada —Miss F. M. Standish, 345 Cawthra Apts., College St., Toronto.)

The Ontario Federation of Home and School Associations.—The Home and School movement in Ontario was founded by the late Mrs. A. C. Courtice in Toronto, in March, 1916, and in the province in 1919, in the faith that education needs the active co-operation of parents and teachers, of home and school. The reception of this idea and the growth of the movement have more than justified the vision of its founder. It is an organization of men and women, its ideal executive committee being composed of an equal number of men and women. The Annual Convention is held Easter week in connection with the O.E.A. of which it is a section.

There are now some 300 associations in Ontario, gathered in Councils in cities and towns, and operating as individual associations or clubs where there is only one or a small number of clubs in the vicinity. In the larger cities, the Councils have in affiliation from five to thirty-five clubs, each carrying on its work in its own school and meeting in a general session monthly or every two months for inspiration and information on special phases of their educational work. There is an increasing demand for the organization in rural schools, the rural clubs now numbering about fifty.

The Objects of the organization, as expressed in the Constitution, are:—

"To promote co-operation between teachers, parents and school trustees; to get the largest possible returns to the community from the school for old and young alike; to support all progressive measures of the Local Board of Education and of the Provincial Department of Education in regard to school improvement; to inquire into educational problems, and in every way possible to create the best conditions for the training of boys and girls into good Canadian citizens. Any person who sympathizes with the object of the Association shall be eligible for membership".

The organization is of as great value in high schools and collegiate institutes as in the elementary schools, some of our cities scoring a hundred per cent in organization by having a Home and School organization in every elementary and secondary school.

While the early efforts of the majority of associations are given to the supplying of material needs of the school, such as pianos, gramophones, flags, dishes, gasplates, playground equipment, hot noon lunches, the supplying of these needs has led on to the providing of pictures and libraries and other intellectual aids, and to the formation of study groups.

The Federation's interests are presented to its members in the Ontario Home and School Review, an 8 page publication issued quarterly, and to the general public in the "Canadian Child," and other publications.

The endeavour to create public sentiment in favour of new and improved methods and measures being adopted, is meeting with reasonable success. There is a gratifying increase in the numbers of school principals and school trustees who ask for aid in getting the parents to take a greater interest in their children's progress in school.

While there are Home and School or Parent-Teacher Associations scattered throughout almost every portion of Canada, the only provinces systematically organized are Ontario and British Columbia. The British Columbia Parent-Teacher Federation was organized about four years ago, and now numbers about one hundred associations. (The President is Miss Anderson, North Vancouver) Calgary, Alta., has a strong Parent-Teacher Federation. (President, Dr. G. W. Kerby, Mt. Royal College, Calgary), and it is hoped that the province will soon be organized. (Hon. President, Dr. A. E. Marty, Inspector of Schools, Toronto; President, Mrs. W. R. Morris, Peterborough; Educational Secretary, Mrs. W. H. Becker, Toronto; Secy.-Treas., Mrs. E. J. Maltby.)

Teachers' Federations.—A marked feature of Canadian education of recent years is the rise and development of professional organizations usually called Federations or Alliances. These Associations seemed to appear almost simultaneously in the East and the West; and membership in them was and is usually limited to teachers actually engaged in classroom work, although recently there seems a widening of the membership in some provinces.

The Canadian Teachers' Federation grew out of the activities of the provincial organizations. There was a feeling among Western teachers that their particular problems could be more easily solved if they had a common council. Consequently a meeting was held in October, 1919, in the old Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg, at which the following teachers met, representing the four Western provinces:—Harry Charlesworth, Victoria, B.C; T. E. A. Stanley, Calgary, Alta.; J. K. Colling, Moose Jaw, Sask.; E. K. Marshall, Winnipeg, Man.

Here were set up the beginnings of the Canadian Teachers' Federation with its thousands of members.

Next year a meeting was held at Calgary and at this meeting Ontario was represented. It was now felt that to function effectively the organization could not be limited to the West Since that date the Canadian Teachers' Federation has been growing in power, prestige and influence, as well as in numbers. With the entry of The Nova Scotia Teachers' Union into affiliation with the Canadian organization in 1927 all the provinces are represented in this organization except the Catholic Section of Quebec. At the Annual conference in 1927 the secretary reported a membership of over twenty thousand teachers in the different units of Canadian Teachers Federation.

Annual meetings have been held as follows:—1919—Organization in Winnipeg, Man.; 1920—Calgary, Alta.; 1921—Toronto, Ont.; 1922—Saskatoon, Sask., 1923—Montreal, P.Q.; 1924—Victoria, B.C.; 1925—Toronto, Ont.; 1926—Charlottetown, P.E.I.; 1927—Toronto, Ont.

The conferences have found abundance of work in studying common questions and co-operating in the solution of common problems. It has been a revelation to teachers thus to work together and to discover how much they could help one another. It gave a broad outlook and a more comprehensive plan for educational effort in Canada. Not the least effect, however, has been the reaction of the public to the teachers' organizations. Governments and school authorities have discovered that the Teachers' Federations are among the most important factors in educational effort to-day and the spirit of co-operation is the watchword from Atlantic to Pacific.

Among the activities of the year were the publication of a Year Book.

Closely associated with the growth of the Canadian Teachers' Federation has been the development of the provincial organizations. The following are the main associations in Canada:

The Canadian Teachers' Federation.—Secretary-Treasurer, M. J. Coldwell, 1666 Athol St., Regina, Sask.

Provincial Secretaries

British Columbia Teachers' Federation.—H. Charlesworth, 410 Campbell Bldg., Victoria, B.C.

Alberta Teachers' Alliance.—J. W. Barnett, 10701 University Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

Saskatchewan Teachers' Alliance.—R. Henderson, Mayfair School, Saskatoon, Sask.

Manitoba Teachers' Federation.—E. K. Marshall, 403 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.

Federation of Women' Teachers Associations of Ontario.—Miss Emma Carr, 54 Proctor Blvd., Hamilton, Ont.

Ontario Public School Men Teachers' Federation.—D. A. Norris.

Ontario Secondary Teachers' Federation.—H. S. Henry, 226 Evelyn Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec.—Miss F. I. Drummond, Sherbrooke, Que.

New Brunswick Teachers' Association.—Mr. C. T. Wetmore, Hampton, N.B.

Nova Scotia Teachers' Union.—Laura S. Martin.

Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation.—Miss Agnes G. Murnaghan.

National Union of Teachers (England).—Mr. F. W. Goldstone, Hamilton House, Mabeldon Place, London, W.C. 1, England.

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 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 endorsation 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 1 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.

In 1926 a party of Canadian Undergraduates numbering two hundred visited Great Britain and Europe, while for a similar number of teachers like arrangements were made with an Extension Tour to Norway.

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, included: 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 intends 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 in many cases post-graduate training in Public Health Nursing. Since 1921 the Central Board of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada has granted 121 scholarships amounting to $48,400 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 effective and far-reaching in its result.

The number of nurses on duty at the present time is 291, and in 1927 a total of 590,865 visits were made.

There are 69 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 unable to pay. A sliding scale of fees is adopted by each local branch, the maximum fee being equal to the actual cost of the 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. There is in addition a fund of $28,234,73, raised by Her Excellency, the Lady Byng of Vimy for the extension of the Order's work in districts unable, for the first year, to be self-supporting. (Hon. Secretary—W. D. Herridge, Jackson Bldg., Ottawa.) *For Statistics see Table* 90.

Frontier College.—The Frontier College, known formerly as the Reading Camp Association, originated in 1900 and received a provincial charter (Ontario) 1919. 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 1,208 men from the different universities of Canada, as well as others from some of the larger 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 1927 a staff of 58 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. Through the co-operation of representative men from practically all the Canadian universities, an examining board of nearly a score has been formed.

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. (Principal, Alfred Fitzpatrick, M.A., Toronto.)

CHAPTER IV—HIGHER EDUCATION

The twenty-three universities of Canada include six state controlled (New Brunswick, Toronto, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia); four undenominational (Dalhousie, McGill, Queen's and Western), and thirteen denominational. Of the state universities, Toronto represents Ontario, while the others represent the provinces indicated by their names. Of the denominational, St. Dunstan's, St. Francis Xavier, St. Joseph's, Laval, Montreal and Ottawa represent the Roman Catholic Church; King's, Bishop's and Trinity, the Church of England; Acadia and McMaster the Baptist Church; Mount Allison and Victoria the United Church of Canada. King's is in federation with Dalhousie while Victoria and Trinity are in federation with Toronto.

The statistics of universities are presented in this report by the following tables:—

Table 105. Teaching staff.
Table 106. Registration of students, including summary of registration in colleges.
Table 108. Full and part-time students by category, e.g. preparing for first degree, etc.
Table 109. Full and part-time students in the various faculties.
Table 110. Students in vacation and extension courses.
Table 111. Degrees, licenses, diplomas and certificates conferred in 1927.
Table 113. Students by province or place of residence.
Table 115. Full-time students in Arts, pure Science, Letters and Philosophy by academic years.
Table 114. Financial Statistics.

The total teaching staff of universities in 1927 consisted of 4,263, of whom 3,335 were full-time and 928 part-time.

The total university registration, exclusive of duplicates between federated universities was 42,546, including 26,569 men and 15,977 women; in universities and colleges it was 57,164 including 38,789 men and 18,375 women. This registration is exclusive of certain of the students in vacation and extension courses. The number of the students in these courses included in and excluded from the registration by the institutions reporting is shown in Table 106a. An estimate of those who might be mentioned in addition to the registration is impossible to make in view of duplicates between courses, but it is very close to 20,000. Most of these, however, were in extension lectures to farmers and farm boys and girls throughout the province given by one state university. As statistics of similar lectures by other universities have not been reported the total number attending such lectures throughout Canada is not known. For comparison of the registration of one university with another and of one country with another, the total registration as given is adequate, but for the purpose of estimating the activities of higher institutions, especially from the point of view of expenditure, consideration of these additional students is important.

While on the question of expenditure it may be well to mention another fact which is generally overlooked. It is manifestly unsound in any case to calculate the cost of higher education on the basis of total expenditure per student registered. This calculation ignores not only items of capital and current expenditures, endowments, fees, etc., but also another very important consideration. The university functions only partly as an institution to turn out scholars whose own interests are promoted by their education; it also has other and very important functions, viz., research; the training of experts to take charge of public enterprises requiring high grade operators; the furnishing of advice from time to time on vital questions, etc., etc. Then again the efficiency gained through a university education may be an asset to the country as well as to the person gaining it. However, apart from this, if institutions had to be established to function merely in an advisory and research capacity and to admit no students except a select body sufficient to keep up the supply of trained men urgently needed for public scientific enterprises their cost would far exceed the public grants paid to universities. Now, in such institutions the students admitted, apart from the consideration of the purpose of their training, would be looked upon partly as workmen. The students of actual universities, especially the graduate, and the ablest in scientific, professional and technical faculties should also be considered in part as workmen and not merely as contributing to the cost of the institution.

For a figure representative of the population partaking of higher education rather than that representative of the activities of higher educational institutions, we suggest the number of students of university grade. In universities this number was 28,414, including 19,744 men and 8,670 women. In universities and colleges it was 31,840, including 22,566 men and 9,274 women. These figures are net and practically complete. If we add the number in Grade XII of the public and private schools, since this grade is practically equivalent to the first year in Arts, at least in so far as "pass" courses are concerned, we have about 42,840, including 27,766 men and 15,074 women.

To give content to this figure and to prevent possible misuse the following short analysis may be admissible.

Estimate of the Proportion of the Total Population in University Grade Work—

To obtain some conception of the significance of the number in university grade work it is necessary to have a background. The index apt to be quoted, viz., that this registration is about 43 per 10,000 of the total population does not mean much, particularly because the ages represented by university students are only a small section of the range of ages of the total population

and because the attendance of one year does not represent the accumulation of university men in the population. This index does not offer much clue to the proportion of the population likely to participate in higher education. A very rough conception of this proportion may be gained by comparing the number of bachelor degrees (exclusive of divinity degrees) conferred in 1927 with one-fifth of the estimated population in the five year group 20-24. This gives us 2·3 p.c.—3·1 p.c. males and 1·1 p.c. females. Say that from 3·0 to 3·5 per hundred adult males are likely to take extended university courses.

Certain Aspects of University Education in Relation to Employment in Gainful Occupations—

These 3 p.c. naturally have to postpone employment in gainful occupations until after the completion of their courses. The percentage already employed in gainful occupations at 20-24 is about 92·6, while the percentage employed at the ages 35-49 (the age group containing the maximum proportion gainfully employed) is 97·8. We interpret this to mean that at least 5·2 new positions were created after the age of 24—"at least," for in Canada as in other countries receiving immigrants, the population has a tendency to gain rather than lose in numbers between 24 and, say the mid age of the group, 35-49[1]. About 6 new positions, are, therefore, opened after the age of 24. The 3 university men, have, therefore, to compete for first employment for these positions with (100-92·6-3) 4·4 who were unemployed or in other schools at the ages of 20-24 and also with immigrants arriving after 24.

Of course the features of the competition as well as the desirability of these 6 new positions depend upon their nature. Further, besides these new positions there are shiftings within the old positions for which the 3 university men compete by virtue of their training with the experience of the men already holding other positions at 20-24. If we are allowed to reason that an increase in percentage of the population employed in a given position at 35-49 over that employed at 20-24 represents new positions while a decrease represents old positions closed we can make the following deductions:—

New Positions opened between the ages 20-24 and 35-49.

1. Occupations clearly indicating promotion from other occupations including all owners except farmers, but excluding professions except judges, etc.	5·1
2. Other occupations indicating experience and training including professions but excluding junior office employees	12·2
3. Agriculturalists, excluding farmers' sons and farm labourers	16·7
Total	34·0

Old positions closed between ages 20-24 and 35-49.

1. Junior office employees except office boys	3·5
2. Preliminary occupations (junior bank clerks, apprentices, farmers' sons, etc.)	16·8
3. Unskilled labour, and farm labour	7·9
4. Non-professional non-technical personal service, also "blind alley" occupations	0·6
Total	28·8

The difference between the two is the 5·2 already mentioned and which we have assumed to under represent the new positions opened. It must not be overlooked that in the competition there are certain of the new positions which presuppose university training, so that the 3 university men have this advantage over their rivals in the second group.

Now it may be profitable to compare the gain in efficiency as indicated by increased earnings after the age of 25. For this purpose it will be necessary to use a different classification of occupations and to confine the study to the 15 principal cities instead of the whole of Canada as above. It will also be necessary to exclude owners of establishments including non-salaried doctors, lawyers, etc. This, of course, vitiates the comparison between different callings unless we assumed that professions on salary, for example, earned on the average as much as the same professions when owning establishments. A comparison will be made of the earnings in certain selected occupations of persons in the age-group 20-24 with: (1) the average earnings of the occupation in question; (2) with the earnings of the occupation at the ages 50-64, or the age group (in the case of the higher callings) receiving the maximum compensation. The following table should be self-explanatory. The earnings at 20-24 are expressed as a percentage, (1) of the average earnings, (2) of the maximum earnings. It will be remembered, of course that the 3

[1] For every 1,000 males living at ages 20-24 in 1901 in Canada, 1,111 were living at ages 40-44 in 1921. For every 1.000 such males at 20-24 in 1901 about 866 would be expected to live at 40-44 in 1921 on the basis of a life table. It would seem therefore, that a good allowance has been made above for abnormal conditions in 1921 and for a possible change in net immigration rates, etc., between 1921 and say 1941.

university men are supposed to be excluded from the earnings at 20-24. The chances of surviving until the age of maximum earnings is reached would seem to be relevant to the point and are appended to the table.

What P.C. is the Yearly Rate of Earnings in the Age Group 20-24 of the—	(1) Average rate of earnings of the occupation	(2) Rate of Earnings at ages 50—64	P.C. increase on earnings of group 20-24 shown by	
			Average earnings	Earnings of Group 50-64
All occupations	80	72	25·0	39·0
Teachers	59	47	69·5	112·8
Professors and lecturers	42	34	138·1	194·1
All professions	61	50	63·9	100·0
Public Administration	73	66	37·0	51·5
Total thus specified	67	60	49·3	66·7
Occupations not thus specified	82	76	22·0	31·6
Labourers in construction	68	88	47·1	13·6
Estimated p.c. of 20-24 group dying before arriving at 57 (mid age 50-64)	.....	.....	.....	31·9

APPENDIX.—SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL LEGISLATION IN THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES, 1927

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Nil.

NOVA SCOTIA

Training School for Mentally Defective Children.—Chapter 5 enacts for the establishment of a training school for the treatment, care and education of mentally defective children. The training school shall be under a board of management consisting of seven members appointed by the Provincial Government which also appoints a superintendent who may be the provincial psychiatrist.

Education Act.—Chapter 24 amends Chapter 60 Revised Statutes, 1923. Among the amendments is one empowering district boards to organize a *rural high school* department for several rural or village school sections in one central school section of the group federating, each school section of which has passed a resolution in favour of such federation. The said rural high school shall be managed by a board of directors of three trustees appointed by the trustees of the school section in which one high school department is situated and a director shall be appointed by each of the federating sections. The trustees of the federated sections, other than the central sections, shall be relieved of providing instruction in their school beyond Grade VIII and in consideration shall contribute for the support of the high school department on an agreement based upon the number of high school pupils sent to high school department. Another amendment provides for the appointment of two persons to act in conjunction with the three ordinary school trustees in sections where it is found desirable to increase the number of trustees.

Another section provides for the establishment of auxiliary classes in sections where there are fifteen or more mentally deficient children between the ages of five and sixteen. Another section provides for a retiring annuity to school teachers (other than teachers of the academic class) who have taught in the public schools or in the schools for the deaf and blind for thirty-five years or who have attained the age of sixty years after thirty years of service, the annuity to equal the provincial aid granted to the class of license held by the teacher together with any aid granted by virtue of holding a certificate for the Rural Science or an agricultural school or college. Another section provides for the maintenance of children in reformatory institutions.

NEW BRUNSWICK

The Schools Act, 1922.—Chapter 6 amends this Act raising the maximum amount for which debenture may be issued in certain towns.

QUEBEC

Education Act.—Chapter 37 empowers the mayor to visit the schools of the municipality in which he resides. Chapter 38 provides for steps to ensure an equal basis of valuation of property in a school municipality which wholly or partly covers the territory of several rural, city or town municipalities. Chapter 39 provides for assistance in the case of rural school corporations.

Classical College Subsidy Act.—Chapter 40 amends this Act by raising from two hundred and thirty thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand, the classical college subsidy.

Montreal Catholic School Commission.—Chapter 41, authorizes the commission to secure additional debentures.

The Montreal Protestant Central School Board.—Chapter 42, enacting upon the petition of this Board gives it control over monthly fees; authorizes a uniform tax of 10 mills in the territory of the Central Baord and a uniform tax of 12 mills in the neutral panel to be apportioned between Protestants and Roman Catholic educations proportionally to the number of children five to sixteen of each denomination. Chapters 43, 44 and 45 respectively make provisions in connection with the Royal Institutions for the advancement of learning, Bishop's College and the Polytechnic School.

The Technical or Professional School Act.—Chapter 46 amends this Act by inserting sections referring to the diploma of licentiate of accounting of the School of Higher Commercial studies as qualifying the holder to form part of the Society of Chartered Accountants, the Corporations of Public Accountants and the Institute of Public Accountants of the Provincial of Quebec without undergoing the examinations generally required. It also authorizes the affiliation of the school with Montreal University.

ONTARIO

The School Law.—Chapter 88 amends the School Laws referring among other matters to salaries of county inspectors.

Superannuation of certain teachers and inspectors.—Chapter 89 provides for the continuation of the "Ontario Teachers' and Inspectors' Superannuation Fund" as "Teachers' and Inspectors' Superannuation Fund." Every teacher and inspector employed in the province shall contribute 2½ p.c. of his salary per annum to the fund, the province placing to the credit of the fund amounts equal to those contributed. Every teacher or inspector retiring prior to December 31, 1916, upon furnishing evidence of employment for at least thirty years prior to date of application is entitled for life to an annual allowance equal to one-sixtieth of his average salary for the last ten years of employment multiplied by the number of full years employed. Arrangements are also made for those retiring after thirty years of service and retirement because of ill health after fifteen years of service. Provision is also made for regulations as to payment of allowances to teachers and inspectors not entitled to share in the fund having retired before January, 1917.

Board of Education and Industrial Schools Act.—Certain amendments to these acts are made by Chapters 90 and 91.

Boys' Welfare Home and School Act.—Chapter 92 provides that in any county or district a boys' welfare home and school may be established, to which shall be attached not less than one hundred acres of agricultural land with suitable buildings thereon for farming purposes and with such other equipment and buildings as in the opinion of the Minister are necessary to provide the boys admitted with a mental moral and manual education, and training with profitable employment. The cost of maintenance and the travelling expenses of the boys shall be paid wholly or in part by the boys estate, by the parent, by the municipality or from the legislative grant.

MANITOBA

Education Department Act.—Chapter 9 amends this Act by a provision for enquiring into irregularities in holding examinations.

Public Schools Act.—Chapter 45 amends this Act with reference to women voters in unororganized territory.

SASKATCHEWAN

University Act.—Chapter 33 amends this act by authorizing board to borrow to meet expenditures until the revenues for the current year are available.

Secondary Education Act.—Chapter 34 amends this Act in respect to resignation of trustees.

The School Act.—Chapter 35 amends sections of this act. Among the amendments is one prescribing for town districts not over ten thousand population, a board of five trustees and one of seven trustees if over ten thousand. Provision is also made for notice to terminate agreement between teachers and trustees.

The School Assesment Act—Chapter 36 amends this Act particularly with reference to appeals against assessment—first to board of trustees, then to Saskatchewan Assessment Commission. Provision is also made for equalization by the commission of assessment in every school district.

The School Grants Act.—Chapter 38 amends this act with reference to raising of loans.

ALBERTA

Department of Education.—Chapter 37 amends this act with reference to annual statement of accounts and meeting of deficits.

The School Act.—Chapter 38 amends this act with reference to sites and teachers' residences in the case of rural high schools. Provision is also made to allow normal school students to attend any classroom in public or separate schools in the district for the purpose of observation and practice-teaching, the teachers of such schools being required to admit and render assistance to the student without additional remuneration.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Public Schools Act.—Chapter 63 amends this act with reference to the following:—

Extraordinary expenses, definition of.
Creation of additional regularly organized rural school districts.
Union of School districts for the purpose of constituting a high school area.
Appointment of boards of school trustees of technical school areas.
Powers of boards of technical school areas in the matter of maintenance of schools.
Union of school districts for the purpose of constituting technical school areas.

Provision of school accommodation and tuition for non-resident children six to sixteen where parents are, in the school district comprising the municipality, registered owners of property on which taxes during the previous year amounted to at least seventy-five dollars.

Constitution by the Superintendent of Education into a municipal inspectional district any one or more municipal school districts.

Appointment by the Council of Public instruction of municipal inspectors of schools, the duties of these being defined in the amendment. The salary and expenses of each municipal inspector to be borne half by the Department and half by the municipality.

Appointment and number of trustees in union and other rural school districts and rural high school areas.

Regulations in respect of raising of sums for high school purposes in rural high school areas.

Payment of teachers absent from illness or unavoidable quarantine.

Tuition fees for pupils over fifteen years of age to municipal school board for accommodation and instruction in superior, high, technical or night schools or college maintained in some other district.

Appointment by trustees in each municipal school district, where the enrolment exceeds 2,500, of school health inspectors.

British Columbia University Act.—Chapter 75 amends this act particularly in reference to the duties of the Senate; to the constitution of a faculty council; to the prohibiting of lecturing by unauthorized persons in faculties; to the summary dealing in matters of student discipline; to the appointment of a registrar of the university and to the affiliation of incorporated theological colleges.

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PART II—STATISTICAL TABLES.

IIème PARTIE—TABLEAUX STATISTIQUES.

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

1.—Summary of Education in Canada by Provinces, 1927 or latest year reported

1.—Résumé Statistique de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces, chiffres de 1927, ou du dernier rapport

NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

NOMBRE D'ÉLÈVES DE TOUTES LES ÉCOLES ET INSTITUTIONS ENSEIGNANTES

No.	Type of Institution	P.E.I. — I. P.-E.	N.S. — N.-E.	N.B. — N.-B.	Que. — Qué.	Ont.
1	Ordinary Day Schools under Public Control	17,210	112,556	80,690	[1] 502,365	[2] 686,285
2	Agricultural Commercial, Industrial and other Technical Schools, including all evening schools	581	[4] 3,535	[5] 3,018	[6] 12,931	[7] 64,512
3	Schools for teacher-training	243	[12] 934	[13] 416	1,854	[14] 2,276
4	Indian Schools	25	284	253	[19] (1,460)	3,787
5	Schools for the blind and deaf	[21] 17	219	[21] 68	670	416
6	Business Colleges (Private)	–	489	328	[19] (3,042)	8,610
7	Private Elementary and Secondary Schools	444	981	659	[23] 55,686	6,246
8	Preparatory courses at Universities and Colleges	46	249	181	[24]	2,707
9	[29] Short, special and correspondence courses at Universities and Colleges	32	49	119	[26] 2,481	[29] 1,712
10	Classical colleges	–	–	–	[27] 10,430	–
11	Affiliated, professional and technical colleges (regular courses)	–	236	–	[28] 4,072	1,528
12	Universities (regular courses)	[32] 83	1,445	748	[31] 6,875	10,781
	Grand total (excluding duplicates)	**18,681**	**120,977**	**86,480**	**597,364**	**788,860**
	Population of 1921	**88,615**	**523,837**	**387,876**	**2,361,199**	**2,933,662**
	1926					
13	[34] Elementary grades	16,074	101,550	[35] 77,372	[36] 540,364	623,534
14	[34] Secondary and higher grades	2,160	15,939	[35] 7,290	57,000	123,098

[1] Including 498,065 in primary schools and approximately 4,300 in nursery schools under control of Commissioners and Trustees. [2] Including Public, Separate, Continuation and High Schools and Collegiate Institutes all day courses—figures of calendar year 1926 for the Public and Separate Schools and of the school year 1926-27 for the other schools. [3] In Tables 2 etc. the total given includes 3,088 in Private schools; the above table includes only schools under control. [4] Including all the students of the Technical College except those following regular degree courses and including 45m. and 116 f. in the Victoria College of Art, Halifax. [5] Including 1,226 in Day and 1,792 in Evening Technical Schools. [6] Including 5,490 in Night Schools, 2,369 in Dressmaking Schools, 5,034 in Schools of Arts and Trades and 38 in Ranger's School—figures of 1925-26. [7] Including 17,329 in day full time courses, 2,729 in day part time courses, 1,626 in day special courses, and 37,434 in evening courses at Industrial, Technical and Art Schools, 2,442 in night elementary schools and 2,952 in night high schools—figures of 1926-27. [8] Including 2,155 in day and 1,232 in correspondence and evening technical schools. [9] Including 755 in day and 939 in evening technical schools. [10] Including 2,034 in day and 2,107 in evening technical schools and 212 in correspondence department. [11] Including 3,272 in day, 5,176 in evening and 209 in correspondence vocational courses. [12] Including 300 in Normal College, and 634 in University and Summer training courses. [13] Including 344 in Normal School and 72 in Vocational Teacher-training courses. [14] Including Normal Schools, 2,064, Model Schools, 137, Vocational Teacher-training, 75, over and above extra-mural students not counted and excluding 240 in the College of Education which are included with those of Universities. [15] In Normal Schools, not including 774 who are included under item 9. [16] Excluding duplicates with Universities. [17] Not including a number who are entered under item 9. [18] Including regular Normal Schools 335, Vocational Teacher-training 50, but not including departmental summer school for teachers 364 or 500 who are included under item 9. [19] Not added in the totals of Quebec or the grand total of all schools below as it is not certain whether or not they are included elsewhere. [20] The total includes 264 in Northwest Territories and 250 in Yukon. [21] In Institutions at Halifax, N.S., but supported by the province. [22] Including 507 blind and 1,217 deaf. For further details see Table 82. [23] Including 54,767 in "independent primary schools" (i.e., independent of the control of commissioners and trustees) and approximately 919 in independent nursery schools. [24] Included with the figures of classical colleges and private schools. [25] Exclusive of courses included in item 2. [26] Including 1,334 in evening courses at Technical Schools; 389 in special courses at Technical Schools; 378 in short courses at agricultural colleges and 380 at evening and correspondence courses in the school of H.C.S. [27] Including classical colleges 9,712 and classical independent schools 718. [28] Including 281 in Dairy Schools, 718 in regular courses at the Technical Schools, 125 in regular courses at the Colleges of Agriculture, 111 in regular courses at the School of H.C.S., 501 in Independent Schools where Superior Education is given, 1,105 in the schools of Fine Arts, 126 in Polytechnic School, 209 in Protestant Theological Colleges, 836 in Monument National School and 60 in School for Historic Guides, 1925-26. [29] Not including degree courses which are included under items 11 and 12. [31] Excluding preparatory and short courses and such other figures as have already been included in items 10 and 11. [32] All these are of University standard. [33] Excluding business colleges and Indian Schools in Quebec and including Indian schools in N.W.T. and Yukon. [34] 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, except where the night schools were known to be high schools. The numbers in elementary grades in Public and Private ordinary schools also in Indian schools are known. Business College courses are assumed to be of Secondary rank, also preparatory and short courses at Universities and Colleges, except in the case of certain affiliated schools in Ontario where allowance was made for the number in elementary grades. The regular courses are clearly of higher grade than secondary. [35] Approximately. Since Grade VIII in New Brunswick includes high school subjects, the enrolment in this grade (about 3,357) might be added to item 14 and deducted from item 13 in which case the number in elementary grades would read 74,015 and in secondary and higher grades 10,647. [36] Approximately. [37] Not including over 19,000 in extension courses in Agriculture. See section on Higher Education.

General Note—

To avoid the confusion that would result from giving totals different from those given in the provincial reports the figures of 1926 are used throughout for Quebec. In all cases except the primary and nursery schools the figures of 1927 are also published in the provincial reports although the 1926 figures are used in making up their summary. The 1927 figures for each of the items in the above table except items 1 and 7 are as follows:—

Technical and night. (See item 2)	14,150
Normal schools	1,884
Blind and Deaf. (See item 5)	703
Classical Colleges. (See item 10)	10,547
Short, Special, etc (See item 9)	3,163
Affiliated Colleges, etc. (See item 11)	5,580
Universities. (See item 12) (Approx.)	7,130

Further, to avoid confusion, the short courses for teachers at universities and colleges are entered under item 9 instead of item 3. There were about 2,000 teachers in these short courses who might be added to the 8,720 in item 3 making about 10,600 in all in teacher-training. There were in all about 66,000 teachers in Canada.

1. ACCOMMODATION SCOLAIRE, INSCRIPTIONS ET FRÉQUENTATION MOYENNE DES INSTITUTIONS ENSEIGNANTES

1.—Summary of Education in Canada by Provinces, 1927 or latest year reported

1.—Résumé statistique de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces, chiffres de 1927 ou du dernier rapport

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

Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. C.-B.	Total	Type d'institution	No.
148,763	218,560	[3] 151,292	105,008	2,022,729	Ecoles primaires et maternelles, sous le contrôle administratif..	1
[8] 3,387	[9] 1,694	[10] 4,353	[11] 8,657	102,668	Ecoles d'agriculture, commerciales, industrielles et techniques, comprenant toutes les écoles du soir.	2
[15] 640	1,514	[17] 712	[18] 385	8,974	Ecoles normales	3
2,229	1,890	1,396	2,872	[20] 14,710	Ecoles Indiennes	4
100	71	47	83	[22] 1,724	Ecoles pour les sourds et les aveugles	5
3,128	468	2,250	179	18,494	Collèges commerciaux privés	6
592	2,664	3,088	1,108	71,468	Ecoles privées élémentaires et secondaires	7
173	29	134	67	3,586	Cours préparatoires au collège et à l'université	8
1,255	[37] 1,108	[25] 986	667	8,409	Cours abrégés et par correspondance des collèges et universités.	9
–	–	–	–	10,430	Collèges classiques	10
[16] 487	58	37	224	6,642	Collèges affiliés, professionnels et techniques (cours réguliers)...	11
2,403	1,278	1,236	1,582	26,431	Universités (cours réguliers)	12
163,157	**229,334**	**165,531**	**120,832**	**[33]2,291,763**	**Grand total (sans double emploi)**	
610,118	**757,510**	**588,454**	**524,582**	**8,788,483**	**Population en 1921**	
639,056	**821,042**	**607,584**				
					1926	
137,752	202,202	139,212	94,903	1,932,963	Classes élémentaires[34]	13
24,155	26,122	23,955	20,429	300,149	Classes secondaires et supérieures[34]	14

[1] Comprenant 498,065 dans les écoles primaires et approximativement 4,300 dans les écoles maternelles sous le contrôle de commissaires ou de syndics. [2] Comprenant tous les cours de jour des écoles séparées, de continuation, hautes écoles ou instituts collégiaux—chiffres de l'année civile 1926 pour les écoles publiques et séparées, et de l'année scolaire 1926-27 pour les autres. [3] Dans les tableaux 2 etc., les totaux donnés comprennent 3,088 dans les écoles privées: le tableau ci-dessous ne couvre que les écoles sous le contrôle administratif. [4] Comprenant tous les élèves du collège technique, à l'exception de ceux suivant des cours réguliers de gradués et comprenant 45 hommes et 116 femmes au Victoria College of Art d'Halifax. [5] Comprenant 1,226 dans les écoles techniques de jour et 1,792 dans celles du soir. [6] Comprenant 5,490 dans les écoles du soir, 2,369 dans les écoles de coupe et de couture, 5,034 dans les écoles d'arts et métiers, et 38 dans l'école des gardes—chiffres de 1925-26. [7] Comprenant 17,329 dans les écoles de jour, cours entiers, et 2,729 dans les cours spéciaux de jour, cours partiels, et 37,434 dans les cours du soir aux écoles industrielles, techniques ou d'arts, et 2,442 dans les écoles élémentaires du soir, et 2,952 aux hautes écoles du soir, chiffres de 1926-27. [8] Comprenant 2,155 aux écoles techniques de jour et 1,232 à celles du soir. [9] Comprenant 755 aux écoles techniques de jour et 939 à celles du soir. [10] Comprenant 2,034 aux écoles techniques de jour, 2,107 à celles du soir et 212 à celles par correspondance. [11] Comprenant 3,272 aux écoles de métier de jour, 5,176 à celles du soir et 209 à celles par correspondance. [12] Comprenant 300 au Normal College et 634 aux cours d'été et universitaires. [13] Comprenant 344 aux cours d'école normale et 72 aux écoles de formation du personnel enseignant. [14] Comprenant 2,064 écoles normales, 137 écoles modèles et 75 cours pour la formation des instituteurs, en plus des étudiants externes et à l'exclusion de 240 des Collèges of Education dont les chiffres sont inclus avec ceux des universités. [15] Dans les écoles normales, ne comprenant pas 774 qui sont compris sous l'item 9. [16] Ne comprend pas les doubles emplois aux universités. [17] Ne comprenant pas un certain nombre entré sous l'item 9. [18] Comprenant 335 écoles normales régulières, 50 écoles professionnelles pour la préparation d'instituteurs, mais ne comprend pas 364 écoles départementales d'été pour les instituteurs ou 500 entrés dans l'item 9. [19] N'est pas additionné dans les totaux de Québec ou dans le grand total de toutes les écoles parce qu'il n'est pas certain que ce chiffre n'est pas compris ailleurs. [20] Le total comprend 264 dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest et 250 au Yukon. [21] Dans les institutions Halifax, N.-E., mais supportés par la province. [22] Ne comprenant 507 aveugles et 1,217 sourds. Pour plus de détails, voir tableau 8 . [23] Comprenant 54,767 dans les "écoles primaires indépendantes" (n'étant pas sous le contrôle des commissaires ou syndics) et approximativement 919 dans les écoles maternelles indépendantes. [24] Ne comprend pas les chiffres des cours classiques et des écoles privées. [25] Ne comprend pas les cours inclus dans l'item 2. [26] Comprenant 1,334 suivant les cours du soir dans écoles techniques; 389 des les cours spéciaux des écoles techniques: 378 dans les cours abrégés des collèges agricoles; et 380 dans les cours du soir de l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes commerciales. [27] Comprenant 9,712 dans les cours classiques et 718 dans les écoles classiques indépendantes. [28] Comprenant 281 dans les écoles d'industrie laitière, 718 dans les cours réguliers des écoles techniques, 125 dans les cours réguliers des collèges agricoles: 111 dans les cours réguliers de l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes commerciales: 501 dans les écoles indépendantes d'enseignement supérieur: 1,105 à l'Ecole des Beaux Arts: 126 à l'Ecole Polytechnique: 209 dans les collèges protestants de théologie: 836 dans les cours du Monument National et 60 dans l'école des guides historiques, 1925-26. [29] Ne comprend pas les cours universitaires inclus sous les item 11 et 12. [31] Exclusion faite des cours préparatoires et abrégés et autres chiffres déjà entrés dans les en-têtes 10 et 11. [32] Cours universitaires seulement. [33] Exclusion faite des collèges commerciaux et des écoles indiennes du Québec, mais comprenant les écoles indiennes des Territoires du Nord-Ouest du Yukon. [34] En calculant les chiffres des dégris èlèmentaires et secondaires on a laisse de côte les ecoles du soir, les ècoles spèciales, les cours des ècoles techniques n'employant qu'une partie du temps et les ècoles pour sourds ou aveugles, exceptè la où les écoles du soir sont connues comme hautes écoles. On a le chiffre pour les degrés élémentaires dans les écoles ordinaires publiques ou privées et les écoles indiennes. Les cours des collèges commerciaux sont supposés être dans les degrés secondaires, de même que les cours préparatoires ou abrégés d'universités et collèges, excepté dans les cas de certaines écoles affiliées de l'Ontario ou une marge est faite pour un certain nombre dans les degrés élémentaires. Les cours réguliers sont très clairement au-dessus des degrés secondaires. [35] Approximativement. Dans le Nouveau-Brunswick, comme le degré VIII comprend les matières secondaires, les inscriptions dans ce degré (environ 3,357) peuvent s'ajouter à l'item 14 et déduites de l'item 13, dans lequel cas le chiffre des inscriptions dans les degrés élémentaires devient 74,015 et dans les degrés secondaires, 10,647. [36] Approximativement. [37] Ne comprend pas au delà de 19,000 dans les cours d'extension d'agriculture, voir section de l'Instruction supérieure.

Note générale:—

Afin d'éviter la confusion qui résulterait de totaux différents de ceux donnés dans les rapports provinciaux, les chiffres employés pour la province de Québec sont ceux de 1926. Excepté pour les écoles primaires et maternelles, les chiffres de 1927 sont aussi publiés dans les rapports provinciaux, mais ceux de 1926 sont employé dans le résumé. Les chiffres de 1927 pour chacun des item du tableau ci-dessus 1 à 7, sont comme suit:

Cours techniques, hors des collèges. (Voir item 2)	14,150	Collèges classiques. (Voir item 10)	10,547
Ecoles normales	1,884	Cours abrégés, etc. (Voir item 9)	3,163
Sourds et aveugles. (Voir item 5)	703	Collèges affiliés, etc. (Voir item 11)	5,580
		Universités. (Voir item 12) (Approx.)	7,130

De plus, afin d'éviter la confusion, les cours abrégés des universités et collèges pour instituteurs sont entrés sous l'item 9, au lieu de l'item 3. Ces cours ont été suivis par environ 2,000 instituteurs qui pourraient être ajoutés aux 8,720 de l'item 3, donnant un total d'environ 10,600 instituteurs se perfectionnant. Il y avait en tout environ 66,000 instituteurs et institutrices au Canada.

1.—Summary of Education in Canada by Provinces, 1927 or latest year reported—Concluded
1.—Résumé statistique de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces, chiffres de 1927 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.-É.	N.S. — N.-É.	N.B. — N.-B.	Quebec — Québec	Ontario
1	Number of Boys enrolled	8,654	55,890	39,813	[2] 271,830	[3] 355,819
2	Number of Girls enrolled	8,556	56,666	40,877	[2] 281,002	[3] 347,795
3	Number of pupils in urban schools	6,298	73,066	42,594	–	[3] 462,058
4	Number of pupils in rural schools	10,912	39,510	38,096	–	[3] 241,556
5	Average daily attendance	11,779	81,426	60,477	443,255	[3] 512,175
6	Average (median) number of days each pupil attended during year	151	160	164	–	–
7	Average number of days schools were open during year	195	194	193	–	–
8	Percentage of total attendance in average attendance	68·4	72·3	74·9	80·2	72·8

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

No.	—	P.E.I. — I.P.-É.	N.S. — N.-É.	N.B. — N.-B.	[6]Quebec — [6]Québec	[7]Ontario
1	Teachers in Schools under Public Control	615	3,305	2,533	19,588	[3] 18,842
2	Male Teachers	140	269	250	3,324	[3] 3,506
3	Female Teachers	475	3,036	2,283	16,264	[3]15,336
4	Number of School Districts	473	1,769	1,435	[8] 7,661	[9] 6,919
5	Number of school houses	473	–	–	7,892	7,555
6	Number of class-rooms in operation	615	3,113	2,314	[18] 16.000	[18] 17.500
7	Number of rural Schools	418	1,434	1,280	–	6,086
8	Average number of pupils to a class-room	28	36	33	32	–
9	Total Expenditure on Education	$ 458,477	3,605,401	3,071,315	28,816,440	46,495,240
10	Total Expenditure on Education by Governments	$ 284,313	[16] 688,081	[15] 445,014	3,799,545	4,774,630
11	Total Expenditure on Education by Ratepayers etc	$ 174,164	2,917,320	2,626,301	[12]25016,895	41,720,610
12	Expenditure on Teachers' Salaries	[17] 350,116	–	–	–	25,164,771

[1] Unspecified by sex in Sask., 79. [2] Including independent as well as controlled primary schools. [3] Including Day, elementary and secondary schools; the latter include day vocational full time pupils. [4] Of these 38 were High Schools. [6] Primary schools under control and independent. [7] The financial items in Ontario include day and evening vocational schools. [8] "Districts". The number of municipalities was 1,812. Schools under control only. [9] Estimate only. There were 5,652 rural public schools sections; 26 cities and 140 towns with public, and 25 cities, 74 towns and 434 rural separate schools; 157 village public and 22 village separate schools assumed to represent so many districts; 207 continuation schools; 182 cities and towns with 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 6,919 as above. [10] In existence. [11] In existence, 1926. [12] Of this amount $8,738,621 was contributed by subsidized independent schools and higher institutions. [13] Exclusive of promissory notes. [14] Exclusive of $531,875 to provincial university. [15] Exclusive of $15,732 in Grants to the schools for the Deaf and Blind. [16] Including 137,418 on Technical Education. [17] Including Government expenditure on salaries of teachers of general schools and P.W.C. ($261,764) and total supplement by districts ($88,352). [18] Approximately.

1.—Summary of Education in Canada by Provinces, 1927 or latest year reported—Concluded.
1.—Résumé statistique de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces, chiffres de 1927 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.
-	[1] 110,013	[2] 76,901	52,902	971,822	Nombre de garçons inscrits	1
-	[1] 108,468	[2] 77,479	52,106	972,949	Nombre de filles inscrites	2
-	92,077	80,438	50,453	-	Nombre d'élèves dans les écoles urbaines	3
-	126,483	73,942	54,555	-	Nombre d'élèves dans les écoles rurales	4
106,793	157,392	115,125	88,306	1,576,728	Moyenne de fréquentation quotidienne	5
162	161	160	-	-	Moyenne du nombre de jours d'assiduité de chaque élève pendant l'année.	6
191	192	188	-	-	Moyenne du nombre de jours d'ouverture des écoles durant l'année.	7
71·8	72·0	75·2	84·1	75·0	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 GÉNÉRALES PLACÉES SOUS LE CONTRÔLE ADMINISTRATIF

Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C. — C.-B.	Total	—	No.
4,096	8,114	5,380	3,531	66,004	Instituteurs et institutrices des écoles contrôlées	1
821	2,141	1,509	899	12,859	Instituteurs	2
3,275	5,973	3,871	2,632	53,145	Institutrices	3
[10] 2,169	[11] 14,728	[10] 3,442	761	29,357	Districts scolaires	4
2,000	-	-	1,074	-	Maisons d'école	5
3,987	6,564	4,977	3,299	[18] 58.369	Nombre de salles de classe occupées	6
-	4,185	2,880	[4] 942	-	Nombre d'écoles rurales	7
37	33	31	32	-	Moyenne du nombre d'élèves dans une classe	8
[13] 9,181,640	[13] 15,500,477	[13] 10,106,531	[14] 8,640,854	125,876,375	Total des dépenses pour l'instruction publique	9
1,110,575	2,265,481	1,137,637	2,871,066	17,376,342	Dépenses à la charge du gouvernement	10
8,071,065	13,234,996	8,968,894	5,769,788	108,500,033	Dépenses directement supportées par les contribuables, etc.	11
4,984,111	7,438,094	5,640,218	-	-	Traitement du personnel enseignant	12

[1] Dans la Sask., le sexe n'est pas spécifié. [2] Comprenant les écoles indépendantes avec les écoles primaires sous contrôle. [3] Comprenant les écoles élémentaires et secondaires de jour: ces dernières comprennent aussi les élèves suivant en entier les cours des écoles d'apprentissage. [4] Dont 38 High Schools. [6] Ecoles primaires indépendantes et contrôlées. [7] Les chiffres financiers de l'Ontario comprennent les écoles d'apprentissage de jour et du soir. [8] "Districts". Le nombre de municipalités est de 1,812 écoles sous contrôle seulement. [9] Estimé seulement. Il y avait 5,652 sections rurales scolaires; 26 cités et 140 villes avec écoles publiques, et 25 cités, 74 villes et 434 sections rurales avec écoles séparées; 157 villages avec écoles publiques, et 22 avec écoles séparées; 207 écoles de continuation: 182 villes et cités avec hautes écoles et instituts collégiaux. En assumant que chaque cité, ville et village, et chaque école de village publique ou séparée et chaque école secondaire représente une section scolaire, le nombre total de sections est de 6,919 tel que ci-dessus. [10] En existence. [11] En existence, 1926. [12] De cette somme, $8,738,621 a été contribué par les écoles indépendantes subventionnées et les écoles d'enseignement supérieure. [13] Sans compter les billets promissoires. [14] Sans compter $531,875 à l'université provinciale. [15] Sans compter $15,732 en octrois aux écoles pour sourds et muets. [16] Comprenant $137,418 à l'enseignement technique. [17] Y compris les déboursés du gouvernement aux instituteurs des écoles générales et du Prince of Wales College ($261,764) et le supplément total par districts ($88,352). [18] Approximativement.

2.—Detailed Summary of Educational Institutions in Canada by Provinces, for 1927 or latest year reported
2.—Résumé détaillé des institutions enseignantes du Canada par provinces, chiffres de 1927 ou du dernier rapport.

Province	Number of School Districts or Institutions — 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: Male — Hommes	Number of Teachers: Female — Femmes	Number of Teachers: Total	Number of Pupils — Nombre d'élèves: Male — Garçons	Number of Pupils: Female — Filles	Number of Pupils: Total	Average Attendance — Moyenne de présence	Percentage of Attendance — Pourcentage de fréquentation	Province
Prince Edward Island, (1927)												Ile du Prince-Edouard (1927)
Primary Schools	418	418	418	98	320	418	5,447	5,465	10,912	7,011	64·20	Ecoles primaires.
Graded Schools	55	55	197	42	155	197	3,207	3,091	6,298	4,766	75·70	Ecoles à classes multiples.
Total General Schools	473	473	615	140	475	615	8,654	8,556	17,210	11,779	68·40	Total des écoles générales.
Prince of Wales College	1	1	–	8	4	12	84	159	243	–	–	Collège Prince of Wales.
Agricultural and Technical Schools (day)	1	1	–	11	7	18	163	28	191	–	–	Ecole agricole et technique (jour)
(Evening)	9	–	–	14	7	21	289	101	390	–	–	(soir)
St. Dunstan's University	1	1	–	16	–	16	161	–	161	–	–	Université St-Dunstan.
Private elementary and secondary sch's.	2	2	–	1	7	8	58	187	444	–	–	Ecoles primaires et secondaires privées.
Teacher-training	1	–	–	8	4	12	84	159	243	–	–	Institutions pour la formations d'instituteurs.
Nova Scotia (1927)												Nouvelle-Ecosse (1927)
Urban Schools	45	–	1,108	125	1,054	1,179	25,749	26,147	51,896	40,965	79·00	Ecoles urbaines.
Rural and Village Schools	1,724	–	2,005	144	1,982	2,126	30,141	30,539	60,680	40,461	66·70	Ecoles rurales.
All General Schools	1,769	–	3,113	269	3,036	3,305	55,890	56,666	112,576	81,426	72·30	Toutes écoles générales.
Normal College, Regular	1	–	–	6	3	9	27	273	300	–	–	Ecoles normales régulières.
Summer Courses	1	–	–	–	–	–	22	358	380	–	–	Cours d'été.
[1] Technical Schools not including Colleges.	25	–	–	–	–	156	–	–	3,535	–	–	[1] Ecoles techniques, collèges non compris
[2] Affiliated Colleges	6	–	–	68	3	71	556	22	578	–	–	[2] Collèges affiliés.
Universities	4	–	–	201	4	205	964	481	1,445	–	–	Universités.
Private Elementary and Secondary Schools.	5	5	–	10	53	63	368	613	981	–	–	Ecoles primaires et secondaires indépendantes.
Business Colleges	3	–	–	5	12	17	155	334	489	–	–	Collèges commerciaux.
New Brunswick (1927)												Nouveau-Brunswick (1927)
Cities and Towns (1st Term)	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23,817	–	–	Ecoles des cités et des villes (1er terme)
(2nd Term)	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23,349	–	–	(2ème terme)
Other Graded Schools (1st Term)	135	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16,623	–	–	Autres écoles à classe. multp. (1er ter.)
(2nd Term)	136	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15,736	–	–	(2ème terme)
All Graded Schools (1st Term)	154	–	1,028	–	–	–	–	–	40,440	–	–	Toutes écoles à class. multp. (1er terme)
(2nd Term)	155	–	1,029	–	–	–	–	–	39,085	–	–	(2ème terme)
Ungraded Schools (1st Term)	1,303	–	1,307	–	–	–	–	–	34,742	–	–	Ecoles à classe unique (1er terme).
(2nd Term)	1,280	–	1,285	–	–	–	–	–	36,527	–	–	(2ème terme).
All General Schools (1st Term)	1,457	–	2,335	231	2,290	2,521	36,561	38,621	75,182	60,103	79·95	Toutes écoles générales (1er terme).
(2nd Term	1,435	–	2,314	250	2,283	2,533	37,342	38,270	75,612	57,606	76·18	(2ème terme).
Year	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	80,690	[3]60,477	74·9	Année.
Technical Schools (day)	8	–	–	32	29	61	624	602	1,226	–	–	Ecoles techniques (de jour).
(evening)	8	–	–	32	60	92	672	1,120	1,792	–	–	(du soir).

Correspondence	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Correspondance.
Vocational (Teacher-training)	1	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	72	–	–	(Cours technique pour la form. d'instit.)
Normal Schools	1	–	–	7	2	9	62	282	344	–	–	Ecoles normales.
Universities	3	–	–	88	4	92	782	272	1,054	–	–	Universités.
Private Elementary and Secondary Schools.	4	–	–	10	21	31	96	563	659	–	–	Ecoles primaires et secondaires indépendantes.
Business Colleges	3	–	–	2	5	7	118	210	328	–	–	Collèges commerciaux.
Quebec (1926)												Québec (1926)
Elementary Schools, Catholic												Ecoles élémentaires catholiques.
Under control of Commissioner	–	6,221	–	–	–	–	–	–	290,892	–	–	Sous contrôle des commissaires.
Under control of Trustees	–	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,310	–	–	Sous contrôle des syndics.
Independent	–	228	–	–	–	–	–	–	17,579	–	–	Indépendantes.
Total	–	6,569	–	766	9,792	10,558	155,299	157,482	312,781	245,374	78·45	Total.
Elementary Schools, Protestant												Ecoles élémentaires protestantes.
Under control of Commissioners	–	477	–	–	–	–	–	–	45,338	–	–	Sous contrôle des commissaires.
Under control of Trustees	–	170	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,097	–	–	Sous contrôle des syndics.
Independent	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	198	–	–	Indépendantes.
Total	–	656	–	80	1,606	1,686	26,151	25,482	51,633	38,762	75·07	Total.
Intermediate Schools, Protestant												Ecoles intermédiaires protestantes.
Under control of Commissioners	–	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,079	–	–	Sous contrôle des commissaires.
Under control of Trustees	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,135	–	–	Sous contrôle des syndics.
Independent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Indépendantes.
Total	–	54	–	15	141	156	2,059	2,155	4,214	3,241	76·91	Total.
Complementary Schools, Catholic												Ecoles complémentaires catholiqes
Under control of Commissioners	–	292	–	–	–	–	–	–	131,978	–	–	Sous contrôle. des commissaires.
Under control of Trustees	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	487	–	–	Sous contrôle des syndics.
Independent	–	264	–	–	–	–	–	–	36,159	–	–	Indépendantes.
Total	–	558	–	2,300	4,305	6,605	80,505	88,119	168,624	143,192	84·92	Total.
High School, Protestant												Hautes écoles protestantes
Under control of Commissioners	–	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,419	–	–	Sous contrôle des commissaires.
Under control of Trustees	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,330	–	–	Sous contrôle des syndics.
Independent	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	831	–	–	Indépendantes.
Total	–	55	–	163	420	583	7,816	7,764	15,580	12,686	81·42	Total.
Total Primary Schools under control												Total des écoles primaires sous contrôle
Roman Catholic	[4] 6,713	6,635	13,149	2,482	11,229	13,711	–	–	427,667	–	–	Catholiques.
Protestant	[4] 948	751	2,196	228	2,143	2,371	–	–	70,398	–	–	Protestantes.
Total Independent Primary Schools												Total des écoles primaires indépendantes.
Roman Catholic	–	492	–	584	2,868	3,452	–	–	53,738	–	–	Catholiques.
Protestant	–	14	–	30	24	54	–	–	1,029	–	–	Protestantes.

[1] Including all the students of the Technical College except those following regular degree courses and including 45 m. and 116f. in the Victoria College of Art, Halifax.

[2] Excluding where possible the students mentioned on Note 1.

[3] Calculated from the total attendance First Term (4,667,362); Second Term (7,028,985·5); average number of days school was open First Term 75·2 and average number days school was open Second Term (118·2). This gives a total days attendance during the year of 11,696,347·5, and an average number of days school was open of 193·4 from which the average daily attendance is seen to be 60,477.

[4] Districts. The number of municipalities was 1,454 Catholic and 358 Protestant.

[1] Comprenant tous les élèves des collèges agricoles ou techniques excepté 45 étudiants et 116 étudiantes suivant des cours réguliers de gradués au Victoria College of Arts, Halifax.

[2] Sans compter les élèves mentionnés dans la note 1.

[3] Calculé sur la fréquentation totale du premier terme (4,667,362): second terme (7,028,985·5). Nombre moyen de jours de classe dans le premier terme, 75·2, et dans le second terme, 118·2. Ceci donne une fréquentation totale de 11,696,347·5 pour l'année, et 193·4 jours de classe avec une fréquentation moyenne de 60,477 par jour.

[4] Districts, on comptait 1,454 municipalités catholiques et 358 protestantes.

2.—Detailed Summary of Educational Institutions in Canada by Provinces, for 1927, or latest year reported—Continued
2.—Résumé détaillé des institutions enseignantes du Canada par provinces, chiffres de 1927 ou du dernier rapport—suite

Province	Number of School Districts or Institutions — 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: Male — Hommes	Number of Teachers: Female — Femmes	Number of Teachers: Total	Number of Pupils — Nombre d'élèves: Male — Garçons	Number of Pupils: Female — Filles	Number of Pupils: Total	Average Attendance — Moyenne de présence	Percentage of Attendance — Pourcentage de fréquentation	Province
Quebec (1926)—Con.												Québec (1926)—fin.
Grand Total Primary Schools												Grand total des écoles primaires
Roman Catholic	–	7,127	–	3,066	14,097	17,163	235,804	245,601	481,405	388,566	80·71	Catholiques.
Protestant	–	765	–	258	2,167	2,425	36,026	35,401	71,427	54,689	76·57	Protestantes.
Total	–	7,892	–	3,324	16,264	19,588	271,830	281,002	552,832	443,255	80·18	Total
Normal Schools												Ecoles normales
Roman Catholic	18	–	–	60	186	246	186	1,437	1,623	1,498	92·30	Catholiques.
Protestant	1	–	–	6	4	10	8	223	231	223	96·54	Protestantes.
Total	19	–	–	66	190	256	194	1,660	1,854	1,721	92·83	Total
Nursery Schools												Ecoles maternelles
Roman Catholic	25	–	–	–	109	109	3,133	2,086	5,219	4,099	78·54	Catholiques.
Classical Colleges (Catholic)	21	–	–	883	–	883	9,712	–	9,712	9,126	93·97	Collèges classiques (catholiques)
Independent Schools not subsidized												Institutions indépendantes non subventionnées
Where classical education is given	10	–	–	80	–	80	718	–	718	709	98·75	Où l'on donne le cours classique.
Where superior education is given	11	–	–	69	–	69	501	–	501	482	96·21	Où l'on donne le cours supérieur.
Protestant Theological Colleges	4	–	–	14	–	14	209	–	209	203	97·13	
[1] Universities												[1] Universités
Roman Catholic	2	–	–	460	3	463	2,360	1,391	3,751	–	–	Catholiques.
Protestant	2	–	–	367	37	404	2,176	948	3,124	–	–	Protestantes.
Schools for Deaf and Blind												Ecoles des sourds-muets et aveugles.
Roman Catholic	3	–	–	55	107	162	305	274	579	547	94·47	Catholiques.
Protestant	2	–	–	3	14	17	47	44	91	84	92·31	Protestantes.
Total	5	–	–	58	121	179	352	318	670	631	94·18	Total
Schools of Arts and Trade (Catholic)	15	–	–	59	17	76	2,121	2,913	5,034	2,847	56·56	Ecoles des arts et métiers (catholiques)
Night Schools.												Ecoles du soir
Roman Catholic	52	–	–	182	30	212	3,239	968	4,207	–	–	Catholiques.
Protestant	10	–	–	18	13	31	707	576	1,283	–	–	Protestantes.
Total	62	–	–	200	43	243	3,946	1,544	5,490	–	–	Total
Technical Schools (Catholic)	7	–	–	112	–	112	2,406	35	2,441	1,933	79·19	Ecoles techniques (catholiques)
Monument National School (Catholic)	1	–	–	13	4	17	362	474	836	362	43·30	Ecole du Monument National (catholique).
Dress making Schools (Catholic)	30	–	–	–	15	15	–	2,369	2,369	1,844	77·84	Ecoles de coupe et de couture (catholiques).

School for Historic Guides (Catholic)...	1	–	–	12	–	12	60	–	60	40	66·67	Ecole des guides historiques (catholique).
Agricultural Schools												Ecoles d'agriculture
Roman Catholic	2	–	–	91	–	91	203	–	203	170	83·74	Catholiques.
Protestant	1	–	–	88	21	109	275	25	300	298	99·33	Protestantes.
Total	3	–	–	179	21	200	478	25	503	468	93·04	Total
School for Higher Commercial Studies (Catholic).	1	–	–	43	–	43	472	19	491	426	86·76	Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales (Catholique).
St. Hyacinthe Dairy School (Catholic)..	1	–	–	20	–	20	281	–	281	268	95·37	Ecole de laiterie de St-Hyacinthe (Catholique).
Schools of Fine Arts (Catholic)	2	–	–	34	–	34	512	593	1,105	601	54·39	Ecole des Beaux-arts (Catholique).
[2] Business Colleges (Private)	16	–	–	–	–	69	1,463	1,579	3,042	–	–	[2] Collèges commerciaux (privés).
Polytechnic School (Catholic)	1	–	–	43	–	43	126	–	126	117	92·86	Ecole polytechnique (Catholique).
Ranger's School (Catholic)	1	–	–	8	–	8	38	–	38	38	100·00	Ecole des gardes (Catholique).
All Schools												Toutes écoles
Roman Catholic	–	7,331	–	5,290	14,568	19,858	262,539	258,160	520,699	413,673	80·68	Catholiques.
Protestant	–	785	–	754	2,256	3,010	39,448	37,217	76,665	55,497	76·80	Protestantes.
Total	–	8,116	–	6,044	16,824	22,868	301,987	295,377	597,364	469,170	80·20	Total
Ontario Public Schools (1926)												Ontario—Ecoles publiques (1926)
Rural	–	5,652	–	941	5,919	6,860	113,133	105,709	218,842	145,572	84·93	Rurales.
City	–	332	–	757	3,873	4,630	105,745	102,758	208,503	154,720	89·68	Des cités.
Town	–	254	–	201	1,469	1,670	38,043	36,888	74,931	55,663	90·16	Des villes.
Village	–	157	–	109	454	563	12,194	11,513	23,707	17,527	89·74	Des villages.
Total	–	6,395	–	2,008	11,715	13,723	269,115	256,868	525,983	373,482	87,83	Total
Roman Catholic Separate Schools (1926)												Ecoles séparées (catholiques) (1926)
Rural	–	434	–	24	602	626	11,486	11,228	22,714	15,450	83·43	Rurales.
City	–	161	–	95	979	1,074	24,598	23,788	48,386	35,742	90·54	Des cités.
Town	–	106	–	30	513	543	12,104	12,079	24,183	18,119	90·77	Des villes.
Village	–	22	–	1	49	50	921	1,044	1,965	1,443	89·53	Des villages.
Total	–	723	–	150	2,143	2,293	49,109	48,139	97,248	70,754	88·94	Total
Continuation Schools (1927)	–	207	–	137	285	422	3,944	5,710	9,654	8,059	83,78	Ecoles de continuation (1927).
High Schools (1927)	–	136	–}	837	962	1,799	{9,494	12,080	21,574	18,471	85·61	Hautes écoles (1927).
Collegiate Institutes (1927)	–	56	–}				{15,749	16,077	31,826	27,896	87·64	Instituts collégiaux (1927).
Vocational Schools (1927)												Ecoles technique s des industries, des métiers et des arts (1927)
Day, full time	–	–	–	374	231	605	8,408	8,921	17,329	13,513	77·97	Cours du jour, élèves réguliers.
Day, part time	–	–	–	–	–	150	1,279	1,450	2,729	–	–	Cours du jour, élèves fréquentant une partie de la journée.
Day, special	–	–	–	–	–	–	381	1,245	1,626	–	–	Cours du jour, élèves spéciaux.
Day, total	–	38	–	448	307	755	10,068	11,616	21,684	–	–	Cours du jour, total.
Evening Schools	–	60	–	808	489	1,297	17,582	20,335	37,434	–	–	Cours du soir.
Vocational School teacher-training	–	1	–	–	–	9	–	–	75	–	–	Cours professionnels pour instituteurs.
Night Elementary Schools (1927)	–	19	–	–	–	76	–	–	2,442	–	–	Ecoles élémentaires du soir (1927).
Night High Schools (1927)	–	14	–	–	–	113	–	–	2,952	–	–	Ecoles secondaires du soir (1927).
*Normal Schools (1927)	7	–	–	66	34	100	–	–	2,064	–	–	Ecoles normales (1927).
Model Schools (1927)	6	–	–	10	8	18	–	–	137	–	–	Ecoles modèles (1927).
Universities (1927)	7	–	–	1,147	138	1,285	8,623	5,386	14,009	–	–	Universités (1927).
[3] Affiliated Colleges (1927)	13	–	–	274	14	288	1,962	757	2,719	–	–	Collèges affiliés (1927).
Business Colleges (1927)	48	–	–	53	109	[4] 163	2,397	6,213	8,610	–	–	Collèges commerciaux privés (1927).
Private Schools (1927)	28	–	–	122	334	456	1,902	4,344	6,246	–	–	Ecoles privés (1927).

[1] Excluding the classical colleges, the school for H. C. S., Agricultural schools and other affiliated schools specified elsewhere in the table. [2] Not included in the total. [3] Excluding where possible staff and students already entered under Universities. [4] Exclusive of the staff of one large college which would bring the total staff to about 190. *The students of the College of Education (240) training for High School Assistants certificates (as well as several students in other courses) are entered under "Universities".

[1] Ne comprend pas les collèges classiques, l'école des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, les écoles agricoles et autres écoles affiliées spécifiées dans le tableau. [2] Non compris dans le total. [3] A l'exclusion du personnel et des étudiants déjà inscrits au compte des universités. [4] Non compris le personnel d'un grand collège qui porterait le total à environ 190. * Les étudiants du Collège of Education (240) se préparant pour les certificats d'assistant-instituteur dans les lycées, (de même que plusieurs étudiants dans d'autres cours) paraissent sous la rubrique "Universités."

2.—Detailed Summary of Educational Institutions in Canada by Provinces, for 1927 or latest year reported—Concluded
2.—Résumé détaillé des institutions enseignantes du Canada par provinces, chiffres de 1927 ou du dernier rapport—fin.

Province	Number of School Districts or Institutions — 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: Male — Hommes	Number of Teachers: Female — Femmes	Number of Teachers: Total	Number of Pupils — Nombre d'élèves: Male — Garçons	Number of Pupils: Female — Filles	Number of Pupils: Total	Average Attendance — Moyenne de présence	Percentage of Attendance — Pourcent de fréquentation	Province
Manitoba (1927)												Manitoba (1927)
Intermediate Schools	–	122	–	–	–	427	–	–	14,634	10,630	72·64	Ecoles intermédiaires.
High Schools	–	43	–	–	–	86	–	–	2,045	1,692	82·74	Hautes écoles.
Collegiate Departments	–	12	–	–	–	38	–	–	932	791	84·87	Départements collégiaux.
Collegiate Institutes	–	16	–	–	–	181	–	–	5,208	4,467	85·77	Instituts collégiaux.
Junior High Schools	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,442	1,280	88·76	Hautes écoles junior.
All general Schools	2,169	2,000	3,987	821	3,275	4,096	–	–	148,763	106,793	71·80	Toutes écoles générales.
Teacher Training Institutes	4	–	–	9	7	16	126	500	626	–	–	Ecoles Normales.
Vocational Day Schools	5	–	–	111	151	262	921	1,234	2,155	1,858	–	Ecoles techniques du jour.
Vocational Evening Schools	1	–	–	31	13	44	762	438	1,200	–	–	Ecoles techniques du soir.
Vocational Teacher Training	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	14	–	–	Cours d'été pour la formation d'instituteurs.
Correspondence	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	32	–	–	Correspondance.
[1] Universities	1	–	–	258	20	278	1,618	840	2,458	–	–	[1] Universités.
Affiliated Colleges	4	–	–	44	10	54	421	402	823	–	–	Collèges affiliés.
Business Colleges	4	–	–	14	35	49	1,100	2,028	3,128	–	–	Collèges commerciaux.
[2] Private Schools	2	–	–	3	36	39	27	565	592	–	–	[2] Ecoles privées.
Saskatchewan (1927)												Saskatchewan (1927)
Rural Elementary Schools	–	–	4,185	–	–	5,859	65,001	61,403	126,483	87,716	68·00	Ecoles élémentaires rurales.
City Elementary Schools	–	–	551	–	–	569	12,498	12,388	24,886	19,876	80·00	Ecoles élémentaires des cités.
Town Elementary Schools	–	–	582	–	–	659	10,763	11,389	22,152	16,866	76·10	Ecoles élémentaires des villes.
Village Elementary Schools	–	–	1,059	–	–	1,225	18,618	19,460	38,078	27,240	71·80	Ecoles élémentaires des villages.
All Elementary Schools	–	–	6,377	–	–	8,312	106,880	104,640	211,599	151,697	71·70	Toutes écoles élémentaires.
Collegiate Institutes and High Schools	–	–	187	–	–	225	3,133	3,828	6,961	5,695	81·80	Instituts Collégiaux et Hautes Ecoles.
Vocational Schools (Day)	3	–	–	28	11	39	283	472	755	–	–	Ecoles de travaux du jour.
Vocational Schools (Evening)	2	–	–	23	15	38	400	539	939	–	–	Ecoles de travaux du soir.
Teacher's Training Institutes	8	–	–	–	–	49	386	1,128	1,514	–	–	Ecoles Normales.
[1] Universities	1	–	–	109	10	119	1,647	580	2,227	–	–	[1] Universités.
Affiliated Colleges	[4] 4	–	–	30	1	31	285	–	285	–	–	Collèges affiliés.
Business Colleges	6	–	–	4	8	12	234	214	[3] 448	–	–	Collèges commerciaux.
Private Schools	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,271	1,393	2,664	–	–	Ecoles privées.
Alberta (1927)												Alberta (1927)
Cities and Towns	68	–	–	331	1,042	1,373	–	–	60,984	65,298	81·17	Ecoles publiques des villes.
Town Roman Catholic Separate	–	–	–	15	163	178	–	–	–			Ecoles séparées cathol. des villes.
Village Schools	176	–	–	106	193	299	–	–	19,454	–	–	Ecoles des villages.
Rural Schools	2,880	–	–	992	2,332	3,324	–	–	73,942	49,827	67·38	Ecoles rurales.
Consolidated Schools	–	–	–	65	141	206	–	–	–	–	–	Ecoles centralisées.

Total General Schools	3,124	–	4,977	1,509	3,871	5,380	76,901	77,479	154,380	115,125	75·22	Toutes écoles générales.
Normal Schools	2	–	–	12	8	20	183	529	712	–	–	Ecoles normales.
Vocational Schools (Day)	3	–	–	51	28	79	1,013	1,021	2,034	–	–	Ecoles de travaux (du jour).
Vocational Schools (Evening and Corr.)	9	–	–	70	16	86	1,470	637	2,107	–	–	Ecoles de travaux (du soir et corresp.).
Correspondence	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	212	–	–	Correspondance.
[1] Universities	1	–	–	138	9	147	873	425	1,298	–	–	[1] Universités.
Affiliated Colleges (1927)	[5] 2	–	–	23	–	23	235	3	238	–	–	Collèges affiliés (1927).
Business Colleges (1927)	3	–	–	10	22	32	830	1,420	2,250	–	–	Collèges commerciaux (1927).
Private Schools (1927)	28	–	–	70	111	181	1,394	1,694	3,088	2,724	88·21	Ecoles privées (1927).
British Columbia (1927)												Colombie-Britannique (1927).
High Schools	81	91	437	292	202	494	6,308	545	13,853	11,399	82·30	Hautes écoles.
City Public Schools	33	95	1,085	252	951	1,203	21,288	20,460	41,748	–	–	Ecoles élémentaires des cités.
Rural Municipality Schools	27	202	861	188	727	915	15,508	14,771	30,279	–	–	Ecoles rurales des municipalités.
Rural and Assisted Schools	636	702	940	167	752	919	9,798	9,330	19,128	–	–	Ecoles rurales et assistées.
Total General Schools	761	1,074	3,299	899	2,632	3,531	52,902	52,106	105,008	88,306	84·09	Toutes écoles générales.
Normal Schools	2	–	–	13	6	19	–	–	335	–	–	Ecoles normales.
Vocational Schools (Day)	15	–	–	83	82	165	–	–	3,272	–	–	Ecoles d'apprentissage (du jour).
Vocational Schools (Evening)	39	–	–	152	82	234	3,141	2,035	5,176	–	–	Ecoles d'apprentissage (du soir).
Correspondence	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	209	–	–	Correspondance.
Vocational Schools (Teacher's Training)	1	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	50	–	–	Cours pour la formation d'instituteurs.
Universities	1	–	–	101	21	122	902	680	1,582	–	–	Universités.
Affiliated Colleges	1	–	–	4	13	17	147	215	362	–	–	Collèges affiliés.
Business Colleges	3	–	–	–	4	4	39	140	179	–	–	Collèges commerciaux.
Private Schools	5	–	–	8	49	57	260	848	1,108	–	–	Ecoles privées.

[1] There were in addition 1,088 students of both sexes in Summer Schools, etc. in Manitoba, 603 in Alberta and 596 in British Columbia. [2] Excluding where possible schools which form part of Affiliated colleges: e.g. Brandon College School. [3] Excluding 20 students not given by sex. [4] In addition to these were 5 junior colleges affiliated to University of Saskatchewan. [5] In addition to these were 2 colleges affiliated to the University of Alberta of which the statistics were not available for the year.

[1] Il faut de plus ajouter 1,088 étudiants des deux sexes, au cours d'été, etc., dans le Manitoba, 603 dans l'Alberta et 596 dans la Colombie Britannique. [2] A l'exclusion des écoles faisant partie des collèges affiliés: tel que Brandon College School. [3] Sans compter 20 étudiants dont le sexe n'est pas mentionné. [4] En outre, on compte 5 collèges juniors affiliés à l'université de Saskatchewan. [5] En outre, on compte 2 collèges affiliés à l'université d'Alberta dont les statistiques n'existent pas. pour cette année.

3.—Summary of Education in cities and Principal Towns of Canada for 1927 or Latest Year Reported
3.—Résumé statistique de l'instruction publique dans les cités et les principales villes du Canada, chiffres de 1927 ou du dernier rapport

Name of City or Town — Cité ou ville	Population Census of 1921 — Population, recensement 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 quotidienne	Day Courses — Cours de jour	Evening and Corres. Courses — Cours du soir et de corresp.	Total —	Boys — Garçons	Girls — Filles	Total —
[1] Montreal, Que.	618,506	69,786	69,991	139,777	112,668	–	–	–	–	–	–
Toronto, Ont.	521,893	57,832	55,523	113,355	83,561	7,819	12,839	20,658	4,720	4,005	[2] 9,432
*Winnipeg, Man.	191,998	20,749	20,583	41,332	33,839	2,155	1,200	3,355	2,180	2,416	4,596
Vancouver, B.C.	117,217	11,599	11,372	22,971	19,710	1,745	2,010	4,324	1,817	1,894	3,711
Hamilton, Ont.	114,151	13,917	13,658	27,575	20,898	1,245	2,396	3,641	1,019	1,371	[2] 2,859
Ottawa, Ont.	107,843	12,520	12,532	25,052	18,637	726	3,749	4,475	1,171	995	[2] 3,112
[1] Quebec	95,193	11,558	11,817	23,375	20,068	1,817	5,883	7,700	–	–	–
*Calgary, Alta.	65,291	7,994	7,968	15,962	13,613	965	1,522	[6] 2,487	1,059	1,409	2,468
London, Ont.	60,959	6,708	6,597	13,305	10,178	998	1,254	2,252	745	860	[2] 1,806
*Edmonton, Alta.	65,163	8,021	8,674	16,695	14,067	931	1,138	2,069	1,036	1,547	2,583
Halifax, N.S.	58,372	5,741	5,859	11,600	9,227	–	[7] 689	689	438	680	1,118
St. John, N.B.	47,166	4,393	4,701	9,094	7,688	554	718	1,272	384	649	1,033
Victoria, B.C.	38,727	3,106	3,079	6,185	5,427	431	747	1,178	564	608	1,172
Windsor, Ont.	38,591	7,685	7,115	14,800	10,189	872	2,069	[3] 2,941	538	454	992
*Regina, Sask.	37,329	4,855	4,859	9,714	–	438	526	964	706	815	1,521
Brantford, Ont.	29,440	3,298	3,235	6,533	5,008	270	504	774	340	402	742
*Saskatoon, Sask.	31,234	4,362	4,446	8,808	–	240	413	653	803	866	1,669
Sydney, N.S.	22,545	2,916	2,880	5,796	4,738	–	364	364	341	297	638
*Kitchener, Ont.	21,763	2,922	2,771	5,693	4,360	446	1,204	[4] 1,650	220	209	[2] 452
Kingston, Ont.	21,753	2,375	2,442	4,817	3,716	32	–	32	368	438	806
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	21,092	2,996	2,992	5,988	4,582	449	342	791	222	253	[2] 489
Peterboro, Ont.	20,994	2,068	2,045	4,113	3,293	–	507	507	275	337	[2] 914
Fort William, Ont.	20,541	3,258	3,370	6,628	5,367	331	521	852	235	313	548
St. Catharines, Ont.	19,881	2,677	2,684	5,361	4,027	503	1,203	1,706	310	306	616
*Moose Jaw, Sask.	19,039	2,918	3,007	5,925	–	77	–	77	438	560	998
Guelph, Ont.	18,128	2,129	2,007	4,136	3,260	357	724	1,081	228	253	481
Moncton, N.B.	17,488	1,933	1,945	3,878	3,375	–	346	346	219	314	533
Glace Bay, N.S.	17,007	2,459	2,503	4,962	3,892	–	188	188	149	260	409
Stratford, Ont.	16,094	2,005	1,918	3,923	3,370	164	438	602	299	254	553
St. Thomas, Ont.	16,026	1,725	1,658	3,383	2,688	474	844	1,318	237	217	[2] 599
*Brandon, Man.	16,443	1,901	1,918	3,819	2,799	–	–	–	225	292	517
Port Arthur, Ont.	14,886	2,247	2,058	4,305	3,680	120	358	478	180	231	411
Sarnia, Ont.	14,877	1,878	1,747	3,625	2,750	312	492	804	250	230	[2] 514
Niagara Falls, Ont.	14,764	1,864	1,672	3,536	2,858	253	81	334	181	111	292
New Westminster, B.C.	14,495	1,670	1,732	3,402	2,936	295	341	636	338	367	705
Chatham, Ont.	13,256	1,719	1,610	3,329	2,453	225	482	707	218	203	421

Galt, Ont	13,216	1,503	1,568	3,071	2,417	294	746	1,040	187	234	421
*St. Boniface, Man	14,187	1,576	1,636	3,212	2,501	365	–	365	142	218	360
[5] Charlottetown, P.E.I	12,347	1,030	967	1,997	1,646	191	390	581	138	130	268
Belleville, Ont	12,206	1,484	1,492	2,976	2,323	–	285	285	230	313	543
Owen Sound, Ont	12,190	1,505	1,491	2,996	2,447	210	310	520	166	196	362
Oshawa, Ont	11,940	2,158	1,999	4,157	3,121	229	416	645	255	184	439
*Lethbridge, Alta	10,735	1,542	1,556	3,098	2,644	65	113	178	223	256	479
North Bay, Ont	10,692	1,775	1,726	3,501	3,163	108	362	470	219	131	350
Welland, Ont	10,085	1,264	1,322	2,586	1,854	97	261	358	133	154	287
Brockville, Ont	10,043	1,013	1,031	2,044	1,651	–	404	404	213	235	448
Amherst, N.S	9,998	746	773	1,519	1,192	–	–	–	101	138	239
Woodstock, Ont	9,935	1,044	1,113	2,157	1,697	–	286	286	265	288	[2] 569
*Medicine Hat, Alta	9,536	1,332	1,433	2,765	2,381	–	130	130	184	278	462
Nanaimo, B.C. (and suburbs)	9,088	658	626	1,284	1,165	–	71	71	115	161	276
New Glasgow, N.S	8,974	872	811	1,683	1,352	–	228	228	143	166	309
Orillia, Ont	8,774	1,023	1,093	2,116	1,744	–	–	–	189	254	443
Sudbury, Ont	8,621	1,516	1,533	3,049	2,302	173	330	503	126	136	[2] 300
Sydney Mines, N.S	8,327	957	954	1,911	1,437	–	122	122	65	88	153
Fredericton, N.B	8,114	897	886	1,783	1,629	113	309	422	137	190	327
Dartmouth, N.S	7,899	834	889	1,723	1,308	–	–	–	67	106	173
Pembroke, Ont	7,875	1,133	1,055	2,188	1,635	–	199	199	193	174	367
N. Vancouver, B.C	7,652	945	935	1,880	1,641	–	36	36	138	197	335
Lindsay, Ont	7,620	968	944	1,912	1,515	–	–	–	226	247	473
Truro, N.S	7,562	925	1,062	1,987	1,596	–	20	20	158	246	404
*Prince Albert, Sask	7,873	1,126	1,060	2,186	–	–	–	–	166	171	337

[1] Primary schools including Protestant High Schools, 1926. 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. [2] The figures by sex represent High Schools and Collegiate Institutes only, the totals include pupils in fifth classes. [3] Includes Walkerville. [4] Includes Waterloo. [5] 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 enrol non-resident pupils from rural districts and other urban centres. [6] Includes the Institute of Technology and Art which is a provincial institution. [7] Including Correspondence courses (Halifax) which are supervised in Halifax but are taken by students all over the province, also technical courses in the college of Art.

[1] Ecoles primaires.—Y compris "High Schools" protestantes, en 1926. Les chiffres concernant les High Schools ont été laissés en blanc, parce qu'ils eussent été imcomplets, en effet, ils auraient laissé de côté les élèves des collèges classiques, des écoles classiques et des écoles normales. [2] 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. [3] Comprend Walkerville. [4] Comprend Waterloo. [5] 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 écoles 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. [6] Y compris l'Institut de Technologie et d'Arts, qui est une institution provinciale. [7] Comprenant les cours par correspondance (Halifax) qui se répartissent sur toute la province, les cours techniques et le College of Art.

*Population 1926.

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

Province	Year — Année	Number Attending—Nombre d'élèves fréquentant: 20 days—jours	20-49 days—jours	50-99 days—jours	100-149 days—jours	150-199 days—jours	200[1] days—jours	Total
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	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	58,212	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
	1925	19,649		16,661	25,401	83,468	655	145,834
	1926	17,668		16,455	26,053	86,590	1,513	148,279
	1927	19,167		15,780	27,247	84,819	1,750	148,763
Saskatchewan.....	1908	4,535	8,698	13,861	9,836	9,019	1,137	47,086
	1909	6,110	10,308	15,808	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	23,3_5	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	24,581	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	20 days—jours	20-39 days—jours	40-59 days—jours	60-79 days—jours	80-99 days—jours	110-119 days—jours	120-139 days—jours	140-159 days—jours	160-179 days—jours	180-199 days—jours	200[1] days—jours	Total
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
	1925	516	789	799	903	978	1,291	1,573	2,294	3,835	4,172	261	[2] 17,411
	1926	638	906	844	919	1,118	1,291	1,629	2,185	2,960	4,522	322	17,324
	1927	583	861	862	889	1,011	1,221	1,701	2,357	3,266	3,797	336	16,884
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
	1925	4,321	5,593	5,290	4,927	5,177	6,682	9,240	14,289	25,719	30,114	1,000	112,352
	1926	4,224	5,685	5,221	5,006	5,420	6,759	9,480	15,356	26,819	27,520	901	112,391
	1927	3,890	5,534	5,063	4,841	5,257	6,514	9,308	16,024	27,361	28,249	515	112,556
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	1,412	77,373
	1925	1,972	3,801	4,185	4,256	4,059	5,426	5,907	8,273	13,748	24,493	2,714	[3] 78,834
	1926	2,635	4,342	4,379	4,545	4,374	5,516	5,767	8,532	14,702	23,827	1,501	80,120
	1927	2,372	3,916	4,248	4,323	3,986	5,259	5,944	7,914	13,108	25,725	4,034	80,829
[4] Saskatchewan	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	3,047	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
	1925	8,272	12,997	15,500	9,697	9,957	11,286	13,091	19,989	34,922	60,138	10,315	206,164
	1926	8,661	12,682	16,000	10,033	10,162	10,758	12,933	19,996	38,026	62,350	11,281	212,882
	1927	8,883	13,884	14,748	10,065	9,990	11,651	14,592	22,647	39,812	60,380	10,467	217,119
Alberta..	1921	6,484	14,616	16,699	14,953	23,240	47,230	1,106	–	–	–	–	[5] 124,328
	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
	1925	4,957	8,407	9,029	6,814	6,936	8,715	10,521	15,532	28,687	45,893	2,303	147,796
	1926	4,725	7,758	9,254	6,539	6,458	8,399	9,859	14,932	30,048	50,774	1,780	150,526
	1927	4,361	8,349	8,404	6,123	6,318	8,079	10,280	16,012	29,333	54,164	2,957	154,380

[1] Includes over 200 days. [2] Including 16 unclassified by attendance. [3] Including 1,311 unclassified by attendance. [4] Exclusive of secondary schools up to 1923. [5] Six months.

[1] Comprend plus de 200 jours. [2] Comprend 16 non classifiés quant à l'assiduité. [3] Comprend 1,311 non classifiés quant à l'assiduité. [4] A l'exclusion des écoles secondaires jusqu'à 1923. [5] Six mois.

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

Year — Année	P.E.I. — I.P.-E.	N.S. — N.-E.	N.B. — N.-B.	[3]Que. — Qué.	[4]Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C. — C.B.	Nine Provinces— Neuf provinces
	Total Number Enrolled—Nombre total des inscriptions—1824-1927									
1811	–	[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1824	–	5,514	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1829	–	12,000	–	18,410	–	–	–	–	–	–
1835	–	15,292	–	37,000	–	–	–	–	–	–
1845	–	–	15,924	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1846	–	33,960	–	[2] **60,000**	–	–	–	–	–	–
1850	–	–	–	–	[2] **151,891**	–	–	–	–	–
1852	[2]	–	–	–	179,857	–	–	–	–	–
1864	–	[2] **55,405**	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	[2] **33,981**	–	–	817	–	–	–	803,000
1872	–	73,638	39,837	–	462,630	–	–	–	[2] **514**	–
1873	–	74,297	42,611	216,992	–	–	–	–	1,028	–
1881	21,501	78,828	65,631	227,935	489,404	[2] **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	993,000
1892	22,169	85,077	68,909	268,535	508,507	23,243	6,170		10,773	993,383
1894	22,221	98,701	69,648	274,915	506,726	32,680	10,721		12,613	1,028,225
1895	22,250	100,555	68,761	286,180	509,213	35,371	11,972		13,482	1,047,784
1896	22 138	101,032	68,297	293,584	506,515	37,987	12,796		14,460	1,056,809
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	57,384	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	[5] 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	541,485	671,311	144,491	204,154	147,373	96,204	2,013,158
1925	17,427	112,352	80,145	548,519	677,458	145,834	206,595	[6] 147,796	97,954	2,034,080
1926	17,324	112,391	80,769	552,832	686,285	148,279	213,404	150,526	101,688	2,063,498
1927	17,210	112,556	80,690	–	–	148,763	218,560	154,380	105,008	–
	Average daily attendance—Moyenne quotidienne de fréquentation, 1871–1927									
1871	–	43,612	–	–	–	–	–		–	–
1873	–	41,392	–	–	–	–	–		575	–
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	266,510	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	71,522	60,271	50,880	1,140,793
1917	11,319	70,118	46,860	367,468	369,081	69,209	88,758	65,374	52,577	1,141,062
1918	11,334	67,923	46,515	369,057	329,972	69,968	91,010	68,489	54,748	1,107,465
1919	10,908	65,906	45,797	365,803	388,768	72,072	98,791	74,776	56,692	1,179,517
1920	10,991	66,442	46,950	372,377	396,141	88,563	101,355	82,417	59,791	1,237,143
1921	11,446	78,238	49,655	397,172	446,396	86,137	113,412	89,401	68,597	1,335,456
1922	12,338	79,410	51,590	421,604	470,073	95,433	119,041	100,515	75,528	1,425,534
1923	11,763	83,472	53,611	422,159	474,859	98,787	130,499	105,364	77,752	1,458,262
1924	11,783	79,509	58,179	430,184	487,410	103,775	139,782	105,852	79,262	1,506,696
1925	12,259	80,318	58,182	437,988	496,355	104,312	144,650	107,880	82,721	1,524,668
1926	11,823	80,446	58,346	443,255	498,662	106,809	152,430	110,928	85,293	1,547,995
1927	11,777	81,426	60,426	–	–	106,793	157,392	115,125	88,306	–[2]

[1] Common School System formed. [2] Free School System established. [3] Primary School only. [4] Not including vocational schools. [5] Half year only. [6] Including Private Schools from 1925.

[1] Ecoles élémentaires organisées. [2] Ecoles libres établies. [3] Ecoles primaires seulement. [4] A l'exclusion des écoles professionnelles. [5] Six mois seulement. [6] Comprenant les écoles privées depuis 1925.

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

6.—Comparative Table of the Distribution of Pupils by Grades in Publicly Controlled Schools in the Different Provinces during the Year 1927, or the latest year reported

6.—Tableau comparatif de la répartition des élèves dans les écoles publiquement contrôlées des différentes provinces, par degrés, pendant l'année 1927, ou l'année la plus rapprochée

Province	Year — Année	[3] Prep.	Elementary Grades—Degrés élémentaires								Secondary Grades — Degrés secondaires				Total			Unclassified — Non-classifiés
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elementary — Elémentaires	Secondary — Secondaires	Total classified — Total classifiés	
P. E. Island—Ile du P.-Edouard	1927	–	3,399	1,871	1,762	1,726	1,980	1,784	1,603	1,500	769	740	–	–	15,625	1,509	[1] 17,150	60
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse	1927	–	24,695	12,507	12,738	12,837	12,054	10,593	8,217	6,945	5,555	3,936	1,953	526	100,586	11,970	112,556	–
New Brunswick—Nouv.-Brunswick	1927	–	16,536	11,649	12,772	12,318	11,199	4,779	4,083	3,357	1,992	1,146	809	88	76,693	4,035	80,728	–
Que. (Protestant Sch.)—Qué. (protestantes)	1926	2,084	11,594	8,252	8,966	9,370	8,728	7,371	5,850	3,395	2,299	1,617	1,066	–	65,610	4,982	70,592	835
Ontario	1926-27	28,580	112,607	75,181	45,543	61,460	74,917	69,566	58,679	56,539	36,514	22,707	21,742	5,549	583,072	86,948	670,020	[2] 33,594
Manitoba	1927	–	30,645	17,844	18,273	17,948	16,824	14,490	9,617	9,702	6,057	3,990	2,923	450	135,343	13,420	148,763	–
Saskatchewan	1927	–	45,308	24,958	27,002	27,776	23,068	19,409	12,235	17,388	8,375	5,629	4,484	1,548	196,544	20,036	218,560	1,980
Alberta	1927	–	27,390	18,120	18,793	18,126	16,722	15,193	12,118	11,430	7,474	4,756	3,165	1,093	137,892	16,488	154,380	–
British Columbia—Colombie Britann.	1927	–	14,860	10,888	11,204	11,438	11,671	10,905	10,318	10,134	6,726	4,244	2,426	194	91,418	13,590	105,008	–
Total sampled—Total classifiés	–	**30,664**	**287,034**	**181,270**	**157,053**	**172,999**	**177,163**	**154,090**	**122,720**	**120,390**	**75,761**	**48,765**	**38,568**	**9,448**	**1,402,783**	**172,978**	**1,577,757**	**36,469**

[1] Not including 292 in P.W.C. [2] These include 2,650 in fifth classes in Ontario who were not classified by grade. In addition to these there were 2,952 in night high schools. This makes a total in secondary grades for Ontario of 92,550. Adding the 16,417 in Catholic Complementary grades (see below) the total in secondary grades in Canada would be 194,998. If the day technical pupils in other provinces than Ontario and the high school pupils in classical colleges, other preparatory schools and Catholic Normal schools in Quebec, Normal schools in N.B. and University preparatory courses throughout are added, this total increases roughly by 27,000 making about 221,000 high school pupils in all. [3] Preparatory—Kindergarten and Kindergarten Primary in Ontario, "Preparatory" in Quebec, and Kindergarten in Saskatchewan.

[1] Ne comprend pas 292 au Prince of Wales College. [2] Comprenant 2,650 dans les cinquièmes classes de l'Ontario et qui n'ont pas été classifiés par degrés. Il y avait de plus 2,952 aux hautes écoles du soir. Cela donne pour l'Ontario un total de 92,550 dans les degrés secondaires. En ajoutant les 16,417 dans les degrés complémentaires catholiques (voir au-dessous) le total dans les degrés secondaires pour tout le Canada serait de 194,998. Avec les élèves des écoles techniques de jour dans les autres provinces que l'Ontario et les élèves dans les degrés secondaires des collèges classiques, des autres écoles préparatoires, des écoles normales du Nouveau-Brunswick et les cours préparatoires à l'université, nous grossissons ce total d'environ 27,000, ce qui donne à peu près 221,000 élèves dans les degrés secondaires pour tout le pays. [3] Préparatoire, les écoles maternelles et les jardins d'enfance dans l'Ontario, préparatoire dans Québec et école maternelle en Saskatchewan.

6.—Comparative Table of the Distribution of Pupils, by Grades in Publicly Controlled Schools in the Different Provinces, etc.—Concluded

6.—Tableau comparatif de la répartition des élèves dans les écoles publiquement contrôlées des différentes provinces, etc.—fin

Quebec—Roman Catholic Primary Schools	Preparatory — Préparatoire	[1]Inferior course — Cours inférieur		[1]Intermediate course — Cours moyen		[1]Superior course — Cours supérieur		[1]Complementary course — Cours supplémentaire		Total	Unclassified — Non classifiées	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	62,777	61,377	66,738	56,813	34,061	14,118	5,353	981	332	302,560	10,221	Elémentaires
Complementary	22,535	22,656	26,736	27,800	24,306	17,633	11,854	8,165	6,939	168,624	–	Complimentaires
Total	85,312	84,033	93,474	84,613	58,367	31,751	17,217	9,146	7,271	471,184	10,221	Total

[1] The inferior, intermediate and superior courses form the elementary course in Catholic schools in Quebec and correspond roughly to what were known formerly as the elementary and model courses; the complementary course consequently corresponding to the old Academy grades. The correspondence in neither case is exact since changes were made in the course of studies at the time the new divisions were made. The complementary grades are really high school grades, although they are not considered as secondary grades in the province, this term being confined to degree work (preparatory or regular) in colleges. Teachers who take their diplomas from the board of examiners instead of from the normal schools receive their non-professional, or what would be considered in other provinces, their high school, training in this complementary course, while those taking their diplomas from the normal schools receive their high school training in the two and three year courses of the normal schools themselves. The non-classification of 10,221 pupils was due to such causes as the enrolment of pupils after the inspector's last visit during the year when the reports of such classification is made. The same applies to the protestant schools. The non-classification in other provinces where not elsewhere explained, is due to various causes, e.g., a different method of grading in some rural schools, etc.

[1] Les classes inférieure, intermédiaire et supérieure du cours élémentaire des écoles catholiques de Québec correspondent à ce qui était autrefois appelé le cours élémentaire et modèle; le cours complémentaire correspondant aux anciens degrés académiques. Dans aucun cas la correspondance n'est exacte à cause des changements intervenus dans les cours lors de la nouvelle division. Les degrés complémentaires sont réellement des degrés de haute école, bien qu'ils ne soient pas considérés comme degrés secondaires dans la province, ce terme n'étant appliqué qu'aux degrés des collèges (cours préparatoire ou régulier). Les instituteurs qui prennent leurs diplômes du bureau des examinateurs au lieu des écoles normales reçoivent leur formation académique, qui dans les autres provinces serait celle de la haute école, dans ces cours complémentaires, tandis que ceux qui prennent leurs diplômes des écoles normales prennent leur instruction secondaire dans les écoles normales elles-mêmes. Le fait que 10,221 élèves ne sont pas classifiés vient de ce qu'ils ont été inscrits après le passage de l'inspecteur quand a été faite la classification. Il en est de même pour les écoles protestantes. L'absence de classification dans les autres provinces, quand elle est sans explication, vient de différentes causes, comme une différence de méthode dans la classification des écoles rurales et celle des écoles urbaines, etc.

7.—Ages of pupils enrolled in Schools in Canada, 1927 or latest year reported

7.—Age de la population scolaire du Canada, chiffres de 1927 ou du dernier rapport

No.	Province or part of Province	No. of Pupils enrolled whose age was									
		Under 5 yrs. — Moins de 5 ans	5 yrs. — 5 ans	6 yrs. — 6 ans	7 yrs. — 7 ans	8 yrs. — 8 ans	9 yrs. — 9 ans	10 yrs. — 10 ans	11 yrs. — 11 ans	12 yrs. — 12 ans	13 yrs. — 13 ans
1	P.E.I.: Urban or graded.....	–	49	370	558	585	607	629	603	679	612
2	Rural ungraded.....	–	195	652	977	1,121	1,188	1,102	1,166	1,106	1,072
3	Total.....	–	244	1,022	1,535	1,706	1,795	1,731	1,769	1,785	1,684
4	N.S.: Cities and towns.....	24	1,214	3,492	4,825	4,613	4,648	4,818	4,790	4,757	4,813
6	Rural and villages.....	89	1,462	4,120	5,853	5,995	6,005	6,087	6,082	6,048	6,047
	Total.....	113	2,676	7,612	10,678	10,608	10,653	10,905	10,872	10,805	10,860
8	N.B.: Urban or graded.....	–	–	4,154	4,399	4,299	4,097	4,391	4,431	4,365	4,146
9	Rural ungraded.....	–	–	4,380	4,161	4,341	4,293	4,194	4,107	3,912	3,422
10	Total.....	–	–	8,534	8,560	8,640	8,390	8,585	8,538	8,277	7,568
	Que.: [1]Primary Schools:—										
11	Roman Catholic		79,935				350,248				
12	Protestant.....		10,047				50,926				
13	Total.....		89,982				401,174				
14	[2]Classical Colleges.....		–				2.138				
15	[2]Indep. Classical Schools.		–				95				
16	Ont.: Public Schools—										
17	Cities.....	1,131	15,982	21,099	18,590	19,257	19,781	21,226	21,553	21,300	16,911
18	Towns.....	163	3,370	7,153	6,903	7,595	7,670	8,148	8,264	7,753	6,288
19	Villages.....	12	719	2,222	2,741	2,409	2,501	2,549	2,597	2,369	1,966
20	Rural.....	172	4,506	18,854	22,888	24,302	23,967	24,004	23,069	22,378	18,727
21	Separate Schools:—										
22	Cities.....	31	1,277	4,766	5,075	5,046	5,037	5,360	5,241	5,253	4,233
23	Towns.....	5	398	2,442	2,789	2,814	2,672	2,707	2,527	2,513	2,148
24	Villages.....	–	49	182	215	191	198	200	218	189	196
25	Rural.....	27	645	1,920	2,556	2,638	2,539	2,482	2,414	2,313	2,004
26	Continuation Schools..	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	79	424	1,308
27	Full time day Voc.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	267	1,644
28	Other Sec. Schools....	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	324	2,031	6,358
29	Total.....	1,541	26,946	58,538	61,757	64,252	64,365	66,697	66,293	66,790	61,783
30	Man.....	–	1,234	10,282	14,692	14,788	15,101	15,964	15,649	16,296	14,942
31	Sask.: Cities.....	2	352	2,082	2,888	2,882	2,784	2.901	2,903	2,950	2,400
32	Towns.....	–	70	1,513	2,001	2,121	2,156	2,189	2,215	2,27	2,061
33	Villages.....	34	463	2,628	3,724	3,745	3,821	3,837	3,708	3,668	3,475
34	Rural.....	78	1,418	7,921	14,272	14,297	14,131	14,036	13,477	13,382	12,324
35	Secondary.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	87	544
36	Total.....	114	2,303	14,144	22,885	23,045	22,892	22,963	22,306	22,359	20,804
37	Alta.....	–	587	8,239	16,183	16,048	15,698	16,257	15,367	16,225	14,921

[1] Figures of 1926—Chiffres de 1926.
[2] Figures of 1927—Chiffres de 1927.

7.—Ages of Pupils enrolled in Schools in Cana da, 1927 or latest year reported

7.—Age de la population scolaire du Canada, chiffres de 1927 ou du dernier rapport

Nombre d'élèves inscrits âgés de									Unclassified	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 classifiés	Non classifiés		
599	463	346	186	56	5	1	–	6,348	–	I.P.E.: Urbaines ou à classes multiples.	1
958	689	399	138	33	3	2	1	10,802	19	Rurales à classe uni.	2
1,557	1,152	.745	324	89	8	3	1	17,150	19	Total.....	3
4,489	3,799	2,859	1,623	751	261	81	39	51 896	-	N.E.: Cités et villes.....	4
4,996	3,805	2,294	1,185	408	146	40	18	60,680	-	Rurales et villages	6
9,485	7,604	5,153	2,808	1,139	407	121	57	112,506	-	Total..... .	7
3,397	2.371	1,574	701	216	36	12	5	42,594	–	N.B.-: Urbaines ou à classe multiples.	8
2,578	1,521	793	320	84	20	3	5	38,134	–	Rurales, à classe uniq.	9
5,975	3,892	2,367	1,021	300	56	15	10	80 728	–	Total.... ...	10
										Québec: Ecoles primaires:	
38,649		10,807			1,766			481,405	–	Catholiques.	11
7,554		2,588			312			71,427	–	Protestantes	12
46,203		13,395			2,078			552,832	–	Total.	13
3,199		2,444			2,013			9,794	–	Col. classiques	14
297		175			186			751	–	Ecoles indépendantes classiques.	15
										Ont.: Ecoles publiques.....	16
11,188	5,710	2,422	409	110	35	-	–	1,396,704	11,799	Cités.....	17
4,037	2,188	880	161	31	4	-	–	70,608	4,323	Villes	18
1,302	745	248	56	7	6	–	–	22,449	1,258	Villages.....	19
13,050	6,114	2,269	471	93	27	-	–	204,891	13,951	Rurales....	20
										Ecoles séparées.....	2'
3,195	1,774	678	165	69	28	–	–	47,128	1,258	Cités.....	22
1,551	709	291	69	7	4	–	–	23,646	537	Villes.....	23
145	99	42	11	4	1	–	–	1,940	25	Villages.....	24
1,418	852	339	117	49	22	–	–	22,335	379	Rurales.....	25
1,987	2,249	1,815	1,079	453	170	47	38	9,654	–	Ecoles de continuation.	26
3,787	5,060	3,589	1,552	712	307	142	208	17,275	54	Ecoles des trav. du jour, élèves reg.	27
10,585	11,822	9,872	6,617	3,541	1,497	443	294	53,400	–	Autres écolessecond...	28
52,235	37,322	22,445	10,707	5,076	2,101	632	540	670,020	33,584	Total.....	29
12,745	8,615	4,673	2,229	908	374	271		148,763	–	Man.....	30
1,597	823	241	58	9	2	4	8	24,886	-	Sask.: Cités.....	31
1,85	1,454	977	614	378	122	52	36	22,083	69	Villes.....	32
3,089	2,616	1,609	892	397	185	69	71	37,931	146	Villages.....	33
10,938	5,897	1,659	560	196	58	35	38	124,711	1,760	Rurales.....	34
1,145	1,414	1,385	1,080	680	349	138	136	6,931	–	Secondaires.....	35
18,621	12,098	5,871	3,204	1,660	716	298	289	216,572	1,975	Total.....	36
12,997	10,149	5,648	3,359	1,527	621	243	311	154,380	–	Alberta.....	37

8.—State Controlled Schools in Canada:[1] Distribution of 1,391,698 Pupils by Age and Grade, 1927
8.—Ecoles sous le contrôle administrafif au Canada:[1] Répartition de 1,391,698 élèves par âge et par degré, en 1927

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	1,320	448	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,768	–	1,768
5	16,732	16,793	116	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33,642	–	33,642
6	7,897	92,236	7,113	247	36	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	107,530	–	107,530
7	2,311	81,865	42,397	6,535	1,659	91	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	134,862	–	134,862
8	792	36,950	53,342	21,268	13,531	2,477	169	12	–	–	–	–	–	138,541	–	138,541
9	336	14,482	30,224	40,723	33,427	16,227	3,064	277	26	–	–	–	–	138,786	–	138,786
10	153	7,031	14,286	27,685	39,956	34,217	15,793	3,092	417	38	1	–	–	142,630	39	142,669
11	23	3,160	6,671	14,391	27,857	38,535	30,907	13,988	4,177	543	29	–	–	139,709	572	140,281
12	19	1,886	3,737	8,427	17,310	29,478	34,777	26,282	15,202	3,525	380	4	–	137,118	3,909	141,027
13	22	1,079	1,944	4,291	9,718	18,385	25,889	28,057	27,713	11,565	2,641	296	13	117,098	14,515	131,613
Total 7-13	3,656	146,453	152601	133320	143458	139410	110602	71,708	47,536	15,671	3,051	300	13	948,744	19,035	967,779
14	2	517	881	2,014	5,117	10,365	15,273	20,011	29,966	18,782	7,788	1,985	80	84,146	28,635	112,781
15	–	239	338	780	1,879	4,418	6,269	9,924	19,041	17,925	12,556	6,244	411	42,888	37,136	80,024
16	1	113	100	245	496	1,483	1,792	3,124	7,371	9,634	10,842	10,080	1,430	14,725	31,986	46,711
17	–	41	31	56	121	392	289	567	1,722	3,241	5,768	8,739	2,658	3,219	20,406	23,625
Total 14-17	3	910	1,350	3,095	7,613	16,658	23,623	33,626	58,100	49,582	36,954	27,048	4,579	144,978	118163	263,141
18	–	23	22	26	31	94	63	91	334	846	2,023	4,892	2,309	684	10,070	10,754
19	1	58	17	30	32	64	64	57	136	468	880	2,973	2,304	459	6,625	7,084
Total	29,609	256,921	161219	136719	151170	156227	134352	105482	106106	66,567	42,908	35,213	9,205	1,237,805	153893	1,391,698

[1] Seven provinces—Sept provinces.

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré
9.—Prince Edward Island Schools, 1927—Ecoles de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, 1927

Age	Elementary Grades — Degrés élémentaires								Secondary Grades — Degrés secondaires			Total		
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Unclassified — Non classifiés	Elementary — Elémentaires	Secondary — Secondaires	Total
5	240	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	244	–	244
6	932	77	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1,019	–	1,022
7	1,065	349	89	26	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	1,534	–	1,535
8	621	603	328	124	22	6	2	–	–	–	–	1,706	–	1,706
9	300	429	489	328	198	39	12	–	–	–	–	1,795	–	1,795
10	127	209	387	448	398	135	20	7	–	–	–	1,731	–	1,731
11	57	109	221	362	487	320	151	59	1	2	–	1,766	3	1,769
12	33	53	133	224	405	463	296	152	23	3	–	1,759	26	1,785
13	13	25	54	136	246	389	435	269	96	20	1	1,567	116	1,684
14	6	10	35	52	148	272	373	410	188	61	2	1,306	249	1,557
15	4	1	10	17	48	119	201	342	225	177	8	742	402	1,152
16	1	2	6	8	16	35	83	187	165	242	–	338	407	745
17	–	–	–	1	4	5	29	62	56	166	1	101	222	324
18	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	10	15	62	–	12	77	89
19	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	6	–	2	6	8
20	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	2	1	3
21	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Total	3,399	1,871	1,762	1,726	1,980	1,784	1,603	1,500	769	740	16	15,625	1,509	17,150

Unclassified by age and grade, 11 G., 8 B.=19.
11 filles et 8 garçons, en tout 19, non classifiés selon l'âge et le degré.

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

10.—Nova Scotia Schools, 1927—Ecoles de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, 1927

Age	Elementary Grades — Degrés élémentaires									Secondary Grades — Degrés secondaires				Total		
	I (a)	I (b)	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elementary — Elémentaires	Secondary — Secondaire	Total
4	100	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	-	113
5.....	2,491	164	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,676	-	2,676
6.....	5,166	1,923	471	45	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,612	-	7,612
7.....	3,576	3,812	2,581	618	84	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,678	-	10,678
8...	1,225	2,611	3,686	2,356	632	91	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	10,608	-	10,608
9.....	450	1,357	2,643	3,398	2,120	585	93	7	-	-	-	-	-	10,653	-	10,653
10.....	209	697	1,457	2,643	3,185	2,033	557	111	11	1	1	-	-	10,903	2	10,905
11.....	90	311	783	1,670	2,716	2,999	1,727	457	102	16	1	-	-	10,855	17	10,872
12.....	51	191	410	974	1,842	2,561	2,646	1,521	496	110	3	-	-	10,692	113	10,805
13	30	105	259	597	1,160	1,876	2,508	2,334	1,432	483	73	2	1	10,301	559	10,860
14.....	16	57	125	260	674	1,106	1,746	1,900	2,015	1,254	298	34	-	7,899	1,586	9,485
15.....	6	26	48	118	302	548	920	1,258	1,650	1,651	899	168	10	4,876	2,728	7,604
16.....	3	10	20	53	85	209	321	481	885	1,303	1,202	500	81	2,067	3,086	5,153
17.....	2	1	3	3	25	28	63	123	297	577	946	589	151	545	2,263	2,808
18.	-	1	-	2	1	7	3	19	50	125	370	425	136	83	1,056	1,139
19.....	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	5	6	25	111	163	89	19	388	407
20.....	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	9	20	51	38	3	118	121
21.....	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	12	21	20	3	54	57
Total....	13,416	11,279	12,507	12,738	12,837	12,054	10,593	8,217	6,945	5,555	3,936	1,953	526	100,586	11,970	112,556

11.—New Brunswick Schools, 1927—Ecoles du Nouveau-Brunswick, 1927

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.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.....	7,463	999	68	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,534	-	8,534
7.....	4,289	3,221	983	66	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,560	-	8,560
8.....	2,261	2,978	2,759	594	46	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,640	-	8,640
9.....	1,119	1,862	2,902	2,024	448	33	2	-	-	-	-	-	8,390	-	8,390
10.....	672	1,115	2,284	2,549	1,583	355	26	1	-	-	-	-	8,585	-	8,585
11.....	338	703	1,631	2,468	1,738	1,280	331	47	2	-	-	-	8,536	2	8,538
12.....	206	418	1,084	2,015	1,894	1,271	1,095	272	22	-	-	-	8,255	22	8,277
13.....	113	211	621	1,434	1,967	985	1,137	889	195	14	2	-	7,357	211	7,568
14.....	45	90	299	758	1,658	531	867	975	589	135	3[illegible]	-	5,221	754	5,975
15.....	17	39	94	286	1,020	238	428	669	616	361	123	1	2,791	1,101	3,892
16.....	5	11	30	87	565	63	151	357	380	379	304	35	1,269	1,098	2,367
17.....	6	1	15	25	202	17	37	118	139	194	234	33	421	600	1,021
18.....	2	1	2	4	57	4	7	26	39	51	91	16	103	197	300
19.....	-	-	-	2	15	-	2	4	7	7	17	2	23	33	56
20.....	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3	2	6	1	3	12	15
21.....	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	5	5	10
Total.....	16,536	11,649	12,772	12,318	11,199	4,779	4,083	3,357	1,992	1,146	809	88	76,693	4,035	80,728

The data of Table 11 exclude most of the ungraded schools as they did not classify their pupils according to the eight-four grade system. The classification of these pupils is shown in Table 23.

Le tableau 11 ne comprend pas la plupart des écoles à classe unique parce qu'elles ne classifient pas leurs élèves selon le système des huit formes. La classification de ces élèves est donnée dans le tableau 23.

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

12.—Ontario Schools, 1926-27—Ecoles d'Ontario, 1926-27

Age	Elementary Grades — Degrés élémentaires									Secondary Grades — Degrés secondaires				Special pupils — Spéciaux	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.....	1,320	221	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,541	–	1,541
5.....	16 571	10300	75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26,946	–	26,946
6.....	7,516	46612	4312	74	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	58,538	–	58,538
7.....	2,005	31919	23349	3019	1393	70	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	61,757	–	61,757
8.....	681	13780	24221	13098	10126	2190	147	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	64,252	–	64,252
9.....	300	5011	12465	13184	17464	12964	2716	239	22	–	–	–	–	–	64,365	–	64,365
10.....	133	2450	5634	8122	14783	19944	12547	2703	340	36	–	–	–	–	66,661	36	66,697
11.....	18	1073	2584	3984	8417	16788	18425	11156	3335	484	26	–	–	–	65,783	510	66,293
12.....	16	626	1361	2292	4928	11611	16001	16162	10610	2,845	335	3	–	–	63,607	3,183	66,790
13.....	17	357	691	1044	2486	6508	10687	13740	15817	8,011	2,142	271	12	–	51,347	10,436	61,783
14.....	2	140	324	435	1197	3161	5841	8894	14278	10,765	5,467	1,659	69	3	34,272	17,963	52,235
15.....	–	75	119	190	429	1184	2271	4086	8224	8,857	6,931	4 607	300	49	16,578	20,744	37,322
16.....	1	28	30	78	168	417	808	1468	3200	3,997	4,770	6,481	900	100	6,197	16,248	22,445
17.....	–	10	9	10	27	63	99	189	595	1,064	2,049	4,959	1,513	119	1,003	9,704	10,707
18.....	–	2	6	7	10	5	17	26	108	253	679	2,437	1,442	84	181	4,895	5,076
[1]19.....	–	–	1	6	3	12	5	7	10	102	222	909	781	43	44	2,057	2,101
20.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	39	254	267	25	–	632	632
21.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	47	162	265	13	–	540	540
Total....	28,580	112607	75181	45543	61460	74917	69566	58679	56539	36,514	22,707	21,742	5 549	436	583,072	86,948	670,020

[1] 19 and over—19 et plus.

13.—Manitoba Schools, 1926—Ecoles du Manitoba, 1926

Age	Elementary Grades — Degrés élémentaires									Secondary Grades — Degrés secondaires				Total		
	Prim.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elementary — Elémentaires	Secondary — Secondaires	Total
5.....	161	724	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	886	–	886
6.....	381	8,688	366	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,444	–	9,444
7.....	306	8,886	3,556	494	18	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	13,265	–	13,265
8.....	111	4,490	5,785	3,362	466	27	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	14,242	–	14,242
9.....	36	2,039	3,584	5,659	3,131	515	28	1	–	–	–	–	–	14,993	–	14,993
10.....	20	994	1,788	4,119	5,220	2,887	470	26	7	–	–	–	–	15,531	–	15,531
11.....	5	485	890	2,073	3,952	4,834	2,448	346	94	9	–	–	–	15,127	9	15,136
12.....	3	323	483	1,259	2,352	3,871	3,959	1,671	753	110	2	–	–	14,674	112	14,786
13.....	5	162	292	663	1,359	2,371	3,315	2,935	2,185	624	80	3	–	13,287	707	13,994
14.....	–	71	128	289	721	1,226	1,926	2,219	3,102	1,674	496	64	–	9,682	2,234	11,916
15.....	–	41	41	89	216	384	656	1,003	1,890	1,883	1,246	391	24	4,320	3,544	7,864
16.....	–	20	13	30	69	103	177	273	714	1,054	1,235	818	75	1,399	3,182	4,581
17.....	–	11	5	16	19	27	32	61	137	382	629	861	143	308	2,015	2,323
18.....	–	9	5	6	8	16	13	10	33	103	228	537	79	100	947	1,047
19.....	1	9	–	6	4	8	4	6	16	27	55	235	41	54	358	412
20.....	–	5	4	1	2	2	4	2	3	15	19	84	22	23	140	163
21.....	–	26	5	8	–	3	14	2	5	6	10	63	19	63	98	161
Total..	1,029	26,983	16,946	18,083	17,537	16,278	13,047	8,555	8,940	5,887	4,000	3,056	403	127,398	13,346	140,744

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

14.—Saskatchewan Schools, 1927—Ecoles de la Saskatchewan en 1927

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	114	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	114	–	114
5	2,290	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,303	–	2,303
6	13,495	619	29	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14,144	–	14,144
7	16,697	5,235	902	47	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22,885	–	22,885
8	7,404	8,986	5,521	1,066	61	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	23,045	–	23,045
9	2,832	5,435	8,494	5,022	984	108	13	4	–	–	–	–	22,892	–	22,892
10	1,204	2,518	5,874	7,917	4,152	1,097	155	45	1	–	–	–	22,962	1	22,963
11	533	1,037	3,084	5,933	6,547	3,760	929	457	26	–	–	–	22,280	26	22,306
12	312	590	1,646	3,625	5,266	5,598	2,822	2,128	338	33	1	–	21,987	372	22,359
13	204	287	830	1,988	3,210	4,506	3,557	4,479	1,465	264	14	–	19,061	1,743	20,804
14	130	144	428	1,126	1,963	2,917	2,932	5,426	2,394	987	163	11	15,066	3,555	18,621
15	43	47	175	365	741	1,138	1,467	3,411	2,239	1,754	654	64	7,387	4,711	12,098
16	23	13	24	49	99	185	272	1,093	1,256	1,452	1,177	228	1,758	4,113	5,871
17	8	11	9	13	36	49	54	256	450	747	1,142	438	436	2,777	3,213
18	7	5	6	6	5	12	12	54	141	268	752	392	107	1,553	1,660
19	2	1	1	.....	1	8	3	20	37	82	329	232	36	680	716
20	6	3	1	3	4	3	3	9	14	17	148	87	32	266	298
21	7	1	4	5	4	11	8	13	15	19	108	94	53	236	289
Total	45,311	24,945	27,028	27,166	23,077	19,399	12,227	17,395	8,376	5,623	4,488	1,546	196,548	20,033	216,581

15.—Alberta Schools, 1927—Ecoles de l'Alberta 1927

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	584	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	587	–	587
6	7,957	269	12	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,239	–	8,239
7	11,621	4,106	430	25	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16,183	–	16,183
8	4,558	7,083	3,844	523	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16,048	–	16,048
9	1,374	3,806	6,597	3,338	533	47	3	–	–	–	–	–	15,698	–	15,698
10	678	1,565	4,256	5,849	3,220	632	51	6	–	–	–	–	16,257	–	16,257
11	270	565	1,728	4,009	5,142	2,947	618	83	5	–	–	–	15 362	5	15,367
12	144	422	1,039	2,324	3,870	4,839	2,715	791	77	4	–	–	16,144	81	16,225
13	95	179	482	1,155	2,207	3,499	3,919	2,642	691	48	4	–	14,178	743	14,921
14	52	60	268	589	1,103	2,040	2,826	3,762	1,918	344	35	–	10,700	2,297	12,997
15	27	43	104	264	493	927	1,481	2,855	2,454	1,188	301	12	6,194	3,955	10,149
16	23	11	24	30	74	203	396	935	1,479	1,562	800	111	1,696	3,952	5,648
17	3	2	3	11	32	33	74	257	573	1,037	954	380	415	2,944	3,359
18	2	5	3	2	3	13	17	53	170	365	650	244	98	1,429	1,527
19	2	.....	.....	5	3	3	11	16	46	116	231	188	40	581	621
20	.....	1	2	1	1	4	3	12	20	38	90	71	24	219	243
21	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	4	18	41	54	100	87	29	282	311
Total	27,390	18,120	18,793	18,126	16,722	15,193	12,118	11,430	7,474	4,756	3,165	1,093	137,892	16,488	154,380

3. GRADE DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF SCHOOLS

16.—Graded Schools in Canada: Distribution of 673,040 Pupils by Age and Grade, 1927
16.—Ecoles classes multiples du Canada: Répartition des 673,040 élèves par âge et par degré en 1927

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.....	1,281	121	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,402	–	1,402
5.....	15,860	8,031	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23,943	–	23,943
6.....	6,142	45,709	4,389	124	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	56,383	–	56,383
7.....	1,323	31,077	22,111	3,350	975	32	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	58,869	–	58,869
8.....	417	12,331	23,258	14,242	8,142	1,438	69	1	–	–	–	–	–	59,898	–	59,898
9.....	178	4,495	11,937	15,699	17,024	9,323	1,489	105	15	–	–	–	–	60,265	–	60,265
10.....	107	2,162	5,282	10,327	16,909	17,690	8,787	1,692	190	24	–	–	–	63,146	24	63,170
11.....	11	909	2,540	5,405	11,072	16,813	15,914	8,101	2,349	439	17	–	–	63,114	456	63,570
12.....	6	554	1,330	3,153	7,038	12,012	15,566	13,789	8,158	2,832	348	3	–	61,606	3,183	64,789
13.....	9	298	656	1,549	3,944	7,698	10,430	12,942	13,437	8,937	2,326	286	13	50,963	11,562	62,525
Total 7–13..	2,051	51,826	67,114	53,725	65,104	65,006	52,256	36,630	24,149	12,232	2,691	289	13	417,861	15,225	433,086
14.....	2	133	276	664	1,902	4,563	5,923	8,853	12,807	13,052	6,406	1,851	78	35,123	21,387	56,510
15.....	.....	69	105	263	733	2,314	2,654	4,426	7,869	11,367	9,042	5,452	364	18,433	26,225	44,658
16.....	1	18	38	98	250	1,015	875	1,652	3,349	5,778	6,978	8,228	1,219	7,296	22,203	29,499
17.....	.....	12	11	23	50	285	139	255	727	1,772	3,388	6,679	2,098	1,502	13,937	15,439
Total 14–17..	3	232	430	1,048	2,935	8,177	9,591	15,186	24,752	31,969	25,814	22,210	3,759	62,354	83,752	146,106
18.....	.....	2	6	10	10	65	26	45	131	439	1,150	3,534	1,958	295	7,081	7,376
19.....	.....	1	1	5	8	36	19	19	41	268	464	2,045	1,837	130	4,614	4,744
Total..	25,337	105,922	71,992	54,912	68,076	73,284	61,892	51,880	49,073	44,908	30,119	28,078	7,567	562,368	110,672	673,040

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

17.—Rural Schools in Canada: Distribution of 423,534 Pupils by Age and Grade, 1927
17.—Ecoles rurales du Canada: Répartition des 423,534 élèves par âge et par degré, en 1927

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.....	39	327	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	366	–	366
5.....	711	7,454	60	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,226	–	8,226
6.....	1,374	29,882	2,089	102	16	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33,464	–	33,464
7.....	682	30,281	12,624	2,261	641	54	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	46,545	–	46,545
8.....	264	15,571	17,216	9,820	4,400	972	99	11	–	–	–	–	–	48,353	–	48,353
9.....	122	6,574	10,897	12,768	9,934	5,856	1,500	168	11	–	–	–	–	47,830	–	47,830
10.....	26	3,197	5,651	8,983	11,978	10,420	5,904	1,323	214	14	1	–	–	47,696	15	47,711
11.....	7	1,496	2,676	5,185	8,824	11,746	9,598	4,923	1,651	90	12	–	–	46,106	102	46,208
12.....	10	865	1,502	2,976	5,596	9,725	10,413	8,107	5,500	506	26	1	–	44,694	533	45,227
13.....	8	524	817	1,597	3,260	6,109	8,645	8,261	9,449	1,313	187	3	–	38,670	1,503	40,173
Total 7–13.	1,119	58,508	51,383	43,590	44,633	44,882	36,161	22,793	16,825	1,923	226	4	–	319,894	2,153	322,047
14.....	.....	261	417	793	1,905	3,473	5,384	6,113	10,295	2,138	542	35	2	28,641	2,717	31,358
15.....	.....	102	149	324	666	1,227	2,032	3,014	6,427	2,221	1,080	100	11	13,941	3,412	17,353
16.....	.....	52	38	93	147	291	537	803	2,373	1,323	1,067	234	25	4,334	2,649	6,983
17.....	.....	15	13	14	41	48	85	177	601	514	714	245	37	994	1,510	2,504
Total 14–17	.....	430	617	1,224	2,759	5,039	8,038	10,107	19,696	6,196	3,403	614	75	47,910	10,288	58,198
18.....	.....	10	6	7	11	10	11	19	117	134	280	171	28	191	613	804
19.....	.....	15	6	7	12	11	10	10	25	45	124	125	39	96	333	429
Total.....	3,243	96,626	54,161	44,931	47,431	49,943	44,220	32,929	36,663	8,298	4,033	914	142	410,147	13,387	423,534

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

18.—Prince Edward Island. All graded schools, 1927—Ile du Prince-Edouard. Ecoles à classes multiples, 1927

Age	Elementary Grades — Degrés élémentaires								Secondary Grades — Degrés secondaires		Total		
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Elementary — Elémentaires	Secondary — Secondaires	Total
5	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	–	49
6	351	18	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	370	–	370
7	448	94	14	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	558	–	558
8	251	233	83	15	3	–	–	–	–	–	585	–	585
9	105	188	191	85	29	6	3	–	–	–	607	–	607
10	56	86	166	187	102	23	8	1	–	–	629	–	629
11	19	48	79	178	165	82	24	7	1	–	602	1	603
12	10	15	60	105	173	185	83	40	7	1	671	8	679
13	4	8	18	54	107	157	151	66	42	5	565	47	612
14	1	4	18	22	69	95	123	149	88	30	481	118	599
15	–	–	3	6	21	43	65	115	105	105	253	210	463
16	–	1	3	4	4	10	26	59	87	152	107	239	346
17	–	–	–	–	2	4	12	18	36	114	36	150	186
18	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	8	43	5	51	56
19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	5
20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1
21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	1,294	695	636	658	675	606	495	460	374	455	5,519	829	6,348

19.—Prince Edward Island. Ungraded schools, 1927—Ile du Prince-Edouard. Ecoles à classe unique, 1927

Age	Elementary Grades — Degrés élémentaires								Secondary Grades — Degrés secondaires			Total — Total		
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Unclassified — Non classifié	Elementary — Elémentaires	Secondary — Secondaires	Total
5	191	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	195	–	195
6	581	59	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	649	–	652
7	617	255	75	24	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	976	–	977
8	370	370	245	109	19	6	2	–	–	–	–	1,121	–	1,121
9	195	241	298	243	169	33	9	–	–	–	–	1,188	–	1,188
10	71	123	221	261	296	112	12	6	–	–	–	1,102	–	1,102
11	38	61	142	184	322	238	127	52	–	2	–	1,164	2	1,166
12	23	38	73	119	232	278	213	112	16	2	–	1,088	18	1,106
13	9	17	36	82	139	232	284	203	54	15	1	1,002	69	1,072
14	5	6	17	30	79	177	250	261	100	31	2	825	131	958
15	4	1	7	11	27	76	136	227	120	72	8	489	192	689
16	1	1	3	4	12	25	57	128	78	90	–	231	168	399
17	–	–	–	1	2	1	17	44	20	52	1	65	72	138
18	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	6	7	19	–	7	26	33
19	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	1	3
20	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	2
21	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Total	2,105	1,176	1,126	1,068	1,305	1,178	1,108	1,040	395	285	16	10,106	680	10,802

Unclassified by age and grade 11 boys 8 girls=19—11 garçons et 8 filles non classifiés selon l'âge et le degré.

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

20.—Nova Scotia Urban Schools, 1927—Ecoles urbaines de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, 1927

Age	Elementary Grades — Degrés élémentaires									Secondary Grades — Degrés secondaires				Total		
	I (a)	I (b)	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elementary — Elémentaires	Secondary — Secondaires	Total
4.....	20	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	24
5.....	1,151	61	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,214	–	1,214
6.....	2,467	856	166	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,492	–	3,492
7.....	1,581	1,774	1,313	154	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,825	–	4,825
8.....	425	1,088	1,965	1,003	131	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,613	–	4,613
9.....	133	537	1,284	1,698	871	109	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,648	–	4,648
10.....	46	238	671	1,355	1,553	809	134	12	–	–	–	–	–	4,818	–	4,818
11.....	16	87	359	802	1,338	1,372	699	105	10	2	–	–	–	4,788	2	4,790
12.....	9	54	162	452	899	1,202	1,246	584	132	16	1	–	–	4,740	17	4,757
13.....	9	34	86	238	544	895	1,198	1,074	549	168	16	1	1	4,627	186	4,813
14.....	–	15	34	111	304	566	909	933	955	532	113	17	–	3,827	662	4,489
15.....	2	7	17	45	149	272	477	658	840	790	435	97	10	2,467	1,332	3,799
16.....	–	1	10	20	45	111	171	258	500	667	662	334	80	1,116	1,743	2,859
17.....	–	1	1	1	9	10	27	55	152	293	515	410	149	256	1,367	1,623
18.....	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	9	26	65	221	291	133	41	710	751
19.....	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	4	1	8	52	103	89	9	252	261
20.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	36	38	–	81	81
21.....	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	14	20	1	38	39
Total..	5,859	4,757	6,070	5 883	5,851	5,349	4,880	3,692	3,165	2,544	2,023	1,303	520	45,506	6,390	51,896

21.—Nova Scotia Rural and Village Schools, 1927—Ecoles rurales et de village de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, 1927

4.....	80	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	89	–	89
5.....	1,340	103	18	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,462	–	1,462
6.....	2,699	1,067	305	42	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,120	–	4,120
7.....	1,995	2,038	1,268	464	81	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,853	–	5,853
8.....	800	1,523	1,721	1,353	501	90	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	5,995	–	5,995
9.....	317	820	1,359	1,700	1,249	476	77	7	–	–	–	–	–	6,005	–	6,005
10.....	163	459	786	1,288	1,632	1,224	423	99	11	1	1	–	–	6,085	2	6,087
11.....	74	224	424	868	1,378	1,627	1,028	352	92	14	1	–	–	6,067	15	6,082
12.....	42	137	248	522	943	1,359	1,400	937	364	94	2	–	–	5,952	96	6,048
13.....	21	71	173	359	616	981	1,310	1,260	883	315	57	1	–	5,674	373	6,047
14.....	16	42	91	149	370	540	837	967	1,060	722	185	17	–	4,072	924	4,996
15.....	4	19	31	73	153	276	443	600	810	861	464	71	–	2,409	1,396	3,805
16.....	3	9	10	33	40	98	150	223	385	636	540	166	1	951	1,343	2,294
17.....	2	–	2	2	16	18	36	68	145	284	431	179	2	289	896	1,185
18.....	–	1	–	1	–	5	1	10	24	60	169	134	3	42	366	408
19.....	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	1	5	17	59	60	–	10	136	146
20.....	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	6	16	15	–	3	37	40
21.....	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	8	7	–	2	16	18
Total..	7,557	6,522	6,437	6,855	6,986	6,705	5,713	4,525	3,780	3,011	1,933	650	6	55,080	5,600	60,680

22.—New Brunswick Graded Schools, 1927—Ecoles à classes multiples, Nouveau-Brunswick, 1927

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.....	3,630	490	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,154	–	4,154
7.....	1,818	1,907	632	41	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,399	–	4,399
8.....	806	1,450	1,603	415	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,299	–	4,299
9.....	332	695	1,306	1,408	339	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,097	–	4,097
10.....	234	412	819	1,288	1,344	281	12	1	–	–	–	–	4,391	–	4,391
11.....	102	212	499	987	1,209	1,121	269	32	–	–	–	–	4,431	–	4,431
12.....	73	127	342	591	935	1,109	955	212	21	–	–	–	4,344	21	4,365
13.....	33	66	163	394	666	863	982	774	189	14	2	–	3,941	205	4,146
14.....	7	25	69	171	358	454	732	837	579	135	30	–	2,653	744	3,397
15.....	6	9	21	59	123	196	352	520	601	360	123	1	1,286	1,085	2,371
16.....	–	6	7	8	35	47	131	267	362	373	303	35	501	1,073	1,574
17.....	–	–	1	1	5	10	25	74	127	191	234	33	116	585	701
18.....	–	–	1	1	3	2	4	12	35	51	91	16	23	193	216
19.....	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	7	7	17	2	3	33	36
20.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	6	1	1	11	12
21.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	5	5
Total.....	7,041	5,399	5,497	5,365	5,043	4,100	3,462	2,732	1,923	1,136	808	88	38,639	3,955	42,594

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

23.—New Brunswick ungraded Schools, 1927—Ecoles à classe unique, Nouveau-Brunswick, 1927

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	3,833	509	38	–	–	4,380
7	2,471	1,314	376	–	–	4,161
8	1,455	1,528	1,335	23	–	4,341
9	787	1,167	2,212	125	2	4,293
10	438	703	2,726	313	14	4,194
11	236	491	2,613	688	79	4,107
12	133	291	2,166	1,121	201	3,912
13	80	145	1,498	1,423	276	3,422
14	38	65	817	1,377	281	2,578
15	11	30	300	939	241	1,521
16	5	5	102	546	135	793
17	6	1	38	204	71	320
18	2	1	4	56	21	84
19	–	–	1	15	4	20
20	–	–	–	2	1	3
21	–	–	2	3	–	5
Total	9,495	6,250	14,228	6,835	1,326	38,134

24.—Ontario Urban Schools—Ecoles urbaines d'Ontario, 1926-27

Age	Elementary Grades — Degrés élémentaires									Secondary Grades — Degrés secondaires				Special pupils — Degrés spéciaux	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	1281	61	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,342	–	1,342
5	15860	5892	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21,795	–	21,795
6	6142	28615	2949	43	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37,764	–	37,764
7	1323	17185	15037	1839	897	31	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36,313	–	36,313
8	417	6286	14191	7977	7005	1371	64	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	37,312	–	37,312
9	178	1983	6726	7253	11862	8347	1402	95	13	–	–	–	–	–	37,859	–	37,859
10	107	931	2701	4352	9224	13342	7785	1577	169	23	–	–	–	–	40,188	23	40,211
11	11	368	1187	1960	4906	10523	12088	7277	2054	419	17	–	–	–	40,374	436	40,810
12	6	216	598	1159	2884	6682	10311	10701	6668	2,554	317	3	–	–	39,225	2,874	42,099
13	9	99	281	479	1401	3671	6297	9055	9941	7,463	2,073	271	12	–	31,233	9,819	41,052
14	2	59	117	164	570	1732	3506	5885	8551	10,134	5,316	1,659	69	3	20,586	17,181	37,767
15	–	32	43	85	220	805	1539	2751	4866	8354	6,705	4,607	300	49	10,341	20,015	30,356
16	–	8	14	37	100	297	560	1091	1894	3,757	4,598	6,481	900	100	4,001	15,836	19,837
17	1	4	6	4	13	56	71	117	317	993	1,946	4,959	1,513	119	589	9,530	10,119
18	–	–	5	5	5	5	14	22	49	229	637	2,437	1,442	84	105	4,829	4,934
[1]19	–	–	–	2	–	11	3	3	10	92	198	909	781	43	29	2,023	2,052
20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	39	254	267	25	–	632	632
21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	47	162	265	13	–	540	540
Total	25,337	61739	43898	25359	39102	46873	43641	38575	34532	34,118	21,893	21,742	5,549	436	359,056	83,738	442,794

[1] 19 and over—19 et plus.

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

25.—*Ontario Rural Schools, 1926—Ecoles rurales d'Ontario, 1926

Age	Elementary Grades — Degrés élémentaires									Sec. Grades — Deg. sec.		Total		
	K.P.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Elementary — Elémentaires	Secondary — Secondaires	Total
4	39	160	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	199	–	199
5	711	4,408	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,151	–	5,151
6	1,374	17,997	1,363	31	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	20,774	–	20,774
7	682	14,734	8,312	1,180	496	39	1	–	–	–	–	25,444	–	25,444
8	264	7,494	10,030	5,121	3,121	819	83	8	–	–	–	26,940	–	26,940
9	122	3,028	5,739	5,931	5,602	4,617	1,314	144	9	–	–	26,506	–	26,506
10	26	1,519	2,933	3,770	5,564	6,602	4,762	1,126	171	13	–	26,473	13	26,486
11	7	708	1,397	2,024	3,511	6,265	6,337	3,879	1,281	65	9	25,409	74	25,483
12	10	410	763	1,133	2,044	4,929	5,690	5,461	3,942	291	18	24,382	309	24,691
13	8	258	410	565	1,085	2,837	4,390	4,685	5,876	548	69	20,114	617	20,731
14	–	81	207	271	627	1,429	2,335	3,009	5,727	631	151	13,686	782	14 468
15	–	43	76	105	209	379	732	1,335	3,358	503	226	6,237	729	6,966
16	–	20	16	41	68	120	248	377	1,306	240	172	2,196	412	2,608
17	–	6	3	6	14	7	28	72	278	71	103	414	174	588
18	–	2	1	2	5	–	3	4	59	24	42	76	66	142
19	–	–	1	4	3	1	2	4	–	10	24	15	34	49
Total	3,243	50,868	31,283	20,184	22,358	28,044	25,925	20,104	22,007	2,396	814	224,016	3,210	227,226

26.—Saskatchewan City Schools, 1927—Ecoles des cités de la Saskatchewan, 1927

Age	Elementary Grades — Degrés élémentaires								Secondary Grades — Degrés secondaires				Total		
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elementary — Elémentaires	[1]Secondary — Secondaires	Total
4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
5	352	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	352	–	352
6	2,044	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,082	–	2,082
7	1,986	792	110	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,888	–	2,888
8	576	1,428	792	84	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,882	–	2,882
9	148	538	1,278	710	106	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,784	–	2,784
10	37	189	686	1,191	629	157	12	–	–	–	–	–	2,901	–	2,901
11	11	71	268	688	1,071	617	143	34	–	–	–	–	2,903	–	2,903
12	8	35	102	340	650	936	659	220	–	–	–	–	2,950	–	2,950
13	9	15	42	140	308	601	710	569	6	–	–	–	2,394	6	2,400
14	–	12	16	73	142	261	430	657	6	–	–	–	1,591	6	1,597
15	2	4	8	16	56	105	216	410	6	–	–	–	817	6	823
16	–	1	3	4	15	14	49	153	2	–	–	–	239	2	241
17	–	1	1	1	10	6	7	30	2	–	–	–	56	2	58
18	–	–	1	–	–	2	3	3	–	–	–	–	9	–	9
19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
20	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4
21	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	8	–	8
Total	5,175	3,125	3,308	3,247	2,992	2,704	2,232	2,081	22	–	–	–	24,864	[1] 22	24,88

27.—Saskatchewan Town Schools, 1927—Ecoles des villes de la Saskatchewan, 1927

4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	–	70
6	1,447	65	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,513	–	1,513
7	1,251	673	74	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,001	–	2,001
8	437	943	639	97	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,121	–	2,121
9	155	472	903	542	82	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2,156	–	2,156
10	47	156	548	835	484	101	16	2	–	–	–	–	2,189	–	2,189
11	13	50	246	530	781	456	91	47	1	–	–	–	2,214	1	2,215
12	7	28	90	295	609	643	275	278	42	5	–	–	2,225	47	2,272
13	12	13	50	123	282	470	391	475	198	46	1	–	1,816	245	2,061
14	3	8	21	70	137	247	266	552	372	144	30	2	1,304	548	1,852
15	1	2	12	16	54	88	147	306	330	312	168	18	626	828	1,454
16	–	–	2	1	8	17	36	143	215	252	253	50	207	770	977
17	1	–	–	1	–	5	16	34	75	127	261	94	57	557	614
18	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	38	57	175	104	4	374	378
19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	14	52	49	–	122	122
20	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	25	20	1	51	52
21	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	3	16	13	2	34	36
Total	3,444	2,410	2,587	2,513	2,443	2,028	1,239	1,842	1,284	962	981	350	18,506	3,577	22,083

Unclassified by age and grade B. 34, G. 35.—— 34 g. + 35 f. = 69 non classifiés par âge et par sexe.

[1] For remainder of secondary grades in both city and town schools see Table 71.

[1] Pour les autres degrés secondaires des écoles, des cités et des villes, voir tableau 71.

* Calendar year—Année civile.

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

28.—Saskatchewan Village Schools, 1927—Écoles des villages de la Saskatchewan en 1927

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	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	–	34
5	456	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	463	–	463
6	2,466	154	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,628	–	2,628
7	2,563	981	176	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,724	–	3,724
8	1,007	1,520	989	216	10	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,745	–	3,745
9	315	867	1,474	930	202	27	5	1	–	–	–	–	3,821	–	3,821
10	135	364	936	1,370	741	232	41	17	1	–	–	–	3,836	1	3,837
11	57	122	419	964	1,163	692	130	150	11	–	–	–	3,697	11	3,708
12	44	74	206	500	802	974	392	541	117	18	–	–	3,533	135	3,668
13	18	42	101	248	468	722	424	915	441	89	7	–	2,938	537	3,475
14	10	11	35	105	259	374	349	909	637	331	67	2	2,052	1,037	3,089
15	8	–	16	40	86	164	161	623	511	563	253	11	1,098	1,418	2,516
16	4	1	3	9	15	30	40	219	350	471	443	24	321	1,288	1,609
17	–	2	2	1	5	5	10	48	102	250	432	35	73	819	892
18	–	–	1	–	1	1	2	17	33	78	239	25	22	375	397
19	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	6	19	22	114	20	10	175	185
20	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	4	4	7	46	6	6	63	69
21	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	6	7	40	13	5	66	71
Total	7,118	4,145	4,367	4,387	3 753	3,228	1,556	3,452	2,312	1,836	1,641	136	32,006	5,925	37,931

29.—Saskatchewan Rural Schools, 1927—Écoles rurales de la Saskatchewan, 1927

4	78	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	78	–	78
5	1,412	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,418	–	1,418
6	7,538	362	20	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,921	–	7,921
7	10,897	2,789	542	40	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14,272	–	14,272
8	5 384	5,095	3,101	669	44	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	14,297	–	14,297
9	2,214	3,558	4,839	2,840	594	76	8	2	–	–	–	–	14,131	–	14,131
10	985	1,809	3,704	4,521	2,298	607	86	20	–	–	–	–	14,036	–	14,036
11	452	794	2,151	3,751	3,532	1,995	565	226	11	–	–	–	13,466	11	13,477
12	253	453	1,248	2,490	3,205	3,045	1,496	1,082	105	4	1	–	13,272	110	13,382
13	165	217	637	1,477	2,152	2,713	2,032	2,487	396	46	2	–	11,880	444	12,324
14	117	113	356	878	1,425	2,035	1,887	3,247	685	175	18	2	10,058	880	10,938
15	32	41	139	293	545	781	943	2,032	737	318	29	1	4,806	1,085	5,891
16	19	11	16	35	61	114	146	554	369	265	68	1	956	703	1,659
17	7	8	6	10	21	20	20	134	139	128	66	1	226	334	560
18	7	5	4	6	4	7	5	28	43	50	37	–	66	130	196
19	1	1	1	–	1	3	2	10	6	13	20	–	19	39	58
20	6	3	–	3	1	–	–	4	4	1	13	–	17	18	35
21	7	–	2	5	2	4	2	4	1	1	10	–	26	12	38
Total	29,574	15,265	16,766	17,019	13,889	11,404	7,192	9,836	2,496	1,001	264	5	120,945	3,766	124,711

30.—Saskatchewan Consolidated Schools, 1927—Ecoles centralisées de la Saskatchewan, 1927

4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	39	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	4
6	280	30	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	311	–	311
7	302	141	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	461	–	461
8	100	227	119	23	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	470	–	470
9	30	90	195	118	31	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	468	–	468
10	14	46	121	170	86	34	3	2	–	–	–	–	476	–	476
11	3	14	46	108	158	94	27	20	2	–	–	–	470	2	472
12	2	8	22	44	97	116	42	45	15	1	–	–	376	16	392
13	–	4	7	18	45	87	53	115	48	12	–	–	329	60	389
14	1	2	3	5	19	41	44	139	74	40	12	–	254	126	380
15	–	–	2	2	10	16	22	76	63	61	34	3	128	161	289
16	–	–	–	–	2	5	6	29	39	44	71	4	42	158	200
17	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	6	13	27	59	9	11	108	119
18	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	3	8	44	4	2	59	61
19	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	4	18	5	3	27	30
20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	6	6
21	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	3	4	2	7	9
Total	771	563	534	488	450	402	200	435	258	199	244	29	3,843	730	4,573

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

31.—State Controlled Schools in Canada: Distribution of 700,537 Boys by Age and Grade, 1927
31.—Ecoles sous le contrôle administratif au Canada: Répartition de 700,537 garçons par âge et par degré 1927

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.....	642	206	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	848	–	848
5.....	8,506	8,314	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16,885	–	16,885
6.....	4,154	47,049	3,223	84	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	54,525	–	54,525
7.....	1,277	43,277	20,596	2,840	685	37	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	68,713	–	68,713
8.....	432	20,389	27,419	14,922	6,108	1,048	80	5	–	–	–	–	–	70,403	–	70,403
9.....	205	8,150	16,711	20,494	16,049	7,539	1,573	111	15	–	–	–	–	70,847	–	70,847
10.....	122	4,144	8,368	15,074	20,260	16,066	7,556	1,339	168	19	–	–	–	73,097	19	73,116
11.....	18	1,925	3,987	8,077	15,119	19,318	14,374	6,249	1,762	223	8	–	–	70,829	231	71,060
12.....	13	1,131	2,377	4,889	9,667	15,301	17,130	12,446	6,590	1,582	163	2	–	69,544	1,747	71,291
13.....	15	687	1,188	2,556	5,652	10,107	13,157	13,905	12,779	5,125	1,163	154	13	60,046	6,455	66,501
Total 7-13..	2,082	79,703	80,646	68,852	73,540	69,416	53,871	34,055	21,314	6,949	1,334	156	13	483,479	8,452	491,931
14.....	2	313	572	1,223	3,195	6,063	8,145	10,564	14,307	8,465	3,391	883	63	44,384	12,802	57,186
15.....	–	148	212	486	1,131	2,536	3,702	5,525	9,558	8,089	5,385	2,709	215	23,298	16,398	39,696
16.....	–	55	71	149	308	798	1,076	1,703	3,691	4,329	4,464	4,275	622	7,851	13,690	21,541
17.....	–	23	15	28	61	180	164	283	731	1,362	2,256	3,799	1,047	1,485	8,464	9,949
Total 14-17.	2	539	870	1,886	4,695	9,577	13,087	18,075	28,287	22,245	15,496	11,666	1,947	77,018	51,354	128,372
18.....	–	14	14	13	20	33	26	45	132	314	768	2,163	1,056	297	4,301	4,598
19.....	–	29	10	15	13	36	32	29	61	178	341	1,467	1,167	225	3,153	3,378
Total..	15,386	135,854	84,828	70,850	78,283	79,062	67,016	52,204	49,794	29,686	17,939	15,452	4,183	633,277	67,260	700,537

32.—State Controlled Schools in Canada: Distribution of 691,161 Girls by Age and Grade, 1927
32.—Écoles sous le contrôle administratif au Canada: Répartition de 691,161 filles par âge et par degré en 1927

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.....	678	242	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	920	–	920
5.....	8,226	8,479	51	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16,757	–	16,757
6.....	3,743	45,187	3,890	163	21	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53,005	–	53,005
7.....	1,034	38,588	21,801	3,695	974	54	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	66,149	–	66,149
8.....	360	16,561	25,923	16,346	7,423	1,429	89	7	–	–	–	–	–	68,138	–	68,138
9.....	131	6,332	13,513	20,229	17,378	8,688	1,491	166	11	–	–	–	–	67,939	–	67,939
10.....	31	2,887	5,918	12,611	19,696	18,151	8,237	1,753	249	19	1	–	–	69,533	20	69,553
11.....	5	1,235	2,684	6,314	12,738	19,217	16,533	7,739	2,415	320	21	–	–	68,880	341	69,221
12.....	6	755	1,360	3,538	7,643	14,177	17,647	13,836	8,612	1,943	217	2	–	67,574	2,162	69,736
13.....	7	392	756	1,735	4,066	8,278	12,732	14,152	14,934	6,440	1,478	142	–	57,052	8,060	65,112
Total 7-13..	1,574	66,750	71,955	64,468	69,918	69,994	56,731	37,653	26,222	8,722	1,717	144	–	465,265	10,583	475,848
14.....	–	204	309	791	1,922	4,302	7,128	9,447	15,659	10,317	4,397	1,102	17	39,762	15,833	55,595
15.....	–	91	126	294	748	1,882	2,567	4,399	9,483	9,836	7,171	3,535	196	19,590	20,738	40,328
16.....	1	58	29	96	188	685	716	1,421	3,680	5,305	6,378	5,805	808	6,874	18,296	25,170
17.....	–	18	16	28	60	212	125	284	991	1,879	3,512	4,940	1,611	1,734	11,942	13,676
Total 14-17.	1	371	480	1,209	2,918	7,081	10,536	15,551	29,813	27,337	21,458	15,382	2,632	67,960	66,809	134,769
18.....	–	9	8	13	11	61	37	46	202	532	1,255	2,729	1,253	387	5,769	6,156
19.....	 1	29	7	15	19	28	32	28	75	290	539	1,506	1,137	234	3,472	3,706
Total..	14,223	121,067	76,391	65,869	72,887	77,165	67,336	53,278	56,312	36,881	24,969	19,761	5,022	604,528	86,633	691,161

33.—Prince Edward Island Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade
33.—Ecole de l'île du Prince-Edouard: Répartition par âge et par degré

Boys—Garçons 1927

Age	Elementary Grades — Degrés élémentaires								Secondary Grades — Degrés secondaires			Total		
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Unclassified — Non classifiés	Elementary — Elémentaires	Secondary — Secondaires	Total
5	113	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	115	–	115
6	479	25	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	510	–	512
7	573	172	37	11	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	797	–	797
8	360	317	161	52	6	4	1	–	–	–	–	901	–	901
9	187	268	232	145	89	20	8	–	–	–	–	949	–	949
10	86	136	202	225	179	55	6	2	–	–	–	891	–	891
11	40	81	133	201	221	132	57	22	–	–	–	887	–	887
12	24	37	87	140	226	219	123	58	8	2	–	914	10	924
13	5	16	35	88	142	208	187	93	32	8	1	774	40	815
14	4	8	25	36	83	168	196	189	69	28	1	709	97	807
15	2	1	7	14	31	75	103	168	73	70	5	401	143	549
16	–	2	4	7	9	27	47	76	53	100	–	172	153	325
17	–	–	–	–	2	4	20	31	18	69	1	57	87	145
18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	28	–	2	32	34
19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
20	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	2
21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	1,873	1,065	929	919	992	912	749	641	257	307	10	8,080	564	8,654

Unclassified 11 boys—11 garçons non classifiés.

34.—Girls—Filles, 1927

Age	Elementary Grades — Degrés élémentaires								Secondary Grades — Degrés secondaires			Total		
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Unclassified — Non classifiés	Elementary — Elémentaires	Secondary — Secondaires	Total
5	127	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	129	–	129
6	453	52	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	509	–	510
7	492	177	52	15	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	737	–	738
8	261	286	167	72	16	2	1	–	–	–	–	805	–	805
9	113	161	257	183	109	19	4	–	–	–	–	846	–	846
10	41	73	185	223	219	80	14	5	–	–	–	840	–	840
11	17	28	88	161	266	188	94	37	1	2	–	879	3	882
12	9	16	46	84	179	244	173	94	15	1	–	845	16	861
13	8	9	19	48	104	181	248	176	64	12	–	793	76	869
14	2	2	10	16	65	104	177	221	119	33	1	597	152	750
15	2	–	3	3	17	44	98	174	152	107	3	341	259	603
16	1	–	2	1	7	8	36	111	112	142	–	166	254	420
17	–	–	–	1	2	1	9	31	38	97	–	44	135	179
18	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	8	11	34	–	10	45	55
19	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	5	–	2	5	7
20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
21	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Total	1,526	806	833	807	988	872	854	859	512	433	6	7,545	945	8,496

Unclassified 8 girls—8 filles non classifiées.

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

35.—Boys—Garçons, 1927

Age	Elementary Grades—Degrés élémentaires									Sec. Gr.—Deg. sec.				Total		
	1(a)	I(b)	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elém.	Sec.	Total
4.....	42	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	–	48
5.....	1,207	68	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,287	–	1,287
6.....	2,611	935	209	17	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,775	–	3,775
7.....	1,966	1,955	1,156	237	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,348	–	5,348
8.....	710	1,459	1,888	1,097	268	32	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,458	–	5,458
9.....	265	768	1,398	1,720	952	229	40	1	–	–	–	–	–	5,373	–	5,373
10.....	131	434	880	1,410	1,572	829	214	44	3	–	–	–	–	5,517	–	5,517
11.....	49	189	471	958	1,478	1,491	738	173	41	4	–	–	–	5,588	4	5,592
12.....	37	127	262	574	1,033	1,364	1,211	653	177	37	2	–	–	5,438	39	5,477
13.....	21	75	170	375	692	1,081	1,301	1,069	565	178	24	2	1	5,349	205	5,554
14.....	6	40	82	166	435	670	951	969	929	499	92	10	–	4,248	601	4,849
15.....	3	15	32	82	182	338	531	649	762	658	306	79	5	2,594	1,048	3,642
16.....	–	5	13	27	56	137	189	251	414	519	442	205	37	1,092	1,203	2,295
17.....	–	–	1	1	13	17	39	51	121	207	322	230	70	243	829	1,072
18.....	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	7	16	33	103	171	54	26	361	387
19.....	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	3	7	27	70	38	8	142	150
20.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	19	20	–	45	45
21.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	9	9	–	21	21
Total..	7,048	6,076	6,574	6,664	6,719	6,191	5,220	3,869	3,031	2,146	1,323	795	234	51,392	4,498	55,890

36.—Girls—Filles, 1927

4.....	58	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	65	–	65
5.....	1,284	96	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,389	–	1,389
6.....	2,555	988	262	28	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,837	–	3,837
7.....	1,610	1,857	1,425	381	50	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,330	–	5,330
8.....	515	1,152	1,798	1,259	364	59	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	5,150	–	5,150
9.....	185	589	1,245	1,678	1,168	356	53	6	–	–	–	–	–	5,280	–	5,280
10.....	78	263	577	1,233	1,613	1,204	343	67	8	1	1	–	–	5,386	2	5,388
11.....	41	122	312	712	1,238	1,508	989	284	61	12	1	–	–	5,267	13	5,280
12.....	14	64	148	400	809	1,197	1,435	868	319	73	1	–	–	5,254	74	5,328
13.....	9	30	89	222	468	795	1,207	1,265	867	305	49	–	–	4,952	354	5,306
14.....	10	17	43	94	239	436	795	931	1,086	755	206	24	–	3,651	985	4,636
15.....	3	11	16	36	120	210	389	609	888	993	593	89	5	2,282	1,680	3,962
16.....	3	5	7	26	29	72	132	230	471	784	760	295	44	975	1,883	2,858
17.....	2	1	2	2	12	11	24	72	176	370	624	359	81	302	1,434	1,736
18.....	–	1	–	2	–	6	2	12	34	92	267	254	82	57	695	752
19.....	–	–	–	–	3	1	1	3	3	18	84	93	51	11	246	257
20.....	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	6	17	32	18	3	73	76
21.....	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	10	12	11	3	33	36
Total..	6,368	5,203	5,933	6,074	6,118	5,863	5,373	4,348	3,914	3,409	2,613	1,158	292	49,194	7,472	56,666

[1] New Brunswick Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade
[1] Ecoles du Nouveau-Brunswick: Répartition par âge et par degré

37.—Boys—Garçons, 1927

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.....	3,775	488	16	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,280	–	4,280
7.....	2,236	1,589	365	31	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,222	–	4,222
8.....	1,259	1,556	1,333	256	19	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,424	–	4,424
9.....	660	1,037	1,416	940	200	17	1	–	–	–	–	–	4,271	–	4,271
10.....	400	688	1,215	1,224	710	176	13	–	–	–	–	–	4,426	–	4,426
11.....	216	437	926	1,238	815	561	132	14	–	–	–	–	4,339	–	4,339
12.....	123	271	640	1,015	871	608	449	123	10	–	–	–	4,100	10	4,110
13.....	74	130	379	785	893	490	527	389	75	7	1	–	3,667	83	3,750
14.....	27	52	187	447	731	261	429	400	246	45	17	–	2,534	308	2,842
15.....	7	26	57	161	414	128	214	273	233	159	41	–	1,280	433	1,713
16.....	4	7	18	49	222	26	74	134	139	168	109	14	534	430	964
17.....	5	1	8	7	57	4	14	31	48	69	72	10	127	199	326
18.....	1	1	–	4	14	–	4	7	10	21	43	8	31	82	113
19.....	–	–	–	1	9	–	2	1	2	3	4	–	13	9	22
20.....	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	2	4	6
21.....	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	2	3	5
Total.....	8,787	6,283	6,560	6,160	4,959	2,272	1,859	1,372	764	475	290	32	38,252	1,561	39,813

[1] Include only pupils classified by single grades. In addition 19,096 boys and 19,038 girls were classified by double grades. See table 23.

[1] Comprend seulement les élèves classifiés dans les degrés simples. De plus 19,096 garçons et 19,038 filles sont classifié dans les degrés combinés. Voir tableau 23.

New Brunswick Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade—Concluded
Ecoles du Nouveau-Brunswick: Répartion par âge et par degré—fin

38.—Girls—Filles, 1927

Age	Degrés élémentaires—Elementary Grades								Sec. Grades—Deg. sec.				Total		
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elémen.	Secon.	Total
6	3,688	511	52	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,254	–	4,254
7	2,053	1,632	618	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,338	–	4,338
8	1,002	1,422	1,426	338	27	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 216	–	4,216
9	459	825	1,486	1,084	248	16	1	–	–	–	–	–	4,119	–	4,119
10	272	427	1,069	1,325	873	179	13	1	–	–	–	–	4,159	–	4,159
11	122	266	705	1,230	923	719	199	33	2	–	–	–	4,197	2	4,199
12	83	147	444	1,000	1,023	663	646	149	12	–	–	–	4,155	12	4,167
13	39	81	242	649	1,074	495	610	500	120	7	1	–	3,690	128	3,818
14	18	38	112	311	927	270	438	573	343	90	13	–	2,687	446	3,133
15	10	13	37	125	606	110	214	396	383	202	82	1	1,511	668	2,179
16	1	4	12	38	343	37	77	223	241	211	195	21	735	668	1,403
17	1	–	7	18	145	13	23	87	91	125	162	23	294	401	695
18	1	–	2	–	43	4	3	19	29	30	48	8	72	115	187
19	–	–	–	1	6	–	–	3	5	4	13	2	10	24	34
20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	4	1	1	8	9
21	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	3	2	5
Total	7,749	5,366	6,212	6,158	6,240	2,507	2,224	1,985	1,228	671	519	56	38,441	2,474	40,915

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

39.—Boys—Garçons, 1926-27

Age	K. and K.P. — E.M. P.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Special pupils — Degré spécial	Elementary — Elémentaires	Secondary — Secondaires	Total
4	642	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	742	–	742
5	8428	5151	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,619	–	13,619
6	3997	23630	1946	30	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29,612	–	29,612
7	1094	17033	11470	1346	570	32	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31,546	–	31,546
8	373	7692	12620	6339	4610	947	65	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	32,650	–	32,650
9	183	2916	6977	6845	8699	6181	1425	93	12	–	–	–	–	–	33,331	–	33,331
10	112	1483	3296	4590	7764	9585	6166	1169	139	19	–	–		–	34,304	19	34,323
11	15	665	1574	2346	4803	8759	8776	5053	1418	201	8	–	–	–	33,409	209	33,618
12	11	382	870	1339	2904	6089	8077	7829	4605	1292	139	2	–	–	32,106	1,433	33,539
13	11	227	437	652	1490	3796	5315	7114	7495	3624	950	139	12	–	26,537	4,725	31,262
14	2	86	210	284	771	2051	2993	4824	6991	5018	2452	756	59	–	18,212	8,285	26,497
15	–	46	75	125	263	778	1385	2379	4277	4292	3085	2067	170	6	9,328	9,620	18,948
16	–	17	26	58	120	268	518	855	1658	2043	2044	2852	415	23	3,520	7,377	10,897
17	–	5	3	8	17	44	61	100	258	505	876	2336	667	25	496	4,409	4,905
18	–	1	4	5	6	3	8	13	43	109	283	1234	702	19	83	2,347	2,430
19	–	–	1	3	1	9	2	2	2	30	94	510	411	11	20	1,056	1,076
20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	10	148	144	8	–	325	325
21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	17	92	162	–	–	286	286
Total	14868	59434	39549	23970	32027	38542	34792	29435	26898	17163	9958	10136	2742	92	299,515	40,091	339,606

40.—Girls—Filles, 1926-27

Age	K. and K.P. — E.M. P.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Special pupils — Degré spécial	Elementary — Elémentaires	Secondary — Secondaires	Total
4	678	121	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	799	–	799
5	8143	5149	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,327	–	13,327
6	3519	22982	2366	44	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28,926	–	28,926
7	911	14886	11879	1673	823	38	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30,211	–	30,211
8	308	6088	11601	6759	5516	1243	82	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	31,602	–	31,602
9	117	2095	5488	6339	8765	6783	1291	146	10	–	–	–		–	31,034	–	31,034
10	21	967	2338	3532	7024	10359	6381	1534	201	17	–	–	–	–	32,357	17	32,374
11	3	411	1010	1638	3614	8029	9649	6103	1917	283	18	–	–	–	32,374	301	32,675
12	5	244	491	953	2024	5522	7924	8333	6005	1553	196	1	–	–	31,501	1,750	33,251
13	6	130	254	392	996	2712	5372	6626	8322	4387	1192	132	–	–	24,810	5,711	30,521
14	–	54	114	151	426	1110	2848	4070	7287	5747	3015	903	10	3	16,060	9,678	25,738
15	–	29	44	65	166	406	886	1707	3947	4565	3846	2540	130	43	7,250	11,124	18,374
16	1	11	4	20	48	149	290	613	1542	1954	2726	3629	485	77	2,677	8,871	11,548
17	–	5	6	2	10	19	38	89	337	559	1173	2623	846	94	507	5,295	5,802
18	–	1	2	2	4	2	9	13	65	144	396	1203	740	65	98	2,548	2,646
19[2]	–	–	–	3	2	3	3	5	8	72	128	399	370	32	24	1,001	1,025
20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	29	106	123	17	–	307	307
21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	30	70	103	13	–	254	254
Total	13712	53173	35632	21573	29433	36375	34774	29244	29641	19351	12749	11606	2807	344	283,557	46,857	330,414

[2] 19 and over—19 et plus.

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

41.—Boys—Garçons, 1926

Age	Elementary Grades — Degrés élémentaires									Secondary Grades — Degrés secondaires				Total		
	Primary — Primaire	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elémentary — Elémentaires	Secondary — Secondaires	Total
5....	78	345	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	424	–	424
6....	157	4,513	151	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,826	–	4,826
7....	183	4 687	1,727	249	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,853	–	6,853
8....	59	2,429	2,932	1,557	216	10	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,204	–	7,204
9....	22	1,133	1,992	2,773	1,435	198	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,561	–	7,561
10....	10	576	1,048	2,207	2,570	1,332	192	12	4	–	–	–	–	7,951	–	7,951
11....	3	288	533	1,087	2,025	2,365	1,124	154	37	4	–	–	–	7,616	4	7,620
12....	2	191	294	712	1,242	1,977	1,954	832	334	44	–	–	–	7,540	44	7,584
13....	4	103	170	384	774	1,280	1,661	1,403	981	284	37	1	–	6,760	322	7,082
14....	–	42	89	166	470	748	1,076	1,128	1,437	730	203	24	–	5,156	957	6,113
15....	–	26	26	46	140	253	404	551	939	805	502	149	7	2,384	1,463	3,847
16....	–	10	7	20	34	67	102	144	384	459	493	328	21	767	1,301	2,068
17....	–	5	2	5	13	15	20	33	59	162	260	342	24	152	788	940
18....	–	6	4	4	5	10	5	5	12	44	86	214	15	51	359	410
19....	–	4	–	4	2	2	–	3	9	11	25	98	11	24	145	169
20....	–	2	2	–	–	1	3	1	2	4	6	34	3	11	47	58
21....	–	15	4	4	–	1	8	1	3	1	6	38	7	36	52	88
Total	518	14,375	8,982	9,223	8,933	8,259	6,558	4,267	4,201	2,548	1,618	1,228	88	65,316	5,482	70,798

42.—Girls—Filles, 1926

5....	83	379	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	462	–	462
6....	224	4,175	215	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,618	–	4,618
7....	123	4,199	1,829	245	11	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	6,412	–	6,412
8....	52	2,061	2,853	1,805	250	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,038	–	7,038
9....	14	906	1,592	2,886	1,696	317	20	1	–	–	–	–	–	7,432	–	7,432
10....	10	418	740	1,912	2,650	1,555	278	14	3	–	–	–	–	7,580	–	7,580
11....	2	197	357	986	1,927	2,469	1,324	192	57	5	–	–	–	7,511	5	7,516
12....	1	132	189	547	1,110	1,894	2,005	839	419	66	2	–	–	7,136	68	7,204
13....	1	59	122	279	585	1,091	1,654	1,532	1,204	340	43	2	–	6,527	385	6,912
14....	–	29	39	123	251	478	850	1,091	1,665	944	293	40	–	4,526	1,277	5,803
15....	–	15	15	43	76	131	252	452	951	1,078	744	242	17	1,935	2,081	4,016
16....	–	10	6	10	35	36	75	129	330	595	742	490	54	631	1,881	2,512
17....	–	6	3	11	6	12	12	28	78	220	369	519	119	156	1,227	1,383
18....	–	3	1	2	3	6	8	5	21	59	142	323	64	49	588	637
19....	1	5	–	2	2	6	4	3	7	16	30	137	30	30	213	243
20....	–	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	11	13	50	19	12	93	105
21....	–	11	1	4	–	2	6	1	2	5	4	25	12	27	46	73
Total	511	12,608	7,964	8,860	8,604	8,019	6,489	4,288	4,739	3,339	2,382	1,828	315	62,082	7,864	69,946

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

43.—Boys—Garçons, 1927

—	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.....	–	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	58	–	58
5.....	–	1,121	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,130	–	1,130
6.....	–	6,991	270	7	1	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	7,269	–	7,269
7.....	–	8,745	2,462	395	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,625	–	11,625
8.....	–	4,056	4,544	2,620	457	15	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,697	–	11,697
9.....	–	1,545	2,954	4,265	2,283	409	43	7	3	–	–	–	–	11,509	–	11,509
10.....	–	677	1,403	3,230	3,956	1,933	471	73	17	–	–	–	–	11,760	–	11,760
11.....	–	307	578	1,775	3,234	3,177	1,694	384	193	11	–	–	–	11,342	11	11,353
12.....	–	172	341	944	2,019	2,729	2,727	1,262	955	154	17	–	–	11,149	171	11,320
13.....	–	125	165	461	1,173	1,728	2,358	1,731	2,070	614	111	10	–	9,811	735	10,546
14.....	–	78	93	253	701	1,175	1,609	1,552	2,626	1,086	391	59	4	8,087	1,540	9,627
15.....	–	29	26	117	214	438	663	829	1,671	945	713	251	26	3,987	1,935	5,922
16.....	–	12	7	10	29	57	112	136	535	566	586	437	83	898	1,672	2,570
17.....	–	5	7	5	7	23	20	25	125	198	311	437	176	217	1,122	1,339
18.....	–	5	2	2	4	3	6	7	24	46	116	261	167	53	590	643
19.....	–	1	–	1	–	1	6	1	10	18	28	141	120	20	307	327
20.....	–	4	2	–	2	3	3	3	5	3	7	58	41	22	109	131
21.....	–	3	–	1	5	4	6	5	9	7	9	56	46	33	118	151
Total..	–	23,934	12,863	14,086	14,108	11,695	9,723	6,015	8,243	3,648	2,289	1,710	663	100,667	8,310	108,977

Saskatchewan Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade—Concluded
Ecoles de la Saskatchewan: Répartition par âge et par degré—fin

44.—Girls—Filles, 1927

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.....	–	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	56	–	56
5.....	–	1,169	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,173	–	1,173
6.....	–	6,504	349	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,875	–	6,875
7.....	–	7,952	2,773	507	24	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,260	–	11,260
8.....	–	3,348	4,442	2,901	609	46	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,348	–	11,348
9.....	–	1,287	2,481	4,229	2,739	575	65	6	1	–	–	–	–	11,383	–	11,383
10.....	–	527	1,115	2,644	3,961	2,219	626	82	28	1	–	–	–	11,202	1	11,203
11.....	–	226	459	1,309	2,699	3,370	2,066	545	264	15	–	–	–	10,938	15	10,953
12.....	–	140	249	702	1,606	2,537	2,871	1,560	1,173	184	16	1	–	10,838	201	11,039
13.....	–	79	122	369	815	1,482	2,148	1,826	2,409	851	153	4	–	9,250	1,008	10,258
14.....	–	52	51	175	425	788	1,308	1,380	2,800	1,308	596	104	7	6,979	2,015	8,994
15.....	–	14	21	58	151	303	475	638	1,740	1,294	1,041	403	38	3,400	2,776	6,176
16.....	–	11	6	14	20	42	73	136	558	690	866	740	145	860	2,441	3,301
17.....	–	3	4	4	6	13	20	29	131	252	436	705	262	210	1,655	1,865
18.....	–	2	3	4	2	2	6	5	30	95	152	491	225	54	963	1,017
19.....	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	2	10	19	54	188	112	16	373	389
20.....	–	2	1	1	1	1	–	–	4	11	10	90	46	10	157	167
21.....	–	4	1	3	–	–	5	3	4	8	10	52	48	20	118	138
Total..	–	21,377	12,082	12,942	13,058	11,382	9,667	6,212	9,152	4,728	3,334	2,778	883	95,872	11,723	107,595

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

45.—Boys—Garçons, 1927

—	Kindergarten — Ecole maternelle	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elementary — Elémentaires	Secondary — Secondaires	Total
5....	–	309	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	310	–	310
6....	–	4,115	134	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,253	–	4,253
7....	–	6,082	2,020	211	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,322	–	8,322
8....	–	2,424	3,562	1,815	249	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,069	–	8,069
9....	–	676	2,085	3,243	1,595	233	20	1	–	–	–	–	–	7,853	–	7,853
10....	–	357	917	2,220	2,949	1,498	282	22	3	–	–	–	–	8,248	–	8,248
11....	–	171	313	852	2,140	2,490	1,349	296	37	3	–	–	–	7,648	3	7,651
12....	–	75	302	593	1,314	2,045	2,334	1,298	338	37	3	–	–	8,299	40	8,339
13....	–	57	100	270	650	1,187	1,824	1,874	1,186	318	26	1	–	7,148	345	7,493
14....	–	30	38	142	335	605	1,087	1,466	1,735	817	180	17	–	5,438	1,014	6,452
15....	–	20	26	52	157	284	516	800	1,468	1,083	550	122	7	3,323	1,762	5,085
16....	–	7	9	12	13	38	102	196	490	550	631	344	52	867	1,577	2,444
17....	–	3	1	1	4	22	16	40	106	224	349	382	100	193	1,055	1,248
18....	–	1	3	2	–	2	6	9	28	68	131	240	110	51	549	600
19....	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	5	6	26	48	108	76	14	258	272
20....	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	4	15	20	33	35	8	103	111
21....	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	7	19	31	46	44	11	140	151
Total	–	14,327	9,512	9,418	9,417	8,424	7,539	6,010	5,408	3,160	1,969	1,293	424	70,055	6,846	76,901

46.—Girls—Filles, 1927

5....	–	275	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	277	–	277
6....	–	3,842	135	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,986	–	3,986
7....	–	5,539	2,086	219	16	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,861	–	7,861
8....	–	2,134	3,521	2,029	274	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,979	–	7,979
9....	–	698	1,721	3,354	1,743	300	27	2	–	–	–	–	–	7,845	–	7,845
10....	–	321	648	2,036	2,900	1,722	350	29	3	–	–	–	–	8,009	–	8,009
11....	–	99	252	876	1,869	2,652	1,598	322	46	2	–	–	–	7,714	2	7,716
12....	–	69	120	446	1,010	1,825	2,505	1,417	453	40	1	–	–	7,845	41	7,886
13....	–	38	79	212	505	1,020	1,675	2,045	1,456	373	22	3	–	7,030	398	7,428
14....	–	22	22	126	254	498	953	1,360	2,027	1,101	164	18	–	5,262	1,283	6,545
15....	–	7	17	52	107	209	411	681	1,387	1,371	638	179	5	2,871	2,193	5,064
16....	–	16	2	12	17	36	101	200	445	929	931	456	59	829	2,375	3,204
17....	–	–	1	2	7	10	17	34	151	349	688	572	280	222	1,889	2,111
18....	–	1	2	1	2	1	7	8	25	102	234	410	134	47	880	927
19....	–	2	–	–	4	2	2	6	10	20	68	123	112	26	323	349
20....	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	2	8	5	18	57	36	16	116	132
21....	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	11	22	23	54	43	18	142	160
Total	–	13,063	8,608	9,375	8,709	8,298	7,654	6,108	6,022	4,314	2,787	1,872	669	67,837	9,642	77,479

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 given 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 d'immatriculation. 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 l'immatriculation universitaire), sur les mêmes sujets et côte à côte avec un élève inscrit dans l'une de nos meilleurs 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 ou 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

47.—Secondary Education in Canada: Statistics of the different types of Schools doing work of High School Grade in each province 1927 or latest year reported

47.—Enseignement secondaire au Canada: Types d'écoles où l'on professe les matières secondaires dans chaque province du Canada, chiffres de 1927 ou du dernier rapport

Institutions	Institutions	Classes	Instructors — Instituteurs			Pupils — Elèves			Av. Attend. — Fréq. moy.	Pupils in High School Grades — Elèv. dans les degrés secondaires					Institutions
			M. — H.	F. — F.	Total	B. — G.	G. — F.	Total		IX	X	XI	XII	Total	
Prince of Wales College, P.E.I.	1	12	8	4	12	84	159	243	–	–	–	85	[1]158	243	Collège Prince of Wales, I.P.-E.
[2]Secondary Classrooms, P.E.I.	20	25	14	11	25	305	389	694	512	290	364	–	–	654	Classes secondaires, I.P.-E.[2]
[3]Other Graded Schools, P.E.I.	33	33	13	20	33	436	524	960	632	84	91	–	–	175	Autres classes multiples, I.P.-E.[3]
[3]Ungraded Schools, P.E.I.	255	255	62	193	255	221	459	680	–	395	285	–	–	680	Ecoles à classe unique, I.P.-E.[3]
County Academies, N.S.	18	–	–	–	–	1,319	1,530	2,849	2,319	2,544	2,023	1,303	520	2,849	Académies de comté, N.-E.
Other High Schools, N.S.	–	–	–	–	–	1,367	2,174	3,541	.....					3,541	"High Schools", N.-E.
[4]Village Schools doing H.S. work, N.S.	204	–	–	–	–	1,812	3,788	5,600	.....	3,011	1,933	650	6	5,600	Ecoles des villages exécutant les trav. sec., N.-E.[4]
[4]Rural Schools doing H.S. work, N.S.	937	–	–	–	–										Ecoles rurales exécutant les trav. sec., N.-E.[4]
[5]Gram. Schools, N.B.	15	63	30	33	63	864	1,193	2,057	1,517	882	604	474	54	2,014	Ecoles de grammaire, N.-B.
[5]Superior Schools, N.-B.	53	57	48	9	57	837	1,300	2,139	1,671	591	347	275	1	1,214	Ecoles supérieures, N.-B.
[5]Other Schools doing H.S. work, N.B.	25	40	15	25	40	599	800	[6]1,399	1,127	541	152	41	–	734	Autres écoles exécutant les trav. sec., N.-B.[5]
[7]Classical Colleges, Que.	21	–	883	–	883	9,712	–	9,712	9,126	–	–	–	–	–	Collèges classiques, Qué.
[7]R.C. Indep. Schools giving classical educa- Que.	10	–	80	–	80	718	–	718	709	–	–	–	–	–	Ecoles indép. non subventionnées exécutant les trav. sec. (catholiques). Qué.
[8]Catholic Complementary Schools, Que.	558	–	2,300	4,305	6,605	80,505	88,119	168,624	143,192	8,165	6,939	–	–	15,104	Académies catholiques, Qué.[8]
Protestant H.S., Que.	55	–	163	420	583	7,816	7,764	15,580	12,686	2,025	1,478	1,053	–	4,556	"High Schools" protestantes, Qué.
Protestant Interm. Sch., Que.	54	–	15	141	156	2,059	2,155	4,214	3,241	274	139	13	–	426	Ecoles interm. prot., Qué.
Collegiate Institutes, Ont.	56	–	837	962	1,799	15,749	16,077	31,826	27,896	10,792	8,103	10,145	2,786	31,826	Instituts collégiaux, Ont.
High Schools, Ont.	136	–				9,494	12,080	21,574	18,471	8,101	5,420	6,181	1,872	21,574	"High Schools", Ont.
Continuation Schools, Ont.	207	–	137	285	422	3,944	5,710	9,654	8,059	3,635	2,603	3,328	88	9,654	Ecoles de continuation, Ont.
Day Voc. Schools, full time, Ont.	38	–	374	231	605	8,408	8,921	17,329	13,513	9,727	4,221	2,088	803	[10]16,839	Ecoles du trav. du jour élèves réguliers, Ont.
[9]Fifth Classes, Ont.	222	222	91	131	222	2,619	4,000	1,992	1,685	4,259	2,360	–	–	1,992	Cinquièmes classes, Ont.
[9]Other Sch. doing H.S. work, Ont.	–	–	–	–	–			7,277	–					7,277	Autres écoles éxécutant les trav. sec., Ont.[9]
Collegiate Institutes, Man.	16	–	–	–	181	–	–	5,208	4,467	6,057	3,990	2,923	450	5,208	Instituts collégiaux, Man.
Collegiate Departments, Man.	12	–	–	–	38	–	–	932	791					932	Départements collégiaux, Man.
High Schools, Man.	43	–	–	–	86	–	–	2,045	1,692					2,045	"High Schools", Man.
Junior High Schools, Man.	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,442	1,280					1,442	"Junior High Schools", Man.
Intermediate Schools, Man.	122	–	–	–	427	–	–	14,634	10,630					2,396	Ecoles intermédiaires, Man.
Other Sch. doing H.S. work, Man.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–					1,397	Autres écoles exécutant les trav. sec., Man.
Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, Sask.	19	182	–	–	221	3,133	3,878	6,961	–	2,262	1,824	1,602	1,055	6,743	Instituts collégiaux et H. S., Sask.
Other Town Sec. Schools, Sask.	67	147	–	–	170	–	–	–	–	1,284	962	981	350	3,577	Autres écoles des villes exécutant les trav. sec., Sask.
Village Schools doing H. S. work, Sask.	343	[12]256	–	–	[12]350	–	–	–	–	2,312	1,836	1,641	136	5,925	Ecoles des villages exécutant les trav. sec., Sask.
Rural Sch. doing H. S. work, Sask.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,496	1,001	264	5	3,766	Ecoles rurales exécutant les trav. sec., Sask.

47.—Secondary Education in Canada: Statistics of the different types of Schools doing work of High School Grade in each province 1927 or latest year reported—Concluded

47.—Enseignement secondaire au Canada: Types d'écoles où l'on professe les matières secondaires dans chaque province du Canada, chiffres de 1927 ou du dernier rapport—fin

Institutions	Institutions	Classes	Instructors — Instituteurs			Pupils — Elèves			Av. At-tend. — Fréq. moy.	Pupils in High School Grades — Elév. dans les degrés secondaires					Institutions
			M. — H.	F. — F.	Total	B. — G.	G. — F.	Total		IX	X	XI	XII	Total	
High Schools, Alta	68	–	–	–	–	3,781	5,428	9,209	–	3,525	2,837	1,915	932	9,209	"High Schools", Alta.
Other Graded S. doing H. S. work, Alta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,343	1,674	1,225	161	5,403	Autres classes multiples secondaires, Alta.
Ungraded S. doing H. S. work, Alta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,606	245	25	11	1,876	Ecoles à classe unique exécutant les trav. sec. Alta.
"High Schools, B. C—Cities	37	268	175	126	301	4,038	4,667	8,705	7,432	4,134	2,783	1,565	175	8,657	"High Schools", C.-B.—Villes."
Rur. Municip	21	121	77	50	127	1,627	2,096	3,723	3,186	1,868	1,111	727	17	3,723	Municipalités rurales.
Other Rural	17	24	11	13	24	210	268	478	406	237	133	106	2	477	Autres rurales.
Junior	3	11	7	10	17	218	223	441	367	197	68	–	–	265	Junior.
Superior	25	–	20	5	25	215	291	506	430	172	103	28	–	303	Supérieures.

[1] This figure includes 158 students in the 3rd year who might be considered 2nd year university students. — [2] As will be seen from the figures, the secondary classes include only such as devote at least half time to work of Secondary grade.—[3] 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 55 with 197 classes. There were 418 one room schools, so that 313 out of the 615 classrooms in P.E.I., were doing work of secondary grades, over and above the work done in Prince of Wales College.—[4] Rural Schools here refer to one room schools.—[5] 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 classrooms.—[6] Including only pupils of Superior School Grade.—[7] The 9,712 and 718 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 different significance in Catholic Education in the province of Quebec from its accepted significance in other provinces.—[8] The 15,104 refers to pupils in the 7th and 8th years of the complementary schools, which are equivalent at least to grades IX and X and perhaps might be extended to grade XI. In addition to these figures should be included the pupils of the Catholic Normal Schools to the number of 1,623 in 1926. These carry on academic as well as professional work; their academic work seems to run parallel with the work in the Academies. Presumably the candidates for teachers' certificates granted by the Board of Examiners have received their higher academic training in the complementary Schools, while the candidates for Normal School diplomas have received their higher academic training in the Normal Schools.—[9] 2,650 in grades IX and X in fifth classes were not given by grade.—[10] Of the remaining 480,436 were special pupils and 44 were unclassified.—[11] The total enrolment includes 48 in grade VIII in city; 203 in grade VIII in Superior and 104 in grade VII and 72 in VIII in junior H. S.—These include high schools in cities; in rural municipalities and in rural districts. [12] Continuation rooms only.

[1] Ces chiffres incluent 158 étudiants de 3ème année P.W.C. assimilés à la 2ème année des universités.—[2] 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.—[3] 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 55, avec 197 classes. Il y avait 418 écoles à classe unique, de sorte que 313 des 615 classes de l'Ile du Prince Edouard enseignaient des matières secondaires, outre le Prince of Wales College.—[4] Les écoles rurales mentionnées ici sont les écoles à classe unique.—[5] 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.—[6] Comprenant les élèves des écoles supérieures seulement.—[7] Les 9,712 et 718 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.—[8] Le chiffre 15,104 comprend les élèves de la septième et de la huitième années complémentaires et dont le cours est l'équivalent des degrés IX et X, et peut être XI. A ces chiffres il faut ajouter les élèves des écoles normales au nombre de 1,623 en 1926. Ces cours sont à la fois académiques et professionnels, leur travail académique étant parallèle au travail des académies. Il est probable que les candidats au diplôme d'instituteur donné par le Bureau des Examinateurs ont reçu leur formation académique dans les écoles complémentaires, 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.—[9] Ce chiffre comprend 2,650 écoliers des degrés IX et X non classifiés par degrés.—[10] Ce reste 480, se composait de 436 dans des degrés spéciaux et 44 qui n'étaient pas classifiés.—[11] L'inscription totale comprend 48 dans les degrés VIII des cités; 203 dans le degré VIII des écoles supérieures, 104 dans le degré VII et 72 dans le degré VIII des junior H. S. Inclus "high schools" dans les cités, dans le municipalités rurales, dans les districts ruraux.—[12] Classe de continuation seulement.

48.—Publicly Controlled Schools: Number of Pupils taking Certain Secondary Grade Subjects in Six Provinces, 1927

48.—Ecoles sous le contrôle administratif: Elèves étudiant certaines matières de l'enseignement secondaire dans six provinces, en 1927

Subjects	Nova Scotia — Nouvelle-Ecosse	New Brunswick — Nouveau-Brunswick	Ontario	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Columbia British — Colombie Britannique	Total	Matières
English	11,662	3,511	76,703	6,352	7,760	13,481	119,469	Anglais.
History	5,920	3,474	[1] 21,854	[2] 6,160	[2] 7,232	12,014	56,654	Histoire.
Geography	5,123		32,103	3,229	1,304	1,269	43,028	Géographie.
Arith. and Mens	9,011	2,586	33,493	4,301	2,083	10,904	62,378	Arith. et mens.
Algebra	11,279	3,394	44,797	5,761	6,104	11,515	82,850	Algèbre.
Geometry	5,894	3,340	31,588	5,521	5,447	10,956	62,746	Géométrie.
Trigonometry	430	114	3,941	786	681	289	6,241	Trigonométrie.
French	9,092	3,317	58,752	5,023	4,663	9,842	90,689	Français.
Spanish	–	–	254	–	–	–	254	Espagnol.
German	462	–	1,960	376	23	33	2,854	Allemand.
Latin	5,528	2,540	48,422	3,701	2,134	6,000	68,325	Latin.
Greek	57	70	335	177	–	14	653	Grec.
Italian	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	Italien.
Zoology	–	–	10,762	463	–	–	11,225	Zoologie.
Botany	1,984	3,258	13,988		–	549	19,779	Botanique.
Chemistry	2,103	1,327	14,501	2,526	1,615	5,024	27,096	Chimie.
Physics	5,391	1,309	20,331	2,098	2,600	3,308	35,037	Physique.
Book-keeping	–	1,560	12,106	585	611	1,936	16,798	Tenue des livres.
Stenography	–	–	10,999	617	742	2,044	14,402	Sténographie.
Typewriting	–	–	11,317	644	777	2,111	14,849	Dactylographie.
Business Law, etc	–	–	2,702	–	–	702	3,404	Droit commercial, etc
Art	4,681	917	14,899	1,307	1,782	5,199	28,785	Art.
Physical Culture	–	–	77,891	4,309	3,009	4,710	89,919	Culture physique.
Agriculture	501	–	4,753	1,522	1,046	562	8,384	Agriculture.
Manual Training	–	–	7,565	1,134	41	–	8,740	Travaux manuels.
Household Science	–	–	4,346	1,244	26	3,325	8,941	Science ménagère.
Elementary Science	–	–	–	3,007	3,098	–	6,105	Sciences élémentaires.
Music	–	–	–	1,045	96	183	1,324	Musique.
Military Drill	–	–	–	1,630	1,170	–	2,800	Exercices militaires.
Physiology	–	1,380	–	3,837	–	501	5,718	Physiologie.
Pract. Mathematics	1,791	–	–	–	–	–	1,791	Mathémat. prat.
Total Sampled	11,970	3,511	[3] 80,383	6,927	9,209	13,853	125,853	Total des élèves ainsi classifiés.

[1] Can. History. For other forms of History, see Tables 51 and 60.
[2] Approximate only. See Table 57.
[3] 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 enroled 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 represented. 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 6.

[1] Histoire du Canada: pour les autres formes de l'histoire, voir tableau 51 et 60.
[2] Approximativement seulement. Voir tableau 57.
[3] Y compris les élèves réguliers des écoles de continuation, 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 6.

Secondary Grades: Number of Pupils by Subjects of Study, 1911-1927—Degrés secondaires: Nombre d'élèves pour chaque matière, 1911-1927

49.—Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse

Subject	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	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	11,570	11,659	11,662	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	11,252	11,244	11,279	Algèbre.
Arithmetic	7,105	7,005	6,986	7,248	7,530	7,604	7,324	7,281	7,439	7,645	7,861	8,817	9,488	8,747	8,768	8,868	9,011	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	5,271	5,416	5,391	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	4,992	5,308	5,123	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	6,108	5,940	5,920	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	4,169	4,606	4,681	Dessin.
Botany	3,456	3,431	3,608	3,806	4,364	4,191	3,758	3,498	3,254	3,354	2,884	3,629	2,898	2,368	2,246	2,382	1,984	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	8,567	8,927	9,092	Français.
Geometry	2,917	3,934	3,864	3,936	4,224	4,266	4,139	4,094	4,046	3,929	4,530	5,356	6,075	5,806	6,239	5,978	5,894	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	5,110	5,266	5,528	Latin.
Chemistry	1,819	1,919	1,868	2,024	1,995	2,181	2,149	959	897	1,160	1,423	1,741	2,098	1,875	2,248	2,178	2,103	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	2,015	1,913	1,791	Mathém. pratiques.
German	382	298	321	314	357	287	222	169	120	118	214	234	197	390	523	572	462	Allemand.
Cadets	362	530	530	594	591	634	690	695	729	601	1,037	1,030	1,149	1,167	893	1,042	–	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	445	475	430	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	43	52	57	Grec.
Agriculture	19	–	–	14	38	348	3,384	2,937	2,688	2,648	2,841	2,846	465	568	431	548	501	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	11,853	11,948	11,970	Total, classifiés.

50.—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	3,445	3,443	3,511	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	3,316	3,326	3,394	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	2,469	2,507	2,586	Arithmétique.
Physics	663	679	719	816	949	1,083	915	833	936	1,073	1,183	1,183	1,143	1,235	1,360	1,185	1,309	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	3,436	3,525	3,474	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	3,436	3,525	3,474	Histoire.
Drawing	782	721	837	556	703	709	498	627	628	835	728	839	940	857	736	787	917	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	3,211	3,271	3,258	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	3,077	3,200	3,317	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	3,208	3,242	3,340	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	2,500	2,573	2,540	Latin.
Chemistry	635	718	712	735	843	815	767	738	799	775	835	1,036	1,102	1,092	1,258	1,294	1,327	Chimie.
Book-keeping	900	1,063	955	968	873	982	850	795	759	989	1,085	1,245	1,255	1,453	1,682	1,551	1,560	Tenue des livres.
Trigonometry	31	13	71	61	104	68	55	71	32	70	32	49	123	44	101	62	114	Trigonométrie.
Greek	163	48	46	39	86	109	72	93	86	87	34	30	54	42	66	65	70	Grec.
Physiology	651	688	719	713	725	732	762	655	661	798	839	881	1,181	1,212	1,341	1,285	1,380	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	3,190	3,204	3,445	3,525	3,511	Total, classifié.

51.—Ontario High Schools and Collegiate Institutes and Day Vocational Schools: Number of pupils by subjects of Study, 1911-1927

51.—Ontario—Hautes écoles, Instituts Collégiaux et Ecoles professionnelles: nombre d'élèves dans chaque matière d'enseignement, 1911-1927

Subject	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916-17	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	Matières
English Composition	31,049	31,057	38,378	34,759	37,314	28,398	29,890	31,699	34,291	35,781	43,634	50,142	55,302	60,050	63,646	67,352	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	60,658	63,497	67,310	Littérature anglaise.
Algebra	28,777	28,947	30,300	32,687	34,459	27,750	27,960	30,013	32,250	33,689	35,188	32,311	25,023	37,247	37,857	39,141	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	60,705	65,431	68,348	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	26,395	28,100	27,129	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	16,111	16,962	18,483	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	24,213	27,296	30,692	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	17,751	17,775	18,112	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	10,182	10,539	9,927	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	16,994	17,346	19,073	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	39,099	39,781	41,600	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	24,031	26,573	28,638	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	45,950	49,162	51,538	Français.
[1]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	12,700	14,105	12,586	Chimie.[1]
[2]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	14,225	14,785	11,273	Arts.[2]
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	11,949	11,023	10,921	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	8,730	8,442	8,082	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	8,670	10,117	12,059	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	7,846	7,899	7,405	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	1,797	1,968	1,960	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	7,597	9,650	10,977	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	6,212	9,917	11,241	Dactylographie.
[3]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	4,616	5,452	4,346	Science ménagère.[3]
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	3,317	4,025	3,888	Trigonométrie.
[3]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	7,168	8,320	7,565	Travaux manuels.[3]
Mediaeval 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	2,259	2,846	2,696	Histoire moderne.
Mineralogy	709	662	695	809	897	541	466	515	420	450	93	98	75	65	247	–	Minéralogie.
Greek	666	611	602	553	691	495	387	412	347	276	259	240	320	352	329	335	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	3,067	3,576	4,398	Agriculture.
Spanish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	306	124	148	201	414	214	238	217	254	Espagnol.
Physiography	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,434	11,083	11,734	12,573	12,498	13,260	Physiographie.
History and Civics	–	–	–	–	–	1,041	1,761	3,308	2,209	2,390	5,209	6,492	8,009	10,261	12,795	15,739	Histoire et droit civique.
[4]Commercial Law	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	817	1,219	1,688	1,965	3,124	2,702	Droit commercial.[4]
[5]Commercial	2,585	2,213	2,888	3,026	3,407	2,852	3,181	3,779	3,965	4,227	2,617	2,060	2,287	2,731	3,057	3,397	Commercial.[5]
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	63,711	68,713	70,729	Total classifié.

[1] Includes only General Chemistry. [2] The Regular Art Courses of the day vocational schools in 1927 included 19 Art Subjects, viz. Colour Study (1,676), Lettering and Show Cards (806); Industrial Design (633); Illustrating (348); Antique Drawing (248); still Life Drawing (278); Life drawing (193); Modelling (261); Pottery (110); Wood-carving 140; Art Metal Work (135); Stained Glass (135); History of Art (257); Costume Drawing (90); Museum (59); Etching (11); Material Composition (83); Interior Decoration (5) and History of Costume (29). [3] Including only "Home Economics" and "General Woodwork" in the Day Vocational Schools. [4] 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. [5] High School course only.

[1] Eléments de la chimie seulement. [2] Les cours réguliers sur l'art donnés en 1927 dans les écoles professionnelles comportaient 19 sujets d'art, notamment: études couleurs (1,676); enseignes et pancartes (806); dessin industriel (633); ornemantation (348); dessin d'après l'antique (248), etc. [3] Menuiserie seulement dans les écoles professionnelles. [4] 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". [5] Cours des "High School" seulement.

52.—Ontario—Continuation Schools: Number of pupils by subjects of Study 1911-1927

52.—Ontario—Ecoles de continuation: nombre d'élèves dans chaque matière d'enseignement, 1911-1927

Subject	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916-17	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	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	10,372	9,776	9,351	Composition anglaise.
English Literature	5,667	5,988	5,455	5,938	6,588	5,030	5,079	4,973	5,104	5,778	7,427	8,601	9,215	10,364	9,805	9,372	Littérature anglaise.
Algebra	5,624	5,924	5,391	5,992	6,639	5,016	5,036	4,951	5,095	5,729	6,415	6,530	5,680	6,302	5,534	5,656	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	9,780	9,864	9,543	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	5,081	4,604	4,459	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	2,180	2,027	1,848	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	3,045	3,154	2,801	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	4,209	3,576	3,742	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	2,322	2,193	1,971	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	2,106	1,541	1,782	Grammaire anglaise.
Latin	4,385	4,696	4,324	4,733	5,323	3,958	4,277	4,170	4,358	5,031	5,852	5,763	6,099	6,682	6,850	6,822	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	3,861	3,520	3,465	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	7,082	7,056	7,214	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	2,248	1,986	1,915	Chimie.
Art	3,890	4,352	3,948	4,385	5,066	3,995	3,817	3,813	3,884	4,477	4,792	3,793	3,578	4,014	3,480	3,626	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	3,089	3,415	3,067	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	3,325	2,672	2,680	Zoologie.
Book-keeping	3,413	4,103	2,720	935	1,371	273	156	66	62	70	72	80	49	200	47	47	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	2,324	2,162	1,797	Histoire ancienne.
German	165	184	177	177	160	81	73	48	24	10	1	–	–	–	–	–	Allemaud.
Stenography	94	96	57	49	32	16	27	–	13	12	32	1	39	79	6	22	Sténographie.
Typewriting	80	94	75	42	34	16	54	–	13	18	8	30	61	126	51	76	Dactylographie.
Commercial	81	86	30	26	17	16	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Commerce.
Household Science	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	91	97	42	97	13	–	Science ménagère.
Trigonometry	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	42	53	Trigonométrie.
Manual Training	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43	–	20	19	–	–	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	332	23	355	Agriculture.
Physiography	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,312	2,721	2,672	2,901	2,951	2,640	Physiographie.
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	10,545	9,944	9,654	Total classifié.

NOTE.—In the tables on Secondary Subjects in Ontario the coincidence of the falling away in Geography and History and the introduction of "Physiography" and "History and Civics" should not be overlooked.

NOTA;—Dans les tableaux des matières secondaires en Ontario, il est important de noter la coïncidence entre la diminution de la géographie et de l'histoire, d'un côté, et de l'autre, l'introduction de la physiographie et de l'histoire et du civisme.

53.—Alberta and Saskatchewan Secondary Schools: Number of Pupils by Subjects of Study, 1922-1927

53.—Alberta et Saskatchewan: Ecoles secondaires: Nombre d'élèves pour chaque matière, 1922-1927

Subjects	Alberta						Saskatchewan						Matières
	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	
English	5,748	5,341	7,124	7,689	7,534	7,760	4,518	4,660	6,532	6,383	6,522	6,352	Anglais.
Algebra	5,446	5,223	6,876	7,088	6,015	6,104	4,260	4,535	6,139	6,077	6,215	5,761	Algèbre.
Arithmetic	3,894	3,469	1,780	2,254	1,664	2,083	4,352	4,076	5,320	4,830	4,410	4,301	Arithmétique.
Physics	5,228	1,296	2,140	2,066	2,271	2,600	1,404	1,711	2,140	2,394	1,899	2,098	Physique.
Geography	1,566	1,817	2,145	112	1,094	1,304	1,947	1,703	2,199	1,869	2,349	3,229	Géographie.
History	–	–	5,981	6,172	–	–	3,952	4,448	6,394	[1]6,045	–	–	Histoire.
Ancient	–	–	–	–	2,928	3,060	–	–	–	–	2,026	1,766	Ancienne.
British	–	–	–	–	2,219	2,356	–	–	–	–	4,998	3,992	De la G.-Bretag.
Canadian	–	–	–	–	1,650	1,547	–	–	–	–	3,531	2,701	Du Canada.
Med. and Mod.	–	–	–	–	751	789	–	–	–	–	1,419	1,224	Du M.-Age et mo.
Drawing	3,873	3,077	2,041	1,764	1,888	1,782	1,413	1,172	1,632	1,067	1,565	1,307	Dessin.
Biology	3,996	–	–	–	19	194	802	795	520	769	597	463	Biologie.
French	3,123	1,572	2,973	2,857	4,428	4,663	3,696	3,716	4,506	4,889	5,272	5,023	Français.
Geometry	5,436	5,266	6,818	6,717	5,527	5,447	3,973	4,559	6,106	5,896	5,467	5,521	Géométrie.
Latin	2,606	1,999	2,317	1,628	1,770	2,134	3,039	3,318	3,481	3,562	4,009	3,701	Latin.
Chemistry	1,293	1,220	1,828	2,171	1,676	1,615	1,294	1,520	2,334	2,407	2,125	2,526	Chimie.
German	74	64	59	63	22	23	97	28	111	101	69	376	Allemand.
Cadets	1,652	1,060	1,684	1,713	1,437	1,170	1,348	1,011	1,389	1,284	1,288	1,630	Exercices militaires
Music	369	733	261	183	152	96	853	1,740	1,421	818	1,311	1,045	Musique.
Dom. Sc.	1,166	627	67	41	48	26	896	789	1,030	908	1,271	1,244	Science ménagère.
Book-keeping	390	251	412	548	479	611	434	379	462	534	566	585	Tenue des livres.
Man. Training	801	378	–	108	93	41	–	–	–	–	1,174	1,134	Travaux manuels.
Trigonometry	422	370	561	546	639	681	395	439	686	759	802	786	Trigonométrie.
Stenography	512	317	541	838	661	742	348	213	485	531	568	617	Sténographie.
Greek	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	10	10	10	177	Grec.
Agriculture	944	898	1,337	1,931	1,341	1,046	525	552	1,662	1,249	1,510	1,522	Agriculture.
Zoology	3,892	–	–	–	–	–	128	124	217	367	–	–	Zoologie.
Phys. and Hyg.	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,117	3,655	4,856	3,951	3,954	3,837	Physiologie et hyg.
Phys. Training	3,526	3,282	2,825	2,066	2,002	3,009	3,874	3,162	4,922	4,694	4,423	4,309	Culture physique.
Typewriting	518	320	544	839	678	777	371	295	445	541	570	644	Dactylographie.
Indust. Work	–	–	–	–	–	–	649	553	674	949	–	–	Et. prat. des mét.
General Science	1,092	3,877	4,638	4,329	3,018	3,098	2,683	3,147	3,499	2,888	3,104	3,007	Sciences générales.
Business Law	151	67	174	138	229	–	–	–	–	–	327	598	Droit commercial.
Mech. Drawing	695	–	22	90	65	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	Dessin industriel.
Tot. Sampled	6,217	5,790	7,878	8,398	8,712	9,209	4,798	5,736	6,744	6,756	7,157	6,927	Total ainsi classif.

[1] British History only. [1] Histoire de la Grande-Bretagne seulement.

54.—British Columbia High Schools: Number of Pupils by Subjects of Study, 1917-27
54.—Colombie-Britannique: Hautes Ecoles: Nombre d'élèves pour chaque matière, 1917-27

Subject	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	Matières
English Lit.	4,824	5,150	5,806	6,565	7,224	8,556	9,154	9,833	10,439	11,599	13,459	Littérature anglaise.
English Comp.	4,821	5,150	5,806	6,582	7,224	8,556	9,159	9,833	10,439	11,599	13,481	Composition anglaise.
Algebra	4,820	5,133	5,251	5,668	6,282	7,463	8,158	8,934	9,241	10,026	11,515	Algèbre.
Geometry	4,289	4,345	4,726	5,669	6,151	7,346	7,959	8,778	9,124	9,850	10,956	Géométrie.
Latin	4,220	4,190	3,991	4,118	4,273	4,959	5,496	5,377	5,524	5,418	6,000	Latin.
French	4,192	4,080	4,605	5,090	5,677	6,523	7,351	7,498	8,034	8,546	9,842	Français.
Arithmetic	3,107	3,569	3,409	3,821	5,407	5,255	6,559	7,881	8,217	8,953	10,904	Arithmétique.
Drawing	1,995	1,809	2,474	2,624	2,672	3,736	3,813	3,797	3,890	4,453	5,199	Dessin.
Chemistry	1,982	757	3,078	2,416	3,479	4,491	4,710	3,757	3,918	4,164	5,024	Chimie.
Botany	1,475	1,392	1,400	1,808	2,234	2,670	3,021	342	330	400	549	Botanique.
Domestic Science	1,332	1,183	1,290	1,329	1,448	1,794	1,740	1,767	1,986	2,096	3,325	Science ménagère.
Woodwork	1,074	1,037	1,115	1,343	1,589	1,844	1,656	1,748	1,982	2,202	2,789	Menuiserie.
Typewriting	547	802	870	944	995	996	1,136	847	1,239	1,604	2,111	Dactylographie.
Stenography	547	802	866	943	995	998	1,135	846	1,222	1,599	2,044	Sténographie.
Book-keeping	542	802	866	938	976	979	1,110	974	1,238	1,532	1,936	Tenue de livres.
Physics	351	1,760	2,521	1,965	2,735	3,143	3,162	2,275	2,506	2,887	3,308	Physique.
Commercial Law	257	378	491	517	809	598	629	439	225	299	702	Droit Com. et for. lég.
Geography	154	900	1,250	1,108	1,850	3,198	4,038	635	633	736	1,269	Géographie.
Trigonometry	85	77	96	178	61	130	148	176	105	280	289	Trigonométrie.
Agriculture	65	193	219	91	165	371	334	397	442	527	562	Agriculture.
Mechanics	55	169	233	–	–	440	406	391	475	515	585	Mécanique.
German	20	6	8	–	–	16	25	25	–	–	33	Allemand.
Physiology	2	34	–	–	104	97	121	–	–	–	501	Physiologie.
[1] General History	–	710	1,053	988	1,788	3,123	4,032	9,309	9,907	11,252	12,014	Histoire générale.
Canadian Civics	–	–	3,068	3,283	3,440	4,188	4,209	932	473		1,106	Droit civique.
Greek	–	6	22	–	–	75	17	11	–	–	14	Grec.
Economics	–	–	–	–	55	71	78	92	–	44	244	Economie publique.
Stat. Law	–	–	–	–	55	71	197	146	482	587	–	Droit constitutionnel.
Metal Work	–	–	233	209	429	641	536	623	722	1,249	1,282	Métallurgie.
Machine Shop	–	–	–	–	304	403	435	445	471	501	683	Mécanique.
Biology	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	Biologie.
Music	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	183	Musique.
Magnetism and Electr.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	547	Magnétisme et électr.
Physical Culture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,710	Culture physique.
Printing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	329	Imprimerie.
General Science	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,528	Science générale.
Commerce, Business Corresp. and Filing.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	462	Correspondance commerciale.
Dietetics and Cookery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,080	Art culin. et diététiq.
Needlew'k and Dressmaking.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,245	Ouvrage à l'aiguille et couture.
Total Sampled	4,841	5,150	5,806	6,636	7,259	8,634	9,220	9,889	10,597	11,779	[2] 13,853	Total classifiés.

[1] Includes General History only up to 1923. [2] In 1927, includes Junior High Schools and Superior Schools.
[1] Histoire générale, 1917–1923. [2] "Junior High Schools" et écoles supérieures en 1927.

55.—Nova Scotia Secondary Schools: Number of Pupils by Grades and Subjects of Study, 1927
55.—Ecoles secondaires de la Nouvelle-Ecosse: Elèves par degrés et par matières enseignées, 1927

Subjects	Grade IX — Degré IX		Grade X — Degré X		Grade XI — Degré XI		Grade XII — Degré XII		Total	Matières
	Boys — Garçons	Girls — Filles	Boys — Garçons	Girls — Filles	Boys — Garçons	Girls — Filles	Boys — Garçons	Girls — Filles		
English	2,087	3,390	1,292	2,493	785	1,155	226	234	11,662	Anglais.
Latin	1,025	1,685	594	1,054	355	506	138	171	5,528	Latin.
French	1,606	2,600	981	1,923	633	931	196	222	9,092	Français.
Geography	1,912	3,211	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,123	Géographie.
Drawing	1,933	2,748	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,681	Dessin.
Botany	603	1,224	–	–	–	–	56	101	1,984	Botanique.
Physics	738	1,140	1,172	2,081	–	–	121	139	5,391	Physique.
Agriculture	193	308	–	–	–	–	–	–	501	Agriculture.
Arithmetic	2,164	3,219	1,262	2,366	–	–	–	–	9,011	Arithmétique.
Algebra	2,138	3,161	1,267	2,474	760	1,083	202	194	11,279	Algèbre.
Cadets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Exercices militaires.
Greek	–	–	6	33	4	4	1	9	57	Grec.
German	–	–	59	233	26	90	12	42	462	Allemand.
History	–	–	1,235	2,383	764	1,122	195	211	5,920	Histoire.
Geometry	–	–	1,241	2,399	770	1,053	218	213	5,894	Géométrie.
Pract. Mathematics	–	–	–	–	714	1,077	–	–	1,791	Math. prat.
Chemistry	–	–	–	–	730	1,029	187	157	2,103	Chimie.
Trigonometry	–	–	–	–	–	–	213	217	430	Trigonométrie.
Total enrolment	2,146	3,409	1,323	2,613	795	1,158	234	292	11,970	Total des inscriptions.

56.—New Brunswick Secondary Schools: Number of Pupils by Grades and Subjects of Study, 1927
56.—Ecoles secondaires du Nouveau-Brunswick: Elèves par degrés et par matières enseignées, 1927

Subjects	Grade—Degrés					Matières
	IX	X	XI	XII	Total	
English	1,757	1,003	735	16	3,511	Anglais.
Latin	1,189	755	580	16	2,540	Latin.
Greek	38	12	20	–	70	Grec.
French	1,642	944	706	25	3,317	Français.
Arithmetic	1,679	907	–	–	2,586	Arithmétique.
Geometry	1,607	997	732	4	3,340	Géométrie.
Algebra	1,711	989	694	–	3,394	Algèbre.
Book-keeping	920	640	–	–	1,560	Tenue des livres.
Trigonometry	–	–	99	15	114	Trigonométrie.
History and Geography	1,727	997	735	15	3,474	Histoire et géographie.
Drawing	917	–	–	–	917	Dessin.
Physics	1,309	–	–	–	1,309	Physique.
Physiology and Hygiene	–	886	494	–	1,380	Physiologie et hygiène.
Chemistry	–	623	704	–	1,327	Chimie.
Botany	1,560	978	720	–	3,258	Botanique.
Total Enrolment	1,757	1,003	735	16	3,511	Total des inscriptions.

57.—Saskatchewan Collegiate Institutes and High Schools: Number of Pupils by Subjects of Study, 1927
57.—High Schools et Instituts collégiaux de la Saskatchewan: Elèves étudiant certaines matières en 1927

Subject	Grade IX — Degré IX	Grade X — Degré X	Grade XI — Degré XI	Grade XII — Degré XII	Total	Matières
Reading	904	708	220	133	2,094	Lecture.
Spelling	1,551	861	197	96	2,874	Orthographe.
Composition	2,067	1,674	1,301	863	6,074	Composition.
Grammar	1,869	1,743	159	1	3,941	Grammaire
English (Special Grade XII)	–	–	–	8	8	Anglais, Spécial, grade XII.
Literature	2,184	1,761	1,334	904	6,352	Littérature.
Arithmetic and Mensuration	2,050	1,775	302	5	4,301	Arithmétique et mensuration.
Algebra	2,005	1,552	1,402	802	5,761	Algèbre.
Geometry	1,443	1,701	1,414	794	5,521	Géométrie.
Trigonometry	–	–	–	786	786	Trigonométrie.
Civics	1,837	134	92	–	2,232	Devoirs civiques.
History, Canadian	2,117	290	83	42	2,701	Histoire du Canada.
History, British	828	1,772	1,011	212	3,992	Histoire de la Grande-Bretagne.
History, Ancient	165	202	1,381	18	1,766	Histoire ancienne.
History, Mediaeval and Modern	81	59	240	844	1,224	Histoire du moyen-âge et moderne.
History, Special, Grade XII	–	–	–	46	46	Histoire, Spéciale, grade XII.
Elementary Science	1,713	1,294	–	–	3,007	Science élémentaire.
Biology	–	–	–	463	463	Biologie.
Chemistry	275	788	963	500	2,526	Chimie.
Physics	321	415	863	499	2,098	Physique.
French	1,788	1,452	1,022	706	5,023	Français.
German	183	113	66	14	376	Allemand.
Latin	1,538	985	669	459	3,701	Latin.
Greek	–	97	80	–	177	Grec.
Geography	1,396	1,698	19	–	3,229	Géographie.
Art	847	392	–	–	1,307	Art.
Writing	637	355	147	110	1,378	Ecriture.
Music	713	129	90	70	1,045	Musique.
Hygiene and Physiology	2,015	1,461	190	2	3,837	Hygiène et physiologie.
Physical Training	1,653	1,241	865	423	4,309	Culture physique.
Cadet Instruction	666	557	278	118	1,630	Exercices militaires.
VOCATIONAL WORK—						ETUDES PROFESSIONNELLES—
Agriculture	306	699	428	13	1,522	Agriculture.
Book-keeping	333	194	58	–	585	Tenue des livres.
Stenography	336	198	83	–	617	Sténographie.
Typewriting	336	205	103	–	644	Dactylographie.
Home Economics	653	425	166	–	1,244	Science ménagère.
Industrial Work	–	–	–	–	–	Travaux industriels.
Manual Training	714	420	–	–	1,134	Travaux manuels.
Business Correspondence	294	206	98	–	598	Correspondance commerciale.
Total Enrolment	2,262	1,824	1,602	1,055	6,927	Total des inscriptions.

58.—Alberta Secondary Schools: Number of pupils by subjects of study 1927

58.—Ecoles secondaires de l'Alberta: Elèves par degrés et par matières enseignées, en 1927

Subject	Grade IX — Degré IX		Grade X — Degré X		Grade XI — Degré XI		Grade XII — Degré XII		Totals by Sex — Totaux par sexe		Grand Total	Matières
	Boys — Garçons	Girls — Filles	Boys — Garçons	Girls — Filles	Boys — Garçons	Girls — Filles	Boys — Garçons	Girls — Filles	Boys — Garçons	Girls — Filles		
Algebra	1,410	1,701	767	958	300	428	248	292	2,725	3,379	6,104	Algèbre.
Arithmetic and Mensuration	55	140	41	132	659	993	14	49	769	1,314	2,083	Arithmétique et mensuration.
Biology	–	–	–	–	49	78	21	46	70	124	194	Biologie.
Chemistry	–	–	–	2	574	782	108	149	682	933	1,615	Chimie.
English Composition	1,335	1,800	993	1,220	682	949	310	471	3,320	4,440	7,760	Composition anglaise.
English Grammar	335	368	105	138	456	645	2	5	898	1,158	2,054	Dessin mécanique.
English Literature	1,402	1,780	991	1,198	668	971	299	370	3,360	4,319	7,679	Littérature anglaise.
French (oral)	1,066	1,338	562	718	239	332	167	241	2,034	2,629	4,663	Français, oral.
French (other than oral)												Français, autre qu'oral.
General Science	1,360	1,664	16	51	1	5	–	1	1,377	1,721	3,098	Science générale.
Geography	1	1	8	34	431	762	26	41	466	838	1,304	Géographie.
Geometry	1,370	1,688	468	525	330	476	269	321	2,437	3,010	5,447	Géométrie.
German	–	–	1	5	5	5	3	4	9	14	23	Allemand.
History of Literature	–	–	–	–	1	1	110	330	111	331	442	Histoire de la littérature.
History, Ancient	1,323	1,657	24	40	11	5	–	–	1,358	1,702	3,060	Histoire ancienne.
History, British	5	4	939	1,316	14	32	18	28	976	1,380	2,356	Histoire de la Grande Bretagne.
History, Canadian	–	–	–	3	564	842	70	68	634	913	1,547	Histoire du Canada.
History, Modern	9	14	3	3	75	94	224	367	311	478	789	Histoire moderne.
Latin	242	280	451	485	201	252	92	131	986	1,148	2,134	Latin.
Physics	1	–	872	1,016	66	125	251	269	1,190	1,410	2,600	Physique.
Trigonometry	–	–	–	–	1	–	291	389	292	389	681	Trigonométrie.
Book-keeping	126	307	53	117	2	6	–	–	181	430	611	Tenue des livres.
Business Law	–	–	33	23	–	–	–	–	33	23	56	Droit commercial.
Stenography	126	322	35	251	2	6	–	–	163	579	742	Sténographie.
Typewriting	126	321	60	262	2	6	–	–	188	589	777	Dactylographie.
Agriculture	5	2	292	383	143	213	4	4	444	602	1,046	Agriculture.
Art	172	241	480	726	31	131	1	–	684	1,098	1,782	Arts.
Domestic Science	–	24	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	26	26	Science domestique.
Physical Culture	402	640	355	636	257	468	82	169	1,096	1,913	3,009	Culture physique.
Military Drill	431	–	426	–	259	–	54	–	1,170	–	1,170	Exercices militaires.
Music	24	33	18	21	–	–	–	–	42	54	96	Musique.
Mechanical Drawing	27	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	39	–	39	Dessin mécanique.
Manual Training	27	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	41	–	41	Travaux manuels.
Total	1,505	2,020	1,132	1,705	762	1,153	382	550	3,781	5,428	9,209	Total

59.—Departmental Examinations for High School Entrance, High School Grades, Matriculation and Normal School Entrance by Provinces, 1920-1927

59.—Examens officiels d'entrée à la Haute Ecole, degrés de haute école et entrées à l'école normale, par provinces 1920-1927

—	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	—
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND								ILE DU PRINCE EDOUARD
Entrance to P. of W. College—								Admissions au collège P. of Wales—
No. of candidates	–	549	580	528	547	445	452	Nombre de candidats.
No. successful	–	–	–	223	179	150	197	Elèves admis à l'examen.
Public School Certificate—								Certificat d'école publique—
No. in Grade VIII	–	–	–	–	1,506	1,452	1,500	Degré VIII.
No. obtaining certificate	–	–	500	500	601	344	620	Promus.
NOVA SCOTIA								NOUVELLE-ECOSSE
No. of pupils in Grade IX	4,896	5,400	5,738	5,344	5,270	5,537	5,555	Degrés IX, entrées.
No. of candidates from IX	3,095	3,625	3,685	3,553	3,625	3,830	[3]Nil	Candidats.
No. obtained Grade IX	1,734	2,079	2,240	2,322	2,253	2,464	[3]Nil	Promus.
Pupils in Grade X	3,058	3,533	3,806	3,769	3,820	3,686	3,936	Degré X, entrées.
Candidates from X	2,406	2,746	2,976	2,925	3,032	2,971	2,981	Candidats.
Obtained Grade X	1,075	1,462	1,273	1,614	1,300	1,219	1,274	Promus.
Pupils in Grade XI	1,407	1,680	2,065	1,958	2,199	2,126	1,953	Degré XI, entrées.
Candidates from Grade XI	1,237	1,437	1,837	1,692	1,930	1,864	1,686	Candidats.
Obtained Grade XI	674	726	941	1,001	1,009	914	881	Promus.
Pupils in Grade XII	344	426	479	561	564	599	526	Degré XII.
Candidates from Grade XII	221	270	359	348	423	460	379	Candidats.
Obtained Grade XII	114	114	213	244	287	203	155	Promus.
Pupils IX to XII	9,705	11,039	12,088	11,632	11,853	11,948	11,970	Degrés IX à XII, entrées.
Candidates from IX to XII	7,054	8,241	8,809	8,787	9,215	9,252	5,046	Candidats.
Obtained Grade	3,597	4,381	4,667	5,181	4,849	4,799	2,310	Promus.
Male pupils	3,425	4,202	4,715	4,415	–	4,605	4,498	Garçons inscrits.
Male candidates	2,185	2,856	3,094	2,939	3,017	3,385	1,782	Garçons candidats.
Female pupils	6,280	6,837	7,373	7,217	–	7,343	7,472	Filles inscrites.
Female candidates	4,869	5,385	5,715	5,848	6,198	5,867	3,446	Filles candidates.
NEW BRUNSWICK								NOUVEAU BRUNSWICK
High School Entrance—								Entrées de Haute Ecole—
No. in Grade VIII	1,958	2,239	2,705	2,849	3,174	3,692	3,357	Degré VIII, entrées.
No. of candidates	1,593	1,913	2,098	2,117	2,329	2,528	3,477	Candidats.
Passed Division 1	441	451	310	424	403	574	717	Promus, div. 1.
Passed Division 2	521	614	731	605	796	821	1,034	Promus, division 2.
Passed Division 3	510	708	821	856	902	791	1,362	Promus, division 3.
Failed	121	140	236	232	328	342	267	Echoués.
High School—								Haute Ecole—
No. of candidates	42	61	67	82	85	95	96	Candidats.
Passed Division 1	–	2	–	2	1	1	3	Promus, division 1.
Passed Division 2	19	26	29	34	43	41	36	Promus, division 2.
Passed Division 3	14	17	7	13	18	13	23	Promus, division 3.
Conditioned, Division 3	8	13	26	30	14	31	28	Promus, division 3, conditionnellement.
Failed	1	3	5	3	9	9	6	Echoués.
Matriculation—								Immatriculation—
Candidates—	208	275	308	352	369	356	419	Candidats—
Passed Division 1	13	26	20	32	28	28	27	Promus, division 1.
Passed Division 2	82	136	122	161	202	154	200	Promus, division 2.
Passed Division 3	45	49	46	47	61	78	79	Promus, division 3.
Conditioned, Division 3	51	53	89	80	59	80	89	Admis conditionnellement.
Failed	17	11	31	32	19	16	24	Echoués.
Normal School Entrance—								Ecole Normale, entrées—
Candidates Class 1	194	246	263	261	247	266	226	Candidats, classe 1.
Obtained Class 1	66	63	67	64	101	42	100	Candidats, classe 1.
Obtained Class 2	63	90	101	95	84	121	80	Candidats, classe 2.
Obtained Class 3	50	64	66	60	42	69	40	Candidats, classe 3.
Failed	15	29	29	42	20	34	6	Echoués.
Candidates Class 2	388	678	683	637	642	562	483	Candidats, classe 2.
Obtained Class 2	186	189	255	209	190	232	176	Candidats, classe 2.
Obtained Class 3	109	214	231	222	227	178	171	Promus, classe 3.
Failed	93	275	197	206	225	152	136	Echoués.
Candidates Class 3	89	106	111	81	89	52	39	Candidats, classe 3.
Obtained Class 3	37	41	40	37	22	8	5	Promus, classe 3.
Failed	52	65	71	44	67	44	34	Echoués.
Total candidates, 1-3	671	1,030	1,057	979	978	880	748	Total, candidats, 1-3.
Obtained Class	289	293	362	310	313	282	281	Promus.
Obtained Lower Class	222	368	398	377	358	368	291	Promus conditionnellement.
Failed	160	369	297	292	312	230	176	Echoués.
[2] No. in Grades XI to XII	2,270	2,670	3,041	3,204	3,445	3,443	3,511	[2] Degrés XI et XII.

[1] Divisions here refer to rank of successful candidates; in Matriculation and High School leaving examination Division 1 requires a pass with 75 p.c. of the marks obtainable, with no subject below 50 p.c.
[2] As on June 30.
[3] Departmental examinations in this Grade discontinued this year.

[1] Ces divisions sont selon le rang du candidat heureux aux examens d'immatriculation de haute école: la division 1 exige une moyenne de 75 p.c. et aucune matière au dessous de 50 p.c.
[2] Le 30 juin.
[3] Les examens dans ce degré ont été interrompus cette année.

59.—Departmental Examinations for High School Entrance, High School Grades, Matriculation and Normal School Entrance by Provinces, 1920-1927—Conc.

59.—Examens officiels d'entrée à la Haute Ecole, degrés de haute école et entrées à l'école normale, par provinces 1920-1927—fin

—	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	—
ONTARIO (See Table 60).								ONTARIO (Voir tableau 60).
MANITOBA (See Table 61).								MANITOBA (Voir tableau 61).
SASKATCHEWAN—								SASKATCHEWAN—
Grade VIII—Enrolment	10,937	11,460	12,773	14,019	15,651	16,747	–	Degré VIII, entrées.
Promoted by School	1,284	1,346	1,629	1,276	1,354	1,372	–	Promus par l'école.
Wrote examinations	5,577	7,937	8,961	9,416	10,980	11,317	–	Candidats.
Total promoted	3,694	5,971	6,553	6,587	7,933	8,225	–	Promus.
Failed	1,883	1,966	2,408	2,829	3,047	3,092	–	Echoués.
1st Commercial—								1re commerciale—
Candidates	37	41	46	100	74	214	–	Candidats.
Obtained diplomas	27	35	35	49	53	69	–	Diplômés.
Obtained partial standing[1]	9	6	11	51	21	138	–	Diplômes partiels.[1]
Failed	1	–	–	–	–	7	–	Echoués.
2nd Commercial—								2e commerciale—
Candidates	43	66	61	55	101	56	–	Candidats.
Obtained diplomas	31	36	42	15	36	–	–	Diplômés.
Obtained partial standing[1]	12	30	19	40	65	56	–	Diplômes partiels.[1]
Failed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Echoués.
3rd Commercial—								3e commerciale—
Candidates	–	–	3	16	11	23	–	Candidats.
Obtained diplomas	–	–	–	2	4	6	–	Diplômés.
Obtained partial standing	–	–	3	14	7	16	–	Diplômes partiels.[1]
Failed	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	Echoués.
Grade XI—								Degré XI—
Enrolment	2,352	2,299	2,819	3,850	4,270	4,630	–	Entrées.
Candidates	1,763	3,774	5,395	7,134	8,254	8,650	–	Candidats.
Obtained diplomas	675	517	763	1,520	2,332	2,164	–	Diplômés.
Obtained partial standing[1]	991	2,962	4,054	5,113	5,451	5,862	–	Diplômes partiels.[1]
Failed	97	295	578	501	471	624	–	Echoués.
Grade XII—								Degré XII—
Enrolment	631	512	710	918	1,299	1,507	–	Entrées.
Candidates	457	631	938	1,317	1,878	2,007	–	Candidats.
Obtained diplomas	213	115	156	405	598	685	–	Diplômés.
Obtained partial standing[1]	224	479	678	817	1,128	1,222	–	Diplômés partiels.[1]
Eailed	20	37	104	95	152	100	–	Echoués.
Total H.S. candidates	2,300	4,512	6,443	8,622	10,318	10,950	–	Total se présentant aux examens.
Obtained diplomas	946	703	996	1,991	3,023	2,924	–	Diplômés.
Obtained partial standing[1]	1,236	3,477	4,765	6,035	6,672	7,294	–	Diplômés partiels.[1]
Failed	118	332	682	596	623	732	–	Echoués.

[1] By Departmental regulations the great majority take only partial examinations.
[1] Conformément aux instructions du Ministère, la grande majorité des candidats ne se présentèrent que pour une partie des matières.

60.—Ontario Schools: High School Entrance Exminations, 1877-1927
60.—Ecoles d'Ontario: Examens d'admission au lycée, 1877-1927

Year — Année	Total Enrolment Senior Fourth Grade — Inscription totale du degré quatre senior	H.S. Entrance Candidates — Aspirants au lycée		Number successful — Candidats heureux			
		Total	Number who wrote — Nombre à l'examen écrit	On Principal's recommendation — Sur recommandation du principal	On Departmental written test — Sur épreuve écrite	Total	Percentage — Pourcentage
1877	[1] –	7,383	[2] –	[3] –	3,836	3,836	51·96
1882	[1] –	9,607	[2] –	[3] –	4,371	4,371	45·49
1887	[1] –	16,248	[2] –	[3] –	9,364	9,364	57·63
1892	[1] –	16,409	[2] –	[3] –	8,427	8,427	51·35
1897	[1] –	16,384	[2] –	[3] –	10,502	10,502	64·09
1902	[1] –	18,087	[2] –	[3] –	13,300	13,300	73·53
1907	[1] –	22,144	[2] –	[3] –	15,430	15,430	69 67
1912	[1] –	22,679	[2] –	[3] –	13,977	13,977	61·63
1917	[1] –	21,975	[2] –	[3] –	15,751	15,751	71·67
1922	[1] –	36,114	28,210	7,904	27,560	27,560	76·31
1923	59,590	38,045	29,551	8,497	29,889	29,889	78·55
1924	55,181	38,897	28,652	10,245	32,340	32,340	83·14
1925	52,438	40,409	29,492	10,917	31,619	31,619	78·24
1926	58,095	42,642	30,398	12,246	35,024	35,024	82·13
1927	56,529	44,121	31,051	13,070	37,451	37,451	84·88

[1] Senior Fourth Grade not reported separately. Degré quatre senior ne figure pas séparément.
[2] All candidates wrote. Tous candidats à l'examen écrit.
[3] No recommendations. Pas de recommandations.

61.—Ontario Schools: Subjects of Study in Secondary Schools and results of examinations, 1926-27

61.—Ecoles d'Ontario: Matières d'études dans les écoles secondaires et résultats des examens, 1926-27

Subject	Number at Examinations[1] — Elèves présentés aux examens[1]				Number who passed[1] — Candidats admis[1]				Matières
	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	9,498	-	-	9,498	8,693	-	-	8,693	Grammaire anglaise.
English Composition	-	11,642	6,297	17,939	-	7,587	4,385	11,972	Composition anglaise.
English Literature	-	11,297	5,501	16,798	-	6,360	3,294	9,654	Littérature anglaise.
Canadian History	17,563	-	-	17,563	15,946	-	-	15,946	Histoire du Canada.
British History	-	11,659	-	11,659	-	7,377	-	7,377	Histoire de la Grande-Bretagne.
Ancient History	-	9,802	-	9,802	-	7,726	-	7,726	Histoire ancienne.
Modern History	-	-	3,036	3,036	-	-	2,369	2,369	Histoire moderne.
History unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Histoire non spécifiée.
Geography	15,808	-	-	15,808	15,275	-	-	15,275	Géographie.
Physiography	12,358	-	-	12,358	11,527	-	-	11,527	Physiographie.
Arithmetic and Mensuration	13,153	46	-	13,199	12,056	34	-	12,090	Arithmétique.
Algebra	-	10,952	3,676	14,628	-	8,956	2,666	11,622	Algèbre.
Geometry	-	10,395	3,564	13,959	-	8,700	2,652	11,352	Géométrie.
General History	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Histoire universelle.
Trigonometry	-	-	3,075	3,075	-	-	2,668	2,668	Trigonométrie.
French Authors	-	8,095	3,397	11,492	-	5,545	2,789	8,334	Auteurs français.
French Composition	-	8,724	3,541	12,265	-	5,663	2,646	8,309	Composition française.
Spanish Authors	-	123	47	170	-	82	35	117	Auteurs espagnols.
Spanish Composition	-	122	48	170	-	88	37	125	Composition espagnole.
German Authors	-	460	187	647	-	399	153	552	Auteurs allemands.
German Composition	-	468	185	653	-	353	158	511	Composition allemande.
Latin Authors	-	7,109	2,462	9,571	-	4,983	1,909	6,892	Auteurs latin-.
Latin Composition	2,610	7,379	2,450	12,439	2,480	5,011	1,713	9,204	Composition latine.
Greek Authors	-	113	65	178	-	92	61	153	Auteurs grecs.
Greek Composition	-	123	64	187	-	87	59	146	Composition grecque.
Italian Authors	-	6	-	6	-	6	-	6	Auteurs italiens.
Italian Composition	-	6	-	6	-	6	-	6	Composition italienne.
Agriculture and Horticulture I	3,367	905	-	4,272	3,075	632	-	3,707	Agriculture et horticulture I.
Agriculture and Horticulture II	3,415	853	-	4,268	2,297	689	-	2,986	Agriculture et horticulture II.
Zoology	9,597	-	931	10,528	9,212	-	764	9,976	Zoologie.
Botany	11,908	-	973	12,881	11,364	-	689	12,053	Botanique.
Chemistry	-	9,703	1,322	11,025	-	6,706	835	7,541	Chimie.
Physics	-	9,649	1,333	10,982	-	6,825	865	7,690	Physique.
Art	13,711	-	-	13,711	13,239	-	-	13,239	Art.
Problems	-	-	48	48	-	-	-	-	Problèmes.
Music	-	9	-	9	-	5	-	5	Musique.
Total Candidates	35,110	25,752	11,632	-	-	-	-	-	Total des candidats.

[1] These include pupils promoted by schools as well as those who wrote the departmental examinations.

[1] C'est-à-dire aussi bien ceux ayant subi l'examen que ceux promus sans examen.

62.—Departmental Examinations: Manitoba, 1927

62.—Examens du département de l'Instruction publique: Manitoba, 1927

Subjects	Candidates — Candidats	Results—Résultats des examens						Matières
		Honours — Honneur	Passed — Promus	Failed — Echoués	Honours — Honneur	Passed — Promus	Failed — Echoués	
					p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	
Grade IX—								Degré IX—
History	3,060	158	1,944	1,116	5·1	63·5	36·5	Histoire.
Drawing	1,087	42	939	148	4·0	86·4	13·6	Dessin.
General Science I	2,792	458	2,496	296	16·4	89·4	10·6	Science générale I.
General Science II	2,660	154	1,951	709	5·8	73·4	26·6	Science générale II.
Grade X—								Degré X—
History	1,848	145	1,264	584	7·9	68·4	31·6	Histoire.
Grammar	1,968	187	1,125	843	9·5	57·1	42·9	Grammaire.
Arithmetic	2,034	784	1,752	282	38·5	86·1	13·9	Arithmétique.
General Science I	1,857	122	1,378	479	6·5	74·2	25·8	Science générale I.
General Science II	1,867	100	1,324	543	5·3	70·9	29·1	Science générale II.
Spelling	1,940	617	1,446	494	31·8	74·6	25·4	Ortographe.
Music	648	203	568	80	31·3	87·7	12·3	Musique.
Grade XI—								Degré XI—
Literature	2,438	469	2,088	350	15·1	85·7	14·3	Littérature.
Composition	2,460	42	1,859	601	1·7	75·6	24·4	Composition.
History	2,502	118	1,596	906	4·7	63·8	36·2	Histoire.
Algebra	2,478	478	1,795	683	19·3	72·4	27·6	Algèbre.
Geometry	2,446	359	1,578	868	14·6	64·5	35·5	Géométrie.
Physics	1,461	232	1,193	258	15·8	82·4	17·6	Physique.
Chemistry	1,992	381	1,514	478	19·1	76·0	24·0	Chimie.
Latin Grammar	1,033	295	838	195	28·5	81·1	18·9	Grammaire latine.
Latin Authors	970	270	700	270	27·8	72·2	27·8	Auteurs latins.
French Grammar	1,633	194	1,182	451	11·2	72·4	27·6	Grammaire française.
French Authors	1,533	424	1,355	178	27·6	88·4	11·6	Auteurs français.

63.—Publicly Controlled Schools in Canada: Comparative Number of Boys and Girls doing work of Secondary Grade in Eight Provinces, 1904-1927

63.—Ecoles du Canada placées sous le contrôle administratif: Nombre comparatif des garçons et des filles dans les degrés secondaires dans huit provinces, 1904-1927

Year—Année	N.S.—N.-E.		Ontario[1]		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.
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	804	–	–	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	2,283	–	–	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	13,342	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
1925	4,696	7,157	28,804	33,857	–	–	7,255	10,171	6,321	8,392	4,711	5,886
1926	4,605	7,343	29,281	34,175	[2] 5,560	7,991	8,140	11,361	6,658	7,795	5,306	6,473
1927	4,498	7,472	29,187	33,867	–	–	8,315	11,721	6,846	9,642	6,308	7,545

	P.E.I. (including P.W.C.)		N.B. (approx.)	
	B.-G.	G.-F.	B.-G.	G.-F.
1924	719	1,113	1,363	2,074
1925	659	1,087	1,498	2,171
1926	733	1,098	1,535	2,264
1927	648	1,104	1,561	2,474

[1] Includes the pupils of Continuation Schools, H.S. and Collegiate Inst. only. In 1926-27 in all secondary grades there were approximately 41,265 boys and 48,387 girls. These included full day vocational, public, and separate schools. The figures in the tables are confined to continuation, H.S. and Collegiate Inst. for comparative purposes. [2] Approximately.

[1] Comprend seulement les élèves des écoles de continuation, des hautes écoles et des instituts collégiaux. En 1926-27 leur nombre était approximativement 41,265 garçons et 48,387 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. [2] Approximativement.

64.—Ontario Schools: Occupation of Head of Family of Pupils in Secondary Schools including full time Day Vocational Schools, 1900-1926-27

64.—Ecoles d'Ontario: Occupation du père des élèves des écoles secondaires, y compris les écoles professionnelles 1900-1926-27

Year—Année	Commerce	Agriculture	Professions — Carrières libérales	The Trades — Métiers mécaniques	Laboring occupations — Ouvriers sans métier	Other callings — Autres occupations	Without occupation — Sans occupation	Total
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
1924-25	15,200	18,605	3,681	16,713	7,539	9,211	3,307	74,256
1925-26	16,473	17,667	3,448	18,810	8,956	9,806	3,497	78,657
1926-27	16,105	17,621	2,693	20,105	9,783	9,330	3,834	80,329

65.—Ontario Schools: Number of Pupils leaving Public and Separate Schools and number admitted for the first time to Secondary Schools, 1920-1927

65.—Ecoles d'Ontario: Nombre d'élèves quittant les écoles publiques ou séparées et nombre admis pour la première fois aux écoles secondaires, 1920-1927

—	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	—
Pupils admitted to Public and Separate Schools for the first time—	–	–	–	56,291	68,730	68,550	72,302	–	Elèves admis pour la première fois aux écoles publiques et aux écoles séparées—
No. of Pupils in 4th Book Class (Grades VII and VIII)—									Nombre d'élèves dans la classe du 4e livre (Degrés VII et VIII)—
Public Schools	92,913	99,501	109,643	113,984	116,222	122,580	128,456	–	Ecoles publiques.
Separate Schools	10,362	11,848	13,571	14,347	15,152	16,367	17,642	–	Ecoles séparées.
Total	103,275	121,349	123,214	128,331	131,374	138,947	146,098	–	Total.
Candidates H. S. Entrance Examinations.	27,916	31,521	36,114	38,048	38,897	40,409	42,642	44,121	Candidats aux examens d'entrée à la haute école.
No. granted Certificates	22,051	25,260	27,560	29,889	32,340	31,619	35,024	37,451	Certificats obtenus.
No. left 4th Class to attend Secondary Schools—									Laissant la 4e classe pour l'école secondaire—
Public Schools	–	–	20,917	19,618	24,979	25,029	27,649	–	Ecoles publiques.
Separate Schools	–	–	–	2,037	2,753	1,362	2,598	–	Ecoles séparées.
Total	–	–	–	21,655	27,732	26,391	30,247	–	Total.
No. in the 5th Class (Grades IX and X)—									Dans la 5e classe (Degrés IX et X)—
Public Schools	4,080	5,135	6,074	6,711	6,682	6,327	5,740	–	Ecoles publiques.
Separate Schools	2,088	2,825	2,986	3,027	3,423	3,582	3,529	–	Ecoles séparées.
Total	6,168	7,960	9,060	9,738	10,105	9,909	9,269	–	Total.
No. left 5th Class to attend Secondary School—									Laissant la 5e classe pour l'école secondaire—
Public Schools	–	–	659	727	626	1,041	791	–	Ecoles publiques.
Separate Schools	–	–	–	278	357	295	252	–	Ecoles séparées.
Total	–	–	–	1,005	983	1,336	1,043	–	Total.
No. admitted for first time to Secondary Schools—									Admis pour la première fois à l'école secondaire—
Continuation	2,031	2,482	3,226	3,539	3,579	3,964	3,309	3,477	Ecole de continuation.
High and Collegiate	11,655	12,666	14,653	15,390	16,103	16,978	16,841	17,312	Hautes écoles et instituts collégiaux.
Full day Vocational	–	1,422	2,722	4,309	4,859	5,481	7,812	8,543	Ecoles d'apprentissage cours du jour.
Total	–	16,570	20,601	23,238	24,541	26,423	27,962	29,332	Total.
[1]No. in Secondary Schools—									[1]Ecoles secondaires—
Lower School 1	15,717	16,827	19,373	20,699	21,261	28,850	29,933	32,255	Elémentaires 1.
Lower School 2	11,622	11,863	13,639	14,836	15,459	19,622	21,613	20,347	Elémentaires 2.
Middle School	9,301	9,770	11,560	14,671	17,357	21,236	22,152	21,742	Intermédiaires.
Upper School	1,522	1,491	2,338	3,202	3,523	4,606	5,959	5,549	Supérieures.
Candidates									Candidats aux examens d'école
Lower School Examinations	5,411	5,963	20,330	30,344	32,088	34,155	33,653	35,110	Elémentaire.
Middle " "	10,601	13,413	18,719	21,439	20,776	23,706	25,439	25,752	Intermédiaire.
Upper " "	669	634	3,950	6,864	7,296	8,816	11,120	11,632	Supérieure.

[1] Not including day Vocational Schools up to 1925. [1] Ne comprend pas les écoles d'apprentissage de jour jusqu'à 1925

66.—Prince Edward Island Schools: Distribution of Pupils in Secondary class-rooms by Sex, Grade and Age, 1927

66.—Ecoles de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard: Répartition des élèves dans les classes secondaires par sexe, degré et âge, en 1927

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	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
12	2	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	6	8
13	15	27	3	2	–	–	–	–	18	29	47
14	36	52	17	13	–	–	–	–	53	65	118
15	38	67	47	58	–	–	–	–	85	125	210
16	27	60	71	81	–	–	–	–	98	141	239
17	15	21	51	63	–	–	–	–	66	84	150
18	3	5	17	26	–	–	–	–	20	31	51
19	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	1	4	5
20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	136	238	207	248	–	–	–	–	343	486	829

67.—Nova Scotia Schools: Distribution of Pupils in Secondary class-rooms of Urban Schools by Sex, Grade and Age, 1927

67.—Ecoles de la N.-E.: Répartition des élèves dans les classes secondaires urbaines par sexe, degré et âge, en 1927

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	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
12	9	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	10	7	17
13	72	96	7	9	1	–	1	–	81	105	186
14	237	295	38	75	7	10	–	–	282	380	662
15	335	455	170	265	50	47	5	5	560	772	1,332
16	281	386	283	379	150	184	37	43	751	992	1,743
17	113	180	211	304	177	233	69	80	570	797	1,367
18	19	46	63	158	124	167	53	80	259	451	710
19	5	3	20	32	52	51	38	51	115	137	252
20	2	1	1	3	17	19	20	18	40	41	81
21	–	–	1	3	7	7	9	11	17	21	38
Total	1,074	1,470	795	1,228	585	718	232	288	2,686	3,704	6,390

68.—New Brunswick Schools: Distribution of Pupils in Secondary class-rooms by Sex, Grade and Age, 1927

68.—Ecoles du Nouveau-Brunswick: Répartition des élèves dans les classes secondaires par sexe, degré et âge, en 1927

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
10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	9	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	12	21
13	73	116	7	7	1	1	–	–	81	124	205
14	242	337	45	90	17	13	–	–	304	440	744
15	231	370	159	201	41	82	–	1	431	654	1,085
16	133	229	168	205	109	194	14	21	424	649	1,073
17	45	82	69	122	72	162	10	23	196	389	585
18	10	25	21	30	43	48	8	8	82	111	193
19	2	5	3	4	4	13	–	2	9	24	33
20	–	2	1	1	2	4	–	1	3	8	11
21	–	–	2	1	1	1	–	–	3	2	5
Total	745	1,178	475	661	290	518	32	56	1,542	2,413	3,955

69.—Ontario Continuation Schools: Distribution of Pupils by Age, Sex and Grade, 1927
69.—Ecoles de continuation d'Ontario: Répartition des élèves par âge, sexe et degré, 1927

Age	Lower School—Cours inférieur				Middle School — Cours moyen		Upper School — Cours supérieur		Total		
	Form I		Form II								
	Boys — Garçons	Girls — Filles	Boys — Garçons	Girls — Filles	Boys — Garçons	Girls — Filles	Boys — Garçons	Girls — Filles	Boys — Garçons	Girls — Filles	Total
10	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5
11	28	47	–	4	–	–	–	–	28	51	79
12	146	220	23	35	–	–	–	–	169	255	424
13	389	538	119	213	26	23	–	–	534	774	1,308
14	449	616	272	414	92	144	–	–	813	1,174	1,987
15	312	412	349	452	281	438	1	4	943	1,306	2,249
16	179	183	192	275	356	608	7	15	734	1,081	1,815
17	29	52	84	117	309	462	8	18	430	649	1,079
18	8	13	18	25	138	233	7	11	171	282	453
19	2	5	2	4	68	78	5	6	77	93	170
20	–	–	–	4	18	21	3	1	21	26	47
21	–	2	1	–	20	13	1	1	22	16	38
Total	1,544	2,091	1,060	1,543	1,308	2,020	32	56	3,944	5,710	9,654

70.—Ontario Collegiate Institutes and High Schools: Distribution of Pupils by Age, Sex and Grade, 1927
70.—Instituts collégiaux et "High Schools" d'Ontario: Répartition des élèves par âge, sexe et degré, 1927

Age	Lower School—Cours inférieur				Middle School — Cours moyens		Upper School — Cours supérieur		Total		
	Form I		Form II								
	Boys — Garçons	Girls — Filles	Boys — Garçons	Girls — Filles	Boys — Garçons	Girls — Filles	Boys — Garçons	Girls — Filles	Boys — Garçons	Girls — Filles	Total
10	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	16
11	140	171	3	10	–	–	–	–	143	181	324
12	858	961	96	116	–	–	–	–	954	1,077	2,031
13	2,190	2,547	672	771	80	98	–	–	2,942	3,416	6,358
14	2,777	2,995	1,648	1,886	563	700	6	10	4,994	5,591	10,585
15	2,041	1,992	1,862	2,316	1,579	1,850	83	99	5,565	6,257	11,822
16	823	799	1,179	1,459	2,221	2,667	310	414	4,533	5,339	9,872
17	192	228	458	608	1,837	1,922	614	758	3,101	3,516	6,617
18	40	53	115	190	989	862	616	676	1,760	1,781	3,541
19	12	33	46	46	393	281	360	326	811	686	1,497
20	5	9	8	14	119	66	121	101	253	190	443
21	3	8	7	13	62	37	107	57	179	115	294
Total	9,089	9,804	6,094	7,429	7,843	8,483	2,217	2,441	25,243	28,157	53,400

For Manitoba, see Tables 33 seq.—Pour Manitoba, voir tableau 33 seg.

71.—Saskatchewan Collegiate Institutes and High Schools: Distribution of Pupils, by Age, Sex and Grade, 1927
71.—Instituts collégiaux et "High Schools" de la Saskatchewan: Répartition des élèves par âge, sexe et degré, 1927

Age	IX		X		XI		XII		Total Sec.			VI		VII		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.	B. — G.	G. — F.	B. — G.	G. — F.	T.
10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
12	36	38	3	3	–	–	–	–	39	41	80	–	–	–	–	2	5	41	46	87
13	188	236	38	45	3	1	–	–	229	282	511	–	–	–	–	16	17	245	299	544
14	325	369	144	193	22	26	3	2	494	590	1,084	–	–	–	–	29	32	523	622	1,145
15	267	308	260	301	77	127	15	19	619	755	1,374	–	–	–	–	17	23	636	778	1,414
16	169	151	204	260	161	252	54	99	588	762	1,350	10	–	1	–	11	13	610	775	1,385
17	60	72	107	135	160	223	133	175	460	605	1,065	4	–	1	–	5	5	470	610	1,080
18	12	15	39	44	115	186	116	147	282	392	674	2	–	1	–	1	2	286	394	680
19	2	3	18	15	60	83	91	72	171	173	344	2	–	1	–	2	–	176	173	349
20	–	2	4	3	28	36	30	31	62	72	134	2	–	1	–	1	–	66	72	138
21	3	3	5	3	29	13	31	37	68	56	124	6	–	3	–	3	–	80	56	136
Total	1,062	1,200	822	1,002	655	947	473	582	3,012	3,731	6,743	26	–	8	–	87	97	3,133	3,828	6,961

73.—Alberta Schools: Distribution of Pupils in Secondary class-rooms by Sex, Grade and Age, 1927
73.—Ecoles de l'Alberta: Répartition des élèves dans les classes secondaires par sexe, degré et âge, en 1927

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	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5
12	37	40	3	1	–	–	–	–	40	41	81
13	318	373	26	22	1	3	–	–	345	398	743
14	817	1,101	180	164	17	18	–	–	1,014	1,283	2,297
15	1,083	1,371	550	638	122	179	7	5	1,762	2,193	3,955
16	550	929	631	931	344	456	52	59	1,577	2,375	3,952
17	224	349	349	688	382	572	100	280	1,055	1,889	2,944
18	68	102	131	234	240	410	110	134	549	880	1429
19	26	20	48	68	108	123	76	112	258	323	581
20	15	5	20	18	33	57	35	36	103	116	219
21	19	22	31	23	46	54	44	43	140	142	282
Total	3,160	4,314	1,969	2,787	1,293	1,872	424	669	6,846	9,642	16,488

6. RURAL SCHOOL ORGANIZATION
6. ORGANISATION DES ECOLES RURALES

74.—Comparative Table of Rural and Urban Schools in eight provinces of Canada, 1927
74.—Relevé comparatif des écoles urbaines et des écoles rurales, dans huit provinces canadiennes, 1927

Provinces	Rural Communities — Campagnes			Urban Communities — Agglomérations urbaines			Provinces
	Schools — Ecoles	Pupils — Elèves	Average Attendance — Moyenne de présence	Schools — Ecoles	Pupils — Elèves	Average Attendance — Moyenne de présence	
Prince Edward Island	418	10,912	7,011	55	6,298	4,766	Ile du Prince-Edouard.
[1]Nova Scotia	1,496	39,490	–	273	73,066	–	Nouvelle-Ecosse.[1]
[2]New Brunswick	1,280	36,527	–	155	39,085	–	Nouveau-Brunswick.[2]
[3]Ontario	6,086	241,556	161,022	1,469	462,058	351,153	Ontario.[3]
Saskatchewan	[5]4,185	126,483	87,716	[5]2,192	92,077	69,676	Saskatchewan.
Alberta	2,880	73,942	49,827	244	80,438	65,298	Alberta.
British Columbia	[4]942	53,608	–	132	51,400	–	Colombie-Britannique.

[1] School Sections.
[2] Second term only.
[3] Including full time Secondary pupils. Of the pupils in Urban Schools in Ontario the continuation Schools had 9,654 pupils enrolled and 8,059 in average attendance. Of these pupils 5,077 were children of farmers, while 11,692 of the pupils in Collegiate Institutes and High Schools and 852 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 away 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 was 25,672 and in town Schools 99,114 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.
[4] Including High Schools in Rural Municipalities and other Rural Districts.
[5] Class, Rooms.

[1] Sections scolaires.
[2] 2ème semestre seulement.
[3] Dans les écoles urbaines de l'Ontario, les écoles de continuation ont 9,654 inscriptions avec une fréquentation moyenne de 8,059. De ces élèves, 5,077 étaient fils ou filles de cultivateurs, tandis que 11,692 élèves des instituts collégiaux et des hautes écoles et 852 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 villages était de 25,672, et dans les écoles de villes, 99,114. La proportion d'élèves de 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 centre ruraux.
[4] Y compris les "lycées" dans les municipalités rurales et autres districts ruraux.
[5] Salles de classes.

75.—Saskatchewan Schools: Comparative figures for Consolidated and Rural Ungraded Schools, 1927

75.—Ecoles de la Saskatchewan: Chiffres comparatifs entre les écoles centralisées et les écoles à classe unique, 1927

—	Consolidated schools — Ecoles centralisées	Rural ungraded — Ecoles à classe unique
P.c. of enrolment above the age of 14 years—P.c. d'élèves inscrits au dessus de 14 ans	23·9	15·6
P.c. of enrolment of boys above the age of 14 years—P.c. de garçons inscrits au-dessus de 14 ans	22·9	15·7
P.c. of enrolment beyond Grade VI—P.c. inscrits au dessus du degré VI	30·0	16·7
P.c. o fenrolment of boys beyond Grade VI—P.c. de garçons inscrits au dessus du degré VI	26·8	15·2
Median Grade at the age of 7 years—Degré moyen à l'âge de 7 ans	1·8	1·7
Median Grade at the age of 8 years—Degré moyen à l'âge de 8 ans	2·6	2·4
Median Grade at the age of 9 years—Degré moyen à l'âge de 9 ans	3·6	3·3
Median Grade at the age of 10 years—Degré moyen à l'âge de 10 ans	4·3	4·1
Median Grade at the age of 11 years—Degré moyen à l'âge de 11 ans	5·2	4·9
Median Grade at the age of 12 years—Degré moyen à l'âge de 12 ans	6·3	5·7
Median Grade at the age of 13 years—Degré moyen à l'âge de 13 ans	7·5	6·6
Median Grade at the age of 14 years—Degré moyen à l'âge de 14 ans	8·2	7·3
Median Grade 5 to 21 years—Degré moyen entre 5 et 21 ans	4·9	4·0
Median Grade of boys at the age of 13 years—Degré moyen des garçons à l'âge de 13 ans	7·4	6·4
P.c. of enrolment 7 to 13 years [1]retarded1 year—P.c. inscrits de 7 à 13 ans[1] retardés d'un an	19·3	23·3
P.c. of enrolment retarded 2 years—P.c. inscrits retardés de 2 ans	6·8	11·3
P.c. of enrolment retarded 3 years or more—P.c. inscrits retardés de 3 ans ou plus	3·0	7·0
Total p.c. retarded[1]—Total p.c. retardés[1]	29·1	41·6
P.c. of enrolment 7 to 13 years [2]accelerated 1 year—P.c. inscrits de 7 à 13 ans [2]avancés d'un an	22·9	17·8
P.c. of enroiment 7 to 13 years accelerated 2 years—P.c. inscrits de 7 à 13 ans avancés de 2 ans	7·2	4·7
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	2·0	0·7
Total p.c. accelerated—Total p.c. avancés	32·1	23·2
Median age of Grade VIII—Age moyen du degré VIII	14·2	14·3
Median age of Grade IX—Age moyen du degré IX	14·9	15·1

[1]"Retarded"=Below Grade II at 8 years, etc.—"Retardés"=Au dessous du Degré II à l'âge de 8 ans, etc.
[2]"Accelerated"=Above Grade II at 8 years, etc.—"Avancés"=Au dessus du Degré II à l'âge de 8 ans, etc.

76.—Rural Municipality Schools in British Columbia: Statistics of, since the year of their organization (1906)

76.—Ecoles 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 enrolment — P.c.	Number of Schools — Ecoles	Number of Divisions — Classes	Number of Pupils — Elèves
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	113	655	23,605
1924	197	766	13,665	12,625	26,230	22,129	84·3	123	690	24,324
1925	201	797	14,082	18,096	27,178	23,637	86·9	127	723	25,249
1926	201	835	14,788	13,890	28,678	25,274	88·1	129	763	26,967
1927	202	861	15,508	14,771	30,279	25,496	84·2	133	792	28,678

In addition to the above are Rural Municipality High Schools to the number of 21 with 124 Divisions and 3,723 pupils in 1927.

Outre les chiffres ci dessus, on compte 21 lycées dans les municipalités rurales avec 124 classes et 3,723 élèves en 1927.

77.—Rural Municipality Schools in British Columbia: Statistics of, since the year of their organization, (1906)–Con.
77.—Ecoles 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			
							Manual Training — Travaux manuels		Domestic Science — Science ménagère	
	I	II	III-IV	V-VI	VII-VIII	IX-X	No. of Divisions — Classes	No. of Pupils — Elèves	No. of Divisions — Classes	No. of Pupils — Elèves
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	2,460
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
1925	4,069	3,356	7,556	5,956	6,180	21	228	3,738	209	3,971
1926	4,218	3,568	7,464	6,962	6,437	28	241	3,872	213	3,677
1927	4,839	3,753	7,429	7,536	6,718	4	no	report-pas	de rapport	

7.—VOCATIONAL AND OTHER MANUAL EDUCATION
7.—ENSEIGNEMENT INDUSTRIEL ET TRAVAUX MANUELS

Quebec Schools: Number of Instructors and pupils or students in Special Vocational Schools, 1927
78.—Ecoles de Québec: nombre d'instructeurs et d'élèves dans les écoles industrielles, 1927

Instructions	Instructors — Instructeurs	Other employees — Autres employés	Enrolment — Inscription	Average Attendance — Présence moyenne	Certificates granted — Diplômes accordés	Institutions
Technical Schools:						Ecoles techniques:
Day Classes	–	–	837	612	49	Cours du jour.
Night Classes	–	–	1,658	1,318	275	Cours du soir.
Special Day Classes	–	–	310	286	99	Cours spéciaux.
Total	94	30	2,805	2,216	423	Total.
School of Higher Commercial Studies						Ecole des Hautes études Commerciales
Day Classes	–	–	110	104	–	Cours du jour.
Night classes: reg.	–	–	–	–	–	Cours du soir: rég.
others	–	–	540	493	–	autres.
Total	27	22	650	597	–	Total.
Agricultural Schools:						Ecoles d'agriculture:
Regular Course	–	–	110	–	–	Cours réguliers.
Practical course	–	–	110	–	–	Cours pratiques.
Partial Course	–	–	7	–	–	Cours partiel.
Winter Course	–	–	–	–	–	Cours d'hiver.
Intermediate Agricultural School	8	15	49	38	–	Ecole moyenne d'agriculture.
Diploma Course	–	–	43	39	–	Cours des diplômes.
Short or Special	–	–	535	–	–	Cours abrégés.
Total	78	92	855	829	23	Total.
Dairy School:						Ecole de laiterie:
English Course (Dec.)	–	–	9	9	–	Cours anglais (Déc.).
French Course (Jan, Feb. and March):	–	–	191	185	–	Cours français (Janv., fév., et mars).
Inspectors' Course	–	–	7	7	–	Cours des inspecteurs.
Course of Ste. Anne de la Pocatière (Special Course).	–	–	18	18	–	Cours de Ste Anne de la Pocatière (cours spécial).
Total excl. dup.	7	11	225	219	294	Total.
Domestic Science Schools	–	–	18,361	–	–	Ecoles ménagères.
School Gardens	–	–	[1] 24,895	–	–	Jardins scolaires.
Night Schools	232	–	6,232	–	–	Ecoles du soir.
Schools of Arts and Trades	–	–	5,491	3,064	–	Ecoles des arts et métiers.
Dress cutting and making Schools.	–	–	2,333	1,813	–	Ecoles de coupe et de couture.
Schools of Fine Arts	22	14	817	–	[2] 3	Ecole des beaux-arts.
Rangers' School	6	–	18	15	–	Ecole des gardes.
Historic Guides	12	–	60	40	–	Guides historiques.
Polytechnic School	36	11	137	131	21	Ecole polytechnique.

[1] 1,085 gardens—jardins. [2] Architecture—Architectes.

79.—Ontario Schools: Number of Pupils or Students in Vocational Schools or taking special subjects in ordinary Schools, 1926-27

79.—Ecoles d'Ontario: Nombre d'élèves des écoles industrielles ou suivant un enseignement spécial dans les écoles ordinaires, 1926-27

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	—
Public Schools					Ecoles publiques
Rural Schools	63,304	18,160	11,838	77	Ecoles rurales.
City Schools	11,091	100,117	72,495	676	Ecoles des cités.
Town Schools	7,588	5,133	2,282	–	Ecoles des villes.
Village Schools	9,773	1,207	828	–	Ecoles des villages.
Total	91,756	124,617	87,443	753	Total.
R.C. Separate Schools					Ecoles séparées catholiques
Rural Schools	2,950	438	684	11	Ecoles rurales.
City Schools	3,934	711	995	156	Ecoles des cités.
Town Schools	1,287	272	72	17	Ecoles des villes.
Village Schools	190	–	35	–	Ecoles des villages.
Total	8,361	1,421	1,786	184	Total.
Total Schools					Toutes écoles
Rural Schools	66,254	18,598	12,522	88	Ecoles rurales.
City Schools	15,025	100,828	73,490	832	Ecoles des cités.
Town Schools	8,875	5,405	2,354	17	Ecoles des villes.
Village Schools	9,963	1,207	863	–	Ecoles des villages.
Continuation Schools	355	–	–	47	Ecoles de continuation.
High Schools	2,956	98	269	1,571	"High Sehools".
Collegiate Institutes	1,442	2,642	2,357	1,826	Instituts collégiaux.
Total	104,870	128,778	91,855	4,381	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	
Vocational Schools				Ecoles de travaux manuels
Day pupils, full time	8,408	8,921	17,329	Elèves du jour, temps complet.
Day pupils, part time	1,279	1,450	2,729	Elèves du jour, en partie.
Day pupils, special	381	1,245	1,626	Elèves du jour, spécial.
Total	10,068	11,616	21,684	Total.
Evening pupils	17,582	20,335	37,434	Elèves du soir.
Night Elementary Schools	–	–	2,442	Ecoles élémentaires du soir.
Night High Schools	–	–	2,952	Ecoles secondaires du soir.

80.—Vocational Schools in Canada Receiving aid under the Dominion Technical Education Act: Number of Schools, Teachers, and Pupils, 1927
80.—Ecoles industrielles du Canada subventionnées en vertu de la loi sur l'enseignement technique: Nombre d'écoles, d'instructeurs et d'élèves, 1927

Province	Number of Municipalities — Nombre de municipalités			Number of Teachers — Nombre d'instructeurs				Pupils Enrolled — Elèves inscrits				Teacher Training — Formation d'instructeurs		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	9	10	18	21	–	39	191	390	–	581	–	–	Ile du Prince Edouard.
Nova Scotia	1	24	25	12	130	14	156	260	2,387	888	3,535	–	–	Nouvelle Ecosse.
New Brunswick	8	8	16	61	92	–	153	1,226	1,792	–	3,018	5	72	Nouveau Brunswick.
Quebec	10	21	31	124	261	–	385	3,126	8,345	325	11,796	–	2	Québec.
Ontario	32	57	89	755	1,225	–	1,980	21,684	37,977	–	59,661	9	75	Ontario.
Manitoba	5	1	6	262	44	2	308	2,155	1,200	32	3,387	1	14	Manitoba.
Saskatchewan	3	2	5	39	38	–	77	755	939	–	1,694	–	–	Saskatchewan.
Alberta	3	9	12	79	86	4	169	2,034	2,107	212	4,353	–	–	Alberta.
British Columbia	15	39	54	165	232	2	399	3,272	5,176	209	8,657	5	50	Colombie Britannique.
Total	78	170	248	1,515	2,129	22	3,666	34,703	60,313	1,666	96,682	20	213	Total.

81.—Summary of Federal and Provincial Expenditures Incurred during School Year Ending June 30, 1927
81.—Résumé des dépenses encourues par les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux, durant l'année scolaire terminée le 30 juin 1927

Province	Expenditures made by Provincial Governments — Dépenses des gouv. provinciaux				Grants to Local Boards — Subventions aux commissions locales					Federal Grants Approved — Subventions du gouvernement fédéral
	Administration	Teacher Training — Formation des instructeurs	Instruction by Corresp. — Enseignement par corresp.	Other Prov. Instit. — Autres institutions provinciales	On Capital Account — Compte capital	On Teacher's Salaries — Traitements des instructeurs	Other Grants — Autres subventions	Special and other Grants — Subventions spéciales et autres	Total	
Prince Edward Island—Ile du Prince Edouard	240	–	–	–	2,127	10,341	2,320	486	15,515	7,757
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle Ecosse	10,168	–	9,459	–	384	34,532	4,548	3,900	62,989	31,495
New Brunswick—Nouveau Brunswick	5,776	6,885	1,102	–	88,323	49,691	–	650	152,417	76,209
Quebec—Québec	15,047	1,600	–	153,853	–	–	–	637,389	807,889	403,944
Ontario	20,010	18,756	–	–	222,741	493,267	–	39,000	793,774	347,636
Manitoba	582	–	183	–	–	39,347	–	–	40,113	20,056
Saskatchewan	3,894	–	–	–	3,188	28,962	–	–	36,044	18,022
Alberta	7,495	–	8,010	123,817	715	31,540	–	–	171,578	85,789
British Columbia—Colombie Britannique	7,723	3,529	3,553	–	20,445	78,144	–	–	113,395	56,627
Total	70,925	30,770	22,307	277,670	337,923	765,824	6,868	681,425	2,193,714	1,047,535

8. SCHOOL HYGIENE AND MISCELLANEOUS EDUCATION
8. HYGIÈNE SCOLAIRE ET ENSEIGNEMENT DIVERS

82.—Schools for the Blind and Deaf in Canada: Number of Pupils by Provinces, 1927

82.—Ecoles canadiennes pour les aveugles et les sourds: Nombre d'élèves par provinces en 1927

Place of Residence of Pupils	Location of Schools—Situation des écoles											Province ou pays dont les élèves sont originaires
	For the deaf—De sourds						For the blind—D'aveugles					
	N.S. — N.-E.	[2]Que. — Qué.	Ont. — Ont.	Man. — Man.	[2]B.C. — C.-B.	Total	N.S. — N.-E.	[2]Que. — Qué.	Ont. — Ont.	[2]B.C. — C.-B.	Total	
Newfoundland	24	–	–	–	–	24	21	–	–	–	21	Terre-Neuve.
Prince Edward Island	11	–	–	–	–	11	6	–	–	–	6	Ile du Prince-Edouard.
Nova Scotia	83	–	–	–	–	83	91	–	–	–	91	Nouvelle-Ecosse.
New Brunswick	34	–	–	–	–	34	34	–	–	–	34	Nouveau-Brunswick.
Quebec	–	494	–	–	–	494	–	209	–	–	209	Québec.
Ontario	–	–	338	–	–	338	–	–	78	–	78	Ontario.
Manitoba	–	–	–	84	–	85	–	–	15	–	15	Manitoba.
Saskatchewan	–	–	–	47	–	46	–	–	25	–	25	Saskatchewan.
Alberta	–	–	–	38	–	38	–	–	9	–	9	Alberta.
British Columbia	–	–	–	–	64	64	–	–	–	19	19	Colombie Britannique.
Total	152	494	338	169	64	1,217	152	209	127	[1] 19	507	Total.

[1] Of whom 2 were deaf and blind. [1] Dont 2 sourds et aveugles.

[2] While the pupils in the schools of Quebec and B.C. are all entered under these provinces, some of them no doubt come from other provinces.

[2] Bien que les élèves dans les écoles de Québec et de la C.-B. soient inscrits dans ces provinces, il est certain que quelques-uns d'entre eux doivent être originaires d'autre province.

83.—Schools for the Blind and Deaf in Quebec, 1916-1927—Ecoles pour les aveugles et les sourds, Québec, 1916-1927

Year — Année	For Deaf-Mutes—Pour les sourds-muets							For the blind — Pour les aveugles		
	Number of pupils enrolled — Nombre d'élèves inscrits			Pupils learning to speak — Elèves apprenant à parler		Pupils taught by — Elèves instruits par la		Number of pupils enrolled — Nombre d'élèves inscrits		
	Boys — Garçons	Girls — Filles	Total	By auric. method — Par la méthode auricul.	By lips movement — Par le mouv. des lèvres	Oral method — Méthode orale	Writing and man. alpha. — Ecriture et alph. manuel	Boys — Garçons	Girls — Filles	Total
1916	194	235	429	9	139	359	105	52	66	118
1917	201	232	433	18	182	379	124	55	78	133
1918	193	245	438	15	165	327	96	75	85	160
1919	180	251	431	10	143	324	97	51	67	118
1920	195	230	425	18	327	306	119	58	59	117
1921	201	253	454	33	342	451		60	65	125
1922	219	232	451	24	338	454		63	65	128
1923	224	237	461	36	323	286	102	87	73	160
1924	219	233	452	30	325	312	140	101	84	185
1925	236	253	489	34	313	354	108	119	90	209
1926	235	227	462	38	278	323	112	117	91	208
1927	244	250	494	42	331	344	149	117	92	209

84.—Distribution of 15,408 Boy[1] Delinquents in Eight Provinces in Canada from 1922 to 1927

84.—Distribution de 15,408 délinquants (garcons[1]) dans huit provinces du Canada, 1922 à 1927

Age	Elementary Grades—Degrés élémentaires								Secondary grades — Degrés secondaires	Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII		
7	149	91	13	5	.	–	–	–	–	258
8	178	246	130	27	8	1	–	–	–	590
9	110	275	392	206	60	11	1	1	–	1,056
10	63	200	494	484	253	68	17	6	1	1,586
11	25	103	377	545	529	248	72	18	3	1,920
12	20	83	256	530	753	596	230	85	8	2,561
13	12	49	134	355	537	708	496	267	80	2,638
14	12	24	85	243	357	551	535	535	251	2,593
15	17	26	56	136	231	378	420	498	444	2,206
Total	586	1,097	1,937	2,531	2,728	2,561	1,771	1,410	787	15,408

[1] Major cases only—Délits graves seulement.

85.—Median Grade of 15,408 Boy Delinquents, boys in Ordinary schools and 1,898 boys in a Private School in Canada

Degré médian des 15,408 jeunes délinquants

Age	Median Grade — Degré médian			First Quartile — Premier quartile			Third Quartile — Troisième quartile		
	Boy delinquents — Jeunes délinquants	Boys in ordinary schools — Ecoliers	Boys in a private school — Garçons dans une école privée	Boy delinquents — Jeunes délinquants	Boys in ordinary schools — Ecoliers	Boys in a private school — Garçons dans une école privée	Boy delinquents — Jeunes délinquants	Boys in ordinary schools — Ecoliers	Boys in a private school — Garçons dans une école privée
7 years—années	1·86	1·80	–	1·43	1·40	–	2·49	2·30	–
8 "	2·48	2·50	5·50	1·83	1·80	5·25	3·14	3·30	5·90
9 "	3·37	3·50	5·57	2·56	2·60	5·28	4·08	4·50	5·90
10 "	4·08	4·40	5·90	3·27	3·40	5·45	4·89	5·50	6·50
11 "	4·84	5·30	6·79	3·94	4·20	6·36	5·74	6·30	7·62
12 "	5·52	6·10	8·28	4·53	5·00	7·41	6·47	7·20	8·99
13 "	6·33	7·00	9·38	5·20	5·60	8·45	7·27	8·20	10·09
14 "	7·04	7·90	10·17	5·80	6·40	9·37	8·26	8·90	10·84
15 "	7·60	8·70	11·03	6·23	7·30	10·24	8·78	9·80	11·63

86.—Distribution of 1,898 Boys in one Private School in Canada—Aggregate 1922, 1923, 1925, 1926 and 1927

86.—Répartition des 1,898 garçons dans une école privée en Canada—1922, 1923, 1925, 1926, et 1927

Age	Elem. Grades—Degrés élém.				Sec. Grades—Degrés sec.				Total		
	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Ele-Elé.	Sec.-Sec	Total
7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6
9	65	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	74	–	74
10	97	68	6	4	–	–	–	–	175	–	175
11	10	116	45	36	7	1	–	–	207	8	215
12	–	40	72	98	51	17	1	–	210	69	279
13	–	1	54	72	131	80	16	–	127	227	354
14	–	–	6	50	117	148	70	5	56	340	396
15	–	–	–	10	59	126	166	38	10	389	399
Total	178	234	183	270	365	372	253	43	865	1,033	1,898

87.—Junior Red Cross in Canada Statistics, 1927—Croix rouge des Jeunes au Canada, Statistiques, 1927

Province	No. of Branches — Nombre de sections (1927)	Membership — Membres (1927)	Handicapped Children treated — Enfants anormaux ou deshérités traités	Dental Cases treated — Affections dentaires traitées	Other Type of Service — Autres actes de bienfaisance
B.C.—C.-B.	80	1,510	13	–	Glasses procured, toys, books, clothing provided by Juniors for children in institutions. Lunettes obtenues, jouets, livres, vêtements donnés par les jeunes aux enfants des institutions.
Alberta	1,222	25,039	154	–	Scrap-books, toys and garments made for children in hospital. Cahiers, jouets et vêtements faits pour les enfants de l'hôpital.
Saskatchewan	839	27,089	245	–	Artificial legs provided for 3 amputation cases; orthopedic appliances, wheel chairs, medicine and clothing, milk, and toothbrushes provided for needy cases. Two sun porches provided for patients after leaving the sanatorium. Jambes artificielles données à 3 amputés; accessoires orthopédiques, chaises roulantes, médicaments et vêtements, lait et brosses à dents à des nécessiteux. Deux portiques vitrés à des patients laissant le sanatorium.
Manitoba	509	11,002	168	–	Dental clinic on self-supporting bases gave treatment to 300 children who paid a small fee. 300 enfants, moyennant une faible rétribution, ont été soignés à une clinique dentaire non subventionnée.
Ontario	1,587	46,984	24	–	Branches carry on local work in their own communities. Des filiales font du travail pour le bien-être des enfants de leur localité.
Quebec—Québec	485	12,733	39	–	Christmas Boxes provided for 3,300 children. Two beds supported in the Julius Richardson Convalescent Hospital. Contributions given for University Settlement Lunch Room, Fresh Air Camps, Child Welfare Clinic of Sherbrooke, and for milk for sick babies. Boîtes de Noël données à 3,300 enfants. Deux lits payés à l'hôpital des convalescents Julius Richardson. Contributions faites pour l'installation d'une salle de lunch à l'université, pour campements au grand air, pour la clinique du Bien-être de l'enfance de Sherbrooke et pour du lait pour les bébés.

87.—Junior Red Cross in Canada Statistics, 1927–Con.—Croix rouge des Jeunes au Canada, Statistiques, 1927–fin

Province	No. of Branches — Nombre de sections (1927)	Membership — Membres (1927)	Handicapped Children treated — Enfants anormaux ou deshérités traités	Dental Cases treated — Affections dentaires traitées	Other Type of Service — Autres actes de bienfaisance
N.B.	442	12,001	158	–	Christmas Tree and Easter gifts for immigrant children at the Red Cross Port Nursery at Saint John. Valentines, scrap-books and toys sent to hospitals. Hot lunches and improvement of hygienic equipment in schools. Clothing and milk for undernourished children provided. Visits to shut-ins. Arbres de Noël et cadeaux de pâques pour les petits émigrés à la garderie de la Croix Rouge de St. John, valentins, brochures et jouets envoyés aux hôpitaux. Goûters chauds et amélioration des appareils scolaires d'hygiène. Vêtements et lait pour les enfants insuffisamment nourris. Visites aux internés.
N.S.—N.-E.	507	19,797	42	–	Seven free clinics held; Juniors made toys, etc., for children in hospital and provided Christmas Tree at Halifax Port Nursery. Junior patients in hospital visited by visiting committees. Sept cliniques gratuites, fabrication de jouets pour les enfants aux hôpitaux et dons d'arbres de Noël à la garderie de Halifax. Enfants visités à l'hôpital par un comité de visiteurs.
P.E.I.—I.P.-E.	73	1,000	63	–	Two clinics for crippled children and a Tonsil and Adenoid Clinic held. Juniors provide Christmas parcels of food, clothing, candy and toys for needy children. Deux cliniques pour enfants infirmes et affections des amygdales et des adénoïdes. Cadeaux de Noël, friandises, vêtements, bonbons et jouets aux enfants nécessiteux.
Total	5,744	157,155	906		

Orthopaedic cases—Affections orthopédiques..... 329
Glasses fitted—Lunettes ajustées..... 109
Other cases—Autres cas..... 178
Tonsils and Adenoid operations—Opérations des amygdales et des adénoïdes..... 207
Dental cases—Cas dentaires..... 62
Convalescent care—Soins aux convalescents..... 21

88.—Girl Guides in Canada, by Provinces, 1927—Girl Guides au Canada, par provinces, 1927

Province	Active companies and Packs				Active Guides, Guiders (including Brown Owls) and Commr's								
	Brownie Packs	Guides	Rangers	Sea Guides	Guides	Brownies	Rangers	Guiders	Comm's	Sec'ys	Sea Guides	Cadet Cos.	Cadets
P.E.I.—I.P.-E.	–	4	–	–	141	–	–	10	–	2	–	–	–
N.S.—N.-E.	17	34	2	1	803	304	43	92	6	12	13	–	–
N.B.—N.-B.	3	29	–	–	609	46	–	58	4	10	–	–	–
Que.—Qué.	34	78	6	1	2,172	686	62	215	15	15	7	2	44
Ont.	87	206	13	1	5,895	2,040	248	482	60	80	5	–	–
Man.	37	65	6	–	1,690	944	54	173	14	18	–	–	–
Sask.	31	69	4	–	1,624	631	61	166	4	34	–	–	–
Alta.	19	39	–	–	993	538	–	102	2	21	–	–	–
B.C.—C.-B.	57	82	5	2	1,723	1,037	67	220	27	31	45	–	
Total	285	606	36	5	15,650	6,226	535	1,518	132	223	70	2	44

NOTE.—The 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 Guides représentent seulement celles qui ont été officiellement nommées par les quartiers généraux canadiens.

89.—Boy Scouts in Canada by Provinces—Boy Scouts au Canada, par provinces

Province	Number of Wolf Cubs, 1917-27 — Nombre de Luveteaux, 1917-27											Number of Boy Scouts, proper, 1917-27 — Nombre de Boy Scouts, proprement dits, 1917-27										
	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
P.E. Island—Ile du P. Edouard	–	–	–	–	–	–	84	10	10	–	35	120	200	150	216	216	125	276	256	256	–	127
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle Ecosse	–	48	163	166	319	330	662	841	859	764	547	1,101	819	932	1,186	1,835	2,353	2,404	2,607	2,563	2,512	2,198
New Brunswick—N. Brunswick	–	–	37	84	217	581	350	410	473	493	555	664	713	803	1,013	810	950	1,144	780	904	950	952
Quebec—Québec	–	–	225	300	317	716	785	1,086	1,220	1,218	1,414	1,658	1,670	2,391	2,508	2,634	2,540	2,451	2,414	2,812	2,879	2,897
Ontario	515	427	543	924	1,565	3,640	4,384	5,011	5,489	6,071	6,636	7,101	6,782	7,419	6,258	8,251	10,202	9,828	10,368	11,180	10,689	10,673
Manitoba	535	936	1,000	1,200	1,478	1,650	1,762	2,036	1,933	2,241	2,419	2,036	2,015	1,750	1,970	2,003	2,153	1,434	1,602	1,603	1,900	2,336
Saskatchewan	84	206	394	766	1,279	2,250	3,162	1,067	440	1,760	1,681	1,764	2,404	4,654	6,091	8,276	10,576	11,690	2,408	1,419	2,877	3,192
Alberta	–	–	104	338	481	878	1,151	1,350	1,270	1,250	1,600	1,739	2,128	2,050	2,645	1,707	2,616	3,166	4,031	4,541	4,947	4,600
Br. Columbia—Colombie Brit	123	189	272	508	687	1,435	1,422	1,576	1,359	1,522	1,433	839	692	738	803	1,323	2,205	2,061	2,050	2,080	2,063	1,815
Total	1,257	1,806	2,738	4,288	6,343	11,480	13,762	13,387	13,053	15,319	16,320	17,025	17,423	20,887	22,690	27,055	33,720	34,454	26,516	27,358	28,817	28,790

90.—Victorian Order of Nurses in Canada, 1927—Ordre Victoria des Infirmières du Canada, 1927

Provinces	Centres in Operation — Centres d'activité	Nurses on Duty — Infirmières en service	Parental 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 Instruction Visits — Visite d'inspection scolaire	Home School Visits — Visites scolaires locales	Centres in which School Nursing is done — Centres ou les infirmières pratiquent l'inspection scolaire	Centres in which Well Baby Clinics are held — Centres pourvus de crèches ou pouponnières
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle Ecosse	11	27	3,854	1,418	57,532	6,003	931	1,078	248	485	4	8
New Brunswick—Nouv. Brunswick	5	12	2,106	597	21,927	1,966	400	391	465	912	4	4
Quebec—Québec	6	67	8,144	1,967	108,228	9,626	5,444	111	132	6	1	4
Ontario	37	140	18,153	5,448	208,518	22,563	5,028	1,485	1,076	1,590	8	25
Manitoba	1	11	1,368	336	16,758	772	506	45	–	–	–	1
Saskatchewan	3	3	432	109	3,712	504	271	99	29	39	–	1
Alberta	2	9	1,010	496	20,218	3,059	134	427	–	–	–	2
Brit. Columbia—Col. Britannique	4	23	2,426	645	33,597	6,126	3,144	814	–	–	–	5
Total	69	292	37,493	11,016	470,490	50,619	15,858	4,450	1,950	3,032	17	50

9—TEACHERS' CLASSIFICATION, SALARIES AND EXPERIENCE
9—PERSONNEL ENSEIGNANT, CLASSIFICATION, TRAITEMENT EN ANCIENNETÉ

91.—Nova Scotia Publicly Controlled Schools: Statistics of Teachers by Class of Certificate, Sex, Average, Salaries and Years of Teaching Experience, 1927

91.—Ecoles de la Nouvelle-Ecosse sous le contrôle administratif: Instituteurs par catégories, sexe, moyenne de traitement et ancienneté, en 1927

Class and sex	Number — Nombre	Average Salaries — Moyenne de traitement: Provincial aid — Allocation provinciale	From Section — Par la section scolaire	Total	Diplôme et sexe	Experience[1] — Carrière enseignante[1]: Years taught — Années d'enseignement	Rural and Village — Rurales et village	Urban — Urbaines	Total
		$	$	$					
Academic—					Académique—				
Male	27	210	1,862	2,072	Hommes	— 1	934	160	1,094
Female	21	210	1,342	1,552	Femmes	1— 2	299	73	372
Class A—					Classe A—				
Male	78	175	1,182	1,357	Hommes	2— 5	503	233	736
Female	293	175	641	816	Femmes	5—10	252	265	517
Class B—					Classe B—				
Male	50	140	1,035	1,175	Hommes	10—15	67	169	236
Female	836	140	568	708	Femmes	15—20	33	87	120
Class C—					Classe C—				
Male	36	105	593	698	Hommes	20—25	15	74	89
Female	828	105	521	626	Femmes	25—30	14	49	63
Class D—					Classe D—				
Male	36	70	599	669	Hommes	30—	9	69	78
Female	733	70	461	531	Femmes				
						Total...	2,126	1,179	3,305
Class D, Temporary—					Classe D, temporaire				
Male	14	Included in "D"			Hommes	No exper. — Débutants	548	62	610
Female	140				Femmes				
Permissive—					Surnuméraires—				
Male	28	Se confond avec "D"			Hommes	New to School — Nouveau à l'école	1,031	165	1,196
Female	185				Femmes				
Total—					Total—				
Male	269	–	–	1,107	Hommes				
Female	3,036	–	–	640	Femmes				
Grand total	3,305	–	–	678	Grand total				
Number Normal Trained	1,934	–	–	–	Normaliennes				

[1] Commencement of school year—[1] Au début de l'année scolaire.

91A.—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	2nd year Prince of Wales College	Two years simultaneously with Academic Work	Graduate in Arts of Chartered College	Provisional	2 years		
	Second Class	1st year Prince of Wales College	One year simultaneously with Academic Work		Permanent			
	Third Class	1st year P.W. College making less than 60% in exams. but doing satisfactory work.	9 months		Permanent			
Nova Scotia[1]	Academic Class	University Graduation and Pass on University Graduates Testing Examination.	9 months or corresponding Diploma of recognized Teacher Training Course.	No alternations to 3	Permanent		Character; age, 22 yrs.; 2 years' experience, physical training "B".	Temporary licenses of first class or lower are issued under special conditions. All expire 1931.
	Superior First "A"	Grade XII Pass	9 months or corresponding Diploma of recognized Teacher Training Course.	Scholasrhip of the "Academic" License and Superior 1st M.P.Q.	Permanent		Character; age, 20 yrs.; physical training "B".	
	First "B"	Grade XI Pass	9 months or corresponding Diploma of recognized Teacher Training Course.	Scholarship Grade XII and First Rank M.P.Q.	Permanent		Character; age, 19 yrs.; physical training "B".	
	Second "C"	Grade X Pass	6 months	Scholarship Grade XI and Second Rank M.P.Q.	Permanent		Character; age, 18 yrs.; Physical training.	
	Third "D"			Scholarship Grade X and Third Rank M.P.Q.	Permanent		Character; age, 17 yrs.	
	"D" Temporary	Grade X Pass	One session at Summer School					
New Brunswick	Grammar School	12th Grade	1 school year	Graduate in Arts of Chartered College	Permanent; Character; age, 18 yrs.; physical training, Grade B.			
	Superior Class	12th Grade	1 school year	Graduate in Arts of Chartered College	Permanent; Character, age, 18 yrs.; physical training, Grade B.			
	First Class	11th Grade, plus academic work at Normal schools.	1 school year	Graduate in Arts of Chartered College	Permanent; character; age, 18 yrs.; physical training, Grade B.			
	Second Class	10th Grade, plus academic work at Normal school.	1 school year	Graduate in Arts of Chartered College	Permanent; character; age, 18 yrs.; physical training, Grade B.			
	Third Class	9th Grade	4 months		3 years; character; age, 18 yrs.; physical training, Grade B.			
Quebec Roman Catholic Committee.	Superior	Elementary diploma	3 years simultaneously with academic work	Examination by Board of Examiners of the course followed in Normal Schools for Corresponding Diplomas.	Permanent			The Course of Study in the Normal Schools is the same as that of the Roman Catholic Central Board of Examiners.
Protestant Committee.	Elementary	Primary School Certificate, 6th year	2 years simultaneously with academic work		Permanent			
	1st Class High School or Academy.	B.A. Degree	Two-year course in Education at McGill or Bishop's with practice teaching under supervision.		Permanent		Grade B Certificate in Physical Education.	
	2nd Class High School	Intermediate Diploma and 6 units of work Faculty of Arts, McGill.	9 months		Permanent		Grade B Certificate in Physical Education.	
	Intermediate or (Model)	School leaving or Matriculation Certificate	9 months		Permanent			
	Elementary	(a) Grade X (b) See Remarks	4 months 4 months		Permanent Permanent			(a) 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 Education during this period are admitted to the Elementary Class beginning in February.
	Kindergarten Assistant's	School leaving or Matriculation		Two years of lectures and practice teaching in Schools of Montreal.				
	Kindergarten Director's Certificate	Intermediate Diploma or Kindergarten Assistant's Certificate.	9 months		Permanent			
Ontario[2]	II	[3]Normal Entrance (4 yrs. H.S. Course)	9½ months	Consideration given equivalent standing obtained outside of Ontario.	Permanent	2 to 4 years	Successful experience and 9½ months additional Normal School Training.	Permanent Certificates are not issued until applicants are 21 years of age.
	I	[3]Lower Middle and Upper Schools H.S. courses completed (usually 5 years).	9½ months	Consideration given equivalent standing obtained outside of Ontario.	Same	as	II Class	Certificates.
	High School Assistant	Degree in Arts, Science or Agriculture from British University on approved courses.	9 months	Consideration given equivalent standing obtained outside of Ontario.	Permanent	2 years	Successful experience and recommendation of Inspector.	
Manitoba	Interim Second Class Prof., good for 2 years; becomes permanent 2nd Class Prof. on recommendation of an Inspector.	Grade XI, entrance to Normal	9½ months	See note 4	As already stated			See note 5.
	Interim 1st Class Professional	Grade XII, entrance to Normal	9½ months		2 years	2 years	Becomes permanent 1st class on recommendation of inspector after two years.	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.
	Collegiate Certificate	Degree in Arts or Science from a recognized University.	9½ months			Permanent after two years' successful teaching.		
Saskatchewan	Second Class	[3]Grade XI (Third year High School)	38 weeks	Equivalent academic standing and training obtained elsewhere.	2 years	1 year	Satisfactory inspectors' reports.	
	First Class	[3]Grade XII (Fourth year High School)	38 weeks	Equivalent academic standing and training obtained elsewhere.	2 years	1 year	Satisfactory inspectors' reports.	
	High School	Degree in Arts or Science from a Canadian or other British University.	38 weeks	Equivalent academic standing and training obtained elsewhere.	2 years	1 year	Satisfactory inspectors' reports.	
	Collegiate	Degree in Arts or Science from a Canadian or other British University.	38 weeks	Equivalent academic standing and training obtained elsewhere.	During pleasure of the Minister.		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	B.A. or B.Sc. degree in Arts from a recognized University.	36 weeks	Equivalent training elsewhere	Pleasure of the Minister of Education.	1 year's successful teaching.	Reading course prescribed.	
	First Class	Grade XII	36 weeks	Equivalent training elsewhere	Pleasure of the Minister of Education.	1 year's successful teaching.	Reading course prescribed.	
	Second Class	Grade XI	36 weeks	Equivalent training elsewhere	Pleasure of the Minister of Education.	1 year's successful teaching.	Reading course prescribed.	
British Columbia	Academic	Degree in Arts, in Science or in Literature of recognized British, Canadian or Colonial Universities.	A diploma in Education of the University of British Columbia or of a training College approved by the Council of Public Instruction.		Valid during good behaviour.	2 years' successful teaching.	Satisfactory inspectors' report.	
	First Class	Senior Matriculation Certificate of the University of B.C.	10 months' training in one of the Normal Schools of B.C. or equivalent training received in another approved Normal School or Training College.		Valid during good behaviour.	2 years' successful teaching.	Satisfactory inspectors' reports.	
	Second Class	Grade XI Normal Entrance	10 months' training in one of the Normal Schools of B.C. or equivalent training received in another approved Normal School or Training College.		Valid during good behaviour.	2 years' successful teaching.	Satisfactory inspectors' report.	
	High School Assistant Commercial Teachers' Certificate (temporary).	Academic Certificate or First Class Certificate of B.C. Examination set by the Department of Education in nine commercial subjects.	See above for length of Normal training required for an Academic or for a First Class certificate.		Valid for one year			
	Commercial Specialists' Certificate (permanent).	High School Assistant Commercial Teachers' Certificate. Examination set by the Department of Education in four commercial subjects.	See above for length of Normal training required for an Academic or for a First Class Certificate.		Valid during good behaviour.	2 years' successful teaching.	Satisfactory inspectors' report.	
	Domestic Science	Diploma from one of the recognized training colleges in Canada, the United States or the United Kingdom.	Public School Teachers' Certificate or other approved professional training.		Valid during good behaviour.	2 years' successful teaching.	Satisfactory inspectors' report.	
	Manual Training Certificate for Elementary Schools.	First Class Manual Training Certificate	Public School Teachers' Certificate or other approved professional training.		Valid during good behaviour.	2 years' successful teaching.	Satisfactory inspectors' report.	
	Manual Training Certificate for High Schools.	B.C. Manual Training Teachers' Diploma	Public School Teachers' Certificate or other approved professional training.		Valid during good behaviour.			A holder of a Permanent Manual Training Certificate for Elementary schools may secure a Permanent Manual Training Certificate for high school by completing an advanced course of work and presenting a thesis.
	Art Teachers' Certificate, Grade A.	An Art Master's Certificate of Great Britain or its equivalent from any institution recognized by the Department of Education.	Public School Teachers' Certificate or other approved professional training.		Valid during good behaviour.	2 years' successful teaching.	Satisfactory inspectors' report.	
	Art Teachers' Certificate, Grade B.	An Art Teachers' Certificate of Great Britain or its equivalent from any institution recognized by the Department of Education.	Public School Teachers' Certificate or other approved professional training.		Valid during good behaviour.	2 years' successful teaching.	Satisfactory inspectors' report.	
	Music Teachers' Certificate	A satisfactory diploma from a recognized Training College in Canada, United States or Great Britain.	Public School Teachers' Certificate or other approved professional training.		Valid during good behaviour.	2 years' successful teaching.	Satisfactory inspectors' report.	
	Teachers of the Deaf and Blind	Specialist's Certificate from approved training Institution in Canada, United States or Great Britain.			Valid during good behaviour.			

Notes.—[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 and on recommendation of a Public School 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 Program 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 accomodate those who already have Third Class Training.

(Voir l'autre côté pour la traduction française)

91A.—ÉCOLE 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 diplômes	2 Degrés scolaires exigés	3 Durée du cours pédagogique à l'Ecole Normale	4 Conditions alternatives au cours à l'Ecole Normale	5 Tenure des diplômes	6 Probation	7 Autres conditions	8 Observations
Ile du Prince-Edouard	1ère classe	2 années passées à Prince of Wales	Se confond avec les deux années à P.W.	Gradué en arts d'une université chartrée	Provisoire	2 ans		
	2ème classe	1 année passée à Prince of Wales	Se confond avec le cours à P.W.		Permanent			
	3ème classe	1ère année P. W. College, moins de 60% mais travail satisfaisant.	9 mois		Permanent			
Nouvelle-Ecosse[1]	Classe «académique»	Diplômes conférés par l'université et un examen supplémentaire fixé par les autorités provinciales.	9 mois ou diplôme correspondant d'une école pédagogique reconnue.	Pas d'alternative à 3			Certificat de moralité, âge 22 ans, 2 années d'expérience, culture physique, diplôme B.	Des permis temporaires de 1ère classe, ou moins, sont donnés dans des conditions spéciales, mais tous doivent expirer en 1931.
	«Première supérieure» («A»)	Degré XII	9 mois	License universitaire et «(première supérieure») M.Q.P. examen.	Permanent		Certificat de moralité, âge 20 ans, culture physique, diplôme B.	
	1ère classe («B»)	Degré XI	9 mois	Degré XII et premier rang M.Q.P	Permanent		Certificat de moralité, âge 19 ans, culture physique, diplôme B.	
	2ème classe («C»)	Degré X	6 mois	Degré XI et second rang M.Q.P				
	3ème classe («D»)			Degré X et troisème rang M.Q.P.				
	«D» surnuméraire	Degré X	Cours d'été aux écoles normales					
Nouveau-Brunswick	«Ecole de grammaire»	Degré XII	1 année	Diplôme universitaire	Permanent	18 ans	Degré B, entraînement manuel.	
	«Première supérieure»	Degré XII	1 année	Diplôme universitaire	Permanent			
	1ère classe	Degré XI et travail académique à l'Ecole Normale.	1 année	Diplôme universitaire	Permanent			
	2ème classe	Degré X	1 année	Diplôme universitaire	Permanent			
	3ème classe	Degré IX	4 mois		3 années			
Québec Comité catholique.	«Supérieure»	Diplôme élémentaire	3 années, simultanément avec travail académique.	Examen devant le Bureau Central des examinateurs catholiques.	Permanent			L'examen devant le Bureau Central des examinateurs catholiques porte sur toutes les matières enseignées à l'Ecole Normale.
	«Elémentaire»	Certificat de 6ème année des écoles primaires élémentaires.	2 années, simultanément avec travail académique.		Permanent			
Comité protestant.	1ère classe («High School» ou académie)	Baccalauréat ès lettres	Un cours pédagogique (2 années) à l'université McGill ou Bishop's.		Permanent			
	2ème classe («High School» ou académie)	Diplôme intermédiaire et 6 matières de l'université McGill, faculté des Lettres.	9 mois		Permanent		Culture physique, degré «B».	
	Intermédiaire (modèle)	Certificat de fin d'études ou d'admission à l'université.	9 mois		Permanent		Culture physique, degré «B».	
	Elémentaire	(a) degré X (b) *Voir* observations.	(a) 4 mois (b) 4 mois		Permanent Permanent			On admet à la classe élémentaire en février les étudiants qui possèdent un certificat de degré IX et présentent un certificat montrant (1) quils 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.
	Sous-maîtresse d'école maternelle	Certificat de fin d'études ou d'admission à l'université.		2 années dans les écoles de Montréal, comme adjoint ou conférencier.	Permanent			
	Directeur d'école maternelle	Diplôme d'école intermédiaire ou diplôme de sous-maîtresse d'école maternelle.	9 mois		Permanent			
Ontario[2]	II	[3]Entrée à l'Ecole Normale (4 années «High School»).	9½ mois	Ou diplôme équivalent obtenu hors la province.	Permanent	2 années	Recommandation et 9½ mois à l'école pédagogique.	Age 21 ans.
	I	[3]Cours complet de «High School» (environ 5 ans).	9½ mois	Diplôme équivalent obtenu hors l'Ontario	Voir	diplômes	De classe	II.
	Adjoint de «High School»	Diplômes (A.B., B.S.C., B.S.A., etc.) des universités britanniques, dans cours approuvés par l'Ontario.	9 mois	Diplôme équivalent obtenu hors l'Ontario	Permanent	2 années	Recommandation par l'inspecteur.	
Manitoba	Diplôme intérimaire de 2ème classe tenable 2 ans, mais convertissable en diplôme permanent avec la recommandation d'un inspecteur.	Degré XI (entrée à l'école normale)	9½ mois	Voir note 4	Voir col. 1			Voir note 5.
	Classe I («interim»)	Degré XII (entrée à l'école normale)	9½ mois			2 ans	Recommandation par l'inspecteur.	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.
	Diplôme par instituts collégiaux	Diplôme universitaire en lettres ou sciences	9½ mois			2 ans d'enseignement		
Saskatchewan	Classe II	[3]Degré XI «3ème année High School»	38 semaines	Diplôme équivalent obtenu ailleurs	2 ans	1 an	Recommandation par un inspecteur.	
	Classe I	[3]Degré XII «4ème année High School»	38 semaines	Diplôme équivalent obtenu ailleurs	2 ans	1 an	Recommandation par un inspecteur.	
	«High School»	Diplôme de l'université approuvé par le département.	38 semaines	Diplôme équivalent obtenu ailleurs	2 ans	1 an	Recommandation par un inspecteur.	
	Collégial	Diplôme de l'université approuvé par le département.	38 semaines	Diplôme équivalent obtenu ailleurs	Permanent		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»	Diplôme (B.A. ou B.Sc.) de l'université approuvée.	9 mois	Ou diplôme équivalent obtenu hors la province	Permanent	1 an d'enseignement	Cours externe pédagogique.	
	Classe I	Degré XII	9 mois	Ou diplôme équivalent obtenu hors la province	Permanent	1 an d'enseignement	Cours externe pédagogique.	
	Classe II	Degré XI	9 mois	Ou diplôme équivalent obtenu hors la province	Permanent	1 an d'enseignement	Cours externe pédagogique.	
Colombie-Britannique	«Académique»	Diplôme de l'université	Diplôme de l'univ. de la C.-B. ou d'un coll. appr		Permanent	2 ans d'enseignement	Rapport d'inspecteur	
	Classe I	Diplôme avancé par l'admission à l'université	9 mois		Permanent	2 ans d'enseignement	Rapport d'inspecteur	
	Classe II	Degré XI «Normal Entrance»	9 mois		Permanent	2 ans d'enseignement	Rapport d'inspecteur	
	«High School», sous-maître	Diplôme académique ou un examen du département dans 9 matières commerciales.	Voir académique ou classe I, diplôme au-dessus		1 an			
	Spécialiste commercial	Diplôme du «High School», sous-maître ou un examen dans 4 matières commerciales.	Voir académique ou classe I, diplôme au-dessus		Durant bonne conduite	2 ans d'enseignement	Rapport d'inspecteur	
	Science ménagère	Diolôme de l'école de la Science ménagère de la C.-B. ou d'un collège approuvé au Canada, aux Etats-Unis ou en Angleterre.	Cours pédagogique approuvé		Durant bonne conduite	2 ans d'enseignement	Rapport d'inspecteur	
	Travaux manuels	Classe I, diplôme pour travaux manuels	Cours pédagogique approuvé		Durant bonne conduite	2 ans d'enseignement	Rapport d'inspecteur	
	Travaux manuels pour «High School».	Diplôme pour instituteur des travaux manuels de la C.-B.	Cours pédagogique approuvé		Durant bonne conduite			Le porteur d'un diplôme permanent pour écoles élémentaires peut obtenir un certificat de haute école en faisant un cours avancé et en présentant une thèse.
	Degré «A», Art	Diplôme pour instituteur d'art de la Grande-Bretagne, ou un diplôme équivalent approuvé par le département.	Cours pédagogique approuvé		Durant bonne conduite	2 ans d'enseignement	Rapport d'inspecteur	
	Degré «B», art	Voir degré «A», au-dessus	Cours pédagogique approuvé		Durant bonne conduite	2 ans d'enseignement	Rapport d'inspecteur	
	Musique	Un diplôme applicable et approuvé d'un collège au Canada, E.-U. ou à la G.-B.	Cours pédagogique approuvé		Durant bonne conduite	2 ans d'enseignement	Rapport d'inspecteur	
	Sourds et aveugles	Voir au-dessus			Durant bonne conduite	2 ans d'enseignement	Rapport d'inspecteur	

Nota.—[1] 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».

[2] Pour l'obtention d'un diplôme permanent pour l'école d'Ontario, il faut avoir enseigné avec succès deux années dans la province.

[3] L'entrée à l'école normale dans l'Ontario et «la 3ème année au 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 Hich Sghool» dans la Saskatchewan sont équivalentes au degré XII.

[4] 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.

[5] Le cours des quatre livres de lecture est prescrit par le programme des études et doit être accompli par chacun des professeurs durant ses deux premières années d'enseignement.

[6] On a supprimé les diplômes de troisième classe. Néanmoins, ceux qui en sont possesseurs continueront à jouir des droits qu'ils conféraient.

92.—New Brunswick Publicly controlled Schools: Statistics of Teachers by Class of Certificate, Sex, Average Salary and Experience, 1927

92.—Ecoles du Nouveau-Brunswick sous le contrôle administratif: Instituteurs et institutrices, leur diplôme, la moyenne de leur traitement et la durée de leur carrière, 1927

Class of Certificate and Sex	Number—Nombre		Average Yearly Salary — Moyenne du traitement annuel	Expérience—Carrière enseignante				Unspecified — Non spécifiée	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—									Ecole de grammaire—
Male	19	19	2,090						Hommes.
Female	14	15							Femmes.
Superior School—									Ecole supérieure—
Male	46	46	1,344	16	81	13	56	8	Hommes.
Female	7	11		85	307	63	310	67	Femmes.
Class I—									Première classe—
Male	93	109	1,259						Hommes.
Female	784	806	944						Femmes.
Class II—									Deuxième classe—
Male	56	62	709	9	38	1	10	4	Hommes.
Female	1,100	1,090	668	134	500	115	301	40	Femmes.
Class III—									Troisième classe—
Male	15	13	532	-	-	-	-	-	Hommes.
Female	286	262	518	-	-	-	-	-	Femmes.
Classroom Assistants—									Sous-maîtres—
Male	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hommes.
Female	103	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	Femmes.
Total—									Total—
Male	231	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hommes.
Female	2,290	2,283	-	-	-	-	-	-	Femmes.
Total	2,521	2,533	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total.
Normal Trained	2,420	2,433	-	-	-	-	-	-	Normaliens.

93.—Ontario Publicly Controlled Schools: Teachers by Class of Certificate and Sex, for the year 1926 in Elementary Schools and in 1927 in Secondary Schools

93.—Ecoles d'Ontario sous le contrôle administratif: Personnel enseignant par catégorie de diplôme et sexe, en 1926 dans les écoles primaires et 1927 dans les écoles secondaires

Description	Public Schools — Ecoles publiques					Roman Catholic — Ecoles séparées	
	Rural — Rurales	City — Des cités	Town — Des villes	Village — Des villages	Total	Rural — Rurales	City — Des cités
Number: Total	6,860	4,630	1,670	563	13,723	626	1,074
Male	941	757	201	109	2,008	24	95
Female	5,919	3,873	1,469	454	11,715	602	979
Number of University Graduates	4	180	8	5	197	5	30
Number who ever attended Model School in Ontario	411	1,273	176	76	1,936	320	266
Number who ever attended Normal School in Ontario	6,495	3,754	1,549	517	12,315	232	756
Number trained in Normal College or Faculty of Education	170	623	92	25	910	21	55
Number by Certificate—							
Class I	748	1,005	182	56	1,991	31	87
Class II	5,927	3,076	1,424	496	10,923	220	689
Class III	132	4	12	8	156	282	88
District	7	–	2	1	10	16	11
Kindergarten Primary	13	277	68	2	360	–	2
Kindergarten	–	210	4	–	214	–	–
Manual Training	1	69	3	–	73	–	–
Household Science	1	72	3	–	76	–	–
Temporary	30	1	–	–	31	67	118
Permanent Ungraded	–	–	–	–	–	10	79
Average Salary: Male $	1,136	2,287	1,775	1,373	1,644	831	962
Female $	963	1,470	1,094	1,006	1,203	817	695

[1] Salaries of assistants only; the average salaries of principals were $1,769 in Continuation Schools, $2,865 in High Schools and $3,759 in Collegiate Institutes.

94.—Ontario Publicly Controlled Schools: Teachers' Experience and Average Salary by Certificate, 1926-7

94.—Ecoles d'Ontario sous le contrôle administratif: Durée de la carrière enseignante et moyenne de traitement, diplôme, en 1926-7

Description	Public Schools—Ecoles publiques					Nomenclature
	Rural — Rurales	City — Des cités	Town — Des villes	Village — Des villages	Province	
Average Salary by Certificate—						Moyenne de traitement par diplôme—
Class I Male $	1,131	2,414	1,728	1,300	2,047	Classe I Hommes.
Female $	991	1,465	1,058	1,023	1,197	Femmes.
Class II Male $	1,142	2,050	1,783	1,384	1,419	Classe II Hommes.
Female $	964	1,476	1,100	1,010	1,134	Femmes.
Class III and District—						Classe III et district—
Male $	964	–	–	–	964	Hommes.
Female $	803	1,252	1,039	733	833	Femmes.
Kindergarten Primary $	1,096	1,283	1,035	1,000	1,231	Ecole maternelle (premier degré).
Kindergarten	–	1,538	1,087	–	1,530	Ecole maternelle.
Manual Training $	1,550	2,193	1,800	–	2,168	Travaux manuels.
Household Science $	1,400	1,592	1,500	–	1,586	Science ménagère.
Temporary: Male $	962	–	–	–	962	Surnuméraire: Hommes.
Female $	744	–	–	–	744	Femmes.
Experience—						Carrière—
Male: Under 1 year $	180	17	11	1	204	Hommes: moins de 1 an.
1 to 4 years $	458	156	42	23	660	De 1 à 4 ans.
5 to 9 years	137	193	40	36	406	De 5 à 9 ans.
10 to 14 years	44	115	26	19	204	De 10 à 14 ans.
15 to 29 years	31	86	20	10	147	De 15 à 29 ans.
30 to 39 years	43	86	27	10	166	De 30 à 39 ans.
40 years and over	9	22	10	4	45	40 ans ou plus.
Female: Under 1 year	1,136	80	63	24	1,303	Femmes: moins de 1 an.
1 to 4 years	2,940	574	431	147	4,094	De 1 à 4 ans.
5 to 9 years	1,193	955	412	139	2,699	De 5 à 9 ans.
10 to 14 years	349	726	217	49	1,341	De 10 à 14 ans.
15 to 29 years	159	594	132	33	918	De 15 à 29 ans.
30 to 39 years	31	323	67	11	432	De 30 à 39 ans.
40 years and over	2	84	28	7	121	40 ans ou plus.

93.—Ontario Publicly Controlled Schools: Teachers by Class of Certificate and Sex, for the year 1926 in Elementary Schools and 1927 in Secondary Schools

93.—Ecoles d'Ontario sous le contrôle administratif: Personnel enseignant par catégorie de diplôme et sexe, en 1926 dans les écoles primaires et 1927 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
Town — Des villes	Village — Des villages	Total					
543	50	2,293	16,016	422	774	1,025	Nombre: Total.
30	1	150	2,158	137	837		Hommes.
513	49	2,143	13,858	285	962		Femmes.
–	1	36	233	57	1,547		Diplômés d'une université, nombre.
172	10	768	2,704	–	–	–	Sortant des écoles modèles d'Ontario, nombre.
256	30	1,274	13,589	–	–	–	Sortant des écoles normales, d'Ont., nombre.
11	3	90	1,000	–	–	–	Sortant du collège normal ou faculté de pédagogie.
							Nombre des détenteurs de diplômes—
19	4	141	2,132	–	–	–	De première classe.
244	28	1,181	12,104	–	–	–	De deuxième classe.
112	8	490	646	–	–	–	De troisième classe.
20	–	47	57	–	–	–	De district.
2	–	4	364	–	–	–	D'école maternelle (premier degré).
–	–	–	214	–	–	–	D'école maternelle.
–	–	–	73	–	–	–	De travaux manuels.
–	–	–	76	–	–	–	De science ménagère.
108	5	298	329	–	–	–	Surnuméraires.
38	5	132	132	–	–	–	Permanents (écoles à classe unique).
805	1,000	907	1,593	[1]1,383	[1]2,142	[1]2,767	Moyenne de traitement: Hommes.
601	794	675	1,121	[1]1,318	[1]1,909	[1]2,327	Femmes.

[1] Traitements moyens des adjoints seulement; les traitements moyens des principaux étaient de $1,769 dans les écoles intermédiaires, $2,865 dans les "High Schools" et $3,759 dans les instituts collégiuax.

95.—Manitoba Publicly Controlled Schools: Teachers by Sex and Qualification, Salaries and Experience, 1926

95.—Ecoles du Manitoba sous le contrôle administratif: Instituteurs selon leur diplôme, la moyenne de leur traitement et la durée de leur carrière, 1926

Description	All Schools 1927 — Toutes écoles, 1927	1926									Nomenclature
		Rural Ungraded — Rurales à cl. unique			Rural Graded — Rurales à classe multiples			[4]Urban Schools — [4]Ecoles urbaines			
		M. — H.	F.	T.	M. — H.	F.	T.	M. — H.	F.	T.	
Number by Certificate											Nombre par catégorie de diplôme
Total	[1]4,096	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Total.
Graduates	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Universitaires.
Class I	926	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Première classe.
II	2,357	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Deuxième classe.
III	688	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Troisième classe.
Spécialist	85	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Spécialiste.
Permit	[2]33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Surnuméraire.
Unspecified	[3]7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Non classifiés.
Salaries (3,071 Teachers, 1926)											Traitement (3,071 instit., 1926)
Number receiving less than $900.	956	139	678	817	4	100	104	6	29	35	Inférieur à $900, nombre.
$900 and under $1,000	516	89	225	314	10	145	155	10	37	47	Entre $900 et $1,000.
1,000 " 1,500	817	90	69	159	35	128	163	43	452	495	" $1,000 et $1,500.
1,500 " 2,000	514	3	–	3	42	26	68	66	377	443	" $1,500 et $2,000.
2,000 " 2,500	177	–	–	–	17	–	17	54	106	160	" $2,000 et $2,500.
2,500 and over	91	–	–	–	2	–	2	33	56	89	" $2,500 et plus.
Experience (3,071 Teachers, 1926)—											Carrière de (3,071 instituteurs, 1926).—
Less than 1 year	26	16	4	20	–	–	–	5	–	5	Moins d'un an.
1 yr. and under 2 yrs	178	56	90	146	5	8	13	5	14	19	Entre 1 et 2 ans.
2 " 3 "	316	54	191	245	4	26	30	7	34	41	" 2 et 3 ans.
3 " 4 "	330	31	181	212	5	49	54	14	50	64	" 3 et 4 ans.
4 " 5 "	292	26	160	186	4	36	40	10	56	66	" 4 et 5 ans.
5 " 6 "	244	16	111	127	13	44	57	8	52	60	" 5 et 6 ans.
6 " 10 "	630	45	156	201	26	127	153	50	226	276	" 6 et 10 ans.
10 " 20 "	725	41	71	112	32	90	122	63	426	489	" 10 et 20 ans.
20 " 30 "	276	22	6	28	16	14	30	50	169	219	" 20 et 30 ans.
30 years and over	54	14	2	16	5	5	10	–	30	30	30 ans et au-dessus.

[1] Including 821 male and 3,275 female. [2] For the second term only. Permits are not issued for more than one term at a time. [3] The unspecified were exchange teachers. [4] Including Suburban.

[1] Soit 821 hommes et 3,275 femmes. [2] Pour le dernier semestre seulement. Les permis ne sont accordés que pour un semestre à la fois. [3] Les non spécifiés sont des instituteurs échangés. [4] Comprend écoles sub-urbaines.

96.—Quebec Primary Schools: Statistics of Teachers, by Qualifications, Sex and Average Salaries, 1927

96.—Ecoles primaires de Québec: Statistiques du personnel enseignant: brevet, sexe et moyenne de traitement en 1927

Description	Roman Catholic Schools — Ecoles catholiques			Protestant Schools — Ecoles protestantes			Total R.C. and P. — Total Ecoles cath. et prot.			Eléments
	M.—H.	F.	Total	M.—H.	F.	Total	M.—H.	F.	Total	
Total Number of Teachers	3,066	14,097	17,163	258	2,167	2,425	3,324	16,264	19,588	Nombre total du personnel enseignant.
Number of Teachers in religious Orders	2,221	5,986	8,207	5	–	5	2,226	5,986	8,212	Nombre totale des congréganistes.
Number of Lay Teachers	845	8,111	8,956	253	2,167	2,420	1,098	10,278	11,376	Nombre total des laïques.
Teachers in Elementary Schools	766	9,792	10,558	80	1,606	1,686	846	11,398	11,244	Dans les écoles élémentaires.
Teachers in Intermediate Schools	–	–	–	15	141	156	15	141	156	Dans les écoles intermédiaires.
Teachers in Complementary and High Schools	2,300	4,305	6,605	163	420	583	2,463	4,725	7,188	Dans les écoles complémentaires.
Lay Teachers in Publicly controlled Elementary Schools	182	7,040	7,222	71	1,603	1,674	253	8,643	8,896	Laïques dans les écoles élémentaires contrôlées.
Lay Teachers in Publicly controlled Intermediate Schools	–	–	–	15	141	156	15	141	156	Laïques dans les écoles intermédiaires contrôlées.
Lay Teachers in Publicly controlled Complementary and High Schools.	602	839	1,441	138	399	537	740	1,238	1,978	Laïques dans les écoles complémentaires contrôlées.
Lay Teachers in Independent Elementary Schools	23	172	195	6	3	9	29	175	204	Laïques dans les écoles indépendantes élémentaires.
Lay Teachers in Independent Intermediate Schools	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Laïques dans les écoles indépendantes intermédiaires.
Lay Teachers in Independent Complementary and High Schools.	38	60	98	23	21	44	61	81	142	Laïques dans les écoles indépendantes complémentaires.
Lay Teachers with diplomas										Laïques, avec brevet d'enseignement, dans les écoles
Controlled										Contrôlées
Elementary Schools	169	6,564	6,733	57	1,457	1,514	226	8,021	8,247	Elémentaires.
Intermediate Schools	–	–	–	13	139	152	13	139	152	Intermédiaires.
Complementary and High Schools	586	823	1,409	128	383	511	714	1,206	1,920	Complémentaires.
Independent										Indépendantes
Elementary Schools	17	119	136	–	3	3	17	122	139	Elémentaires.
Intermediate Schools	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Intermédiaires.
Complementary and High Schools	13	39	52	7	5	12	20	44	64	Complémentaires.
Lay Teachers with diplomas from Normal Schools	368	1,687	2,055	37	1,463	1,500	405	3,150	3,555	Laïques avec brevet des écoles normales.
from Board of Examiners	417	5,858	6,275	168	521	689	585	6,379	6,964	de la Commission des Examinateurs.
for elementary Schools	229	6,421	6,650	5	653	658	234	7,074	7,308	pour écoles élémentaires.
for Intermediate Schools	–	–	–	50	1,154	1,204	50	1,154	1,204	pour écoles modèles.
for Complementary and High Schools	556	1,124	1,680	150	177	327	706	1,301	2,007	pour académies.
Average salaries of Religious teachers in Elementary controlled Schools—In Towns	541	390		–	–	–	–	–	–	Traitement moyen des instituteurs congréganistes dans les écoles élémentaires contrôlées—Des villes.
In the Country	474	287	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Des campagnes.
Average Salaries of Religious teachers in Complementary controlled Schools—In Towns	585	462	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Traitement moyen des instituteurs congréganistes dans les écoles complémentaires contrôlées—Des villes.
In the Country	427	294	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Des campagnes.
Average Salaries of Lay Teachers in Elementary Schools										Moyenne du traitement des laïques dans les écoles
In Towns	1,460	564	–	2,477	1,238	–	–	–	–	élémentaires—Des villes.
In the Country	794	286	–	629	519	–	–	–	–	Des campagnes.
Intermediate, Complementary and High—										Ecoles complémentaires et "High Schools"—
In Towns	1,497	787	–	2,395	1,232	–	–	–	–	Des villes.
In the Country	897	283	–	1,473	769	–	–	–	–	Des campagnes.
[1]Number Teaching—										Carrière enseignante—[1]
1 to 5 years	216	4,515	4,731	82	788	870	298	5,303	5,601	De 1 à 5 ans.
5 to 10 years	227	2,042	2,269	39	524	563	266	2,566	2,832	De 5 à 10 ans.
10 to 15 years	163	510	673	30	295	325	193	805	998	De 10 à 15 ans.
15 to 20 years	72	242	314	27	148	175	99	390	489	De 15 à 20 ans.
20 years and over	107	236	343	27	229	256	134	465	599	20 ans et plus.

[1] Teachers with diplomas only—[1] Instituteurs brevetés seulement.

97.—Saskatchewan Publicly Controlled Schools: Teachers by Class of Certificate, Sex and Salary, 1927

97.—Ecoles de la Saskatchewan sous le contrôle administratif: instituteurs et institutrices, leur diplôme et la moyenne de traitement, 1927

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—						Dans les écoles publiques et séparées—
Class 1 Male	417	297	714	1,789	1,188	1ère classe Hommes.
Female	737	511	1,248	1,261	1,055	Femmes.
Class II Male	178	715	893	1,446	1,124	2e classe Hommes.
Female	1,238	2,052	3,290	1,153	1,029	Femmes.
Class III Male	32	496	528	1,179	1,026	3e classe Hommes.
Female	128	1,300	1,428	1,016	965	Femmes.
Others Male	–	6	6	–	–	Autres Hommes.
Female	–	7	7	–	–	Femmes.
Total Male	627	1,514	2,141	1,660	1,037	Total Hommes.
Female	2,103	3,870	5,973	1,183	1,009	Femmes.
Total	2,730	5,384	8,114	1,292	1,017	Total.
Collegiate Institutes and High Schools—						Dans les instituts collégiaux et "high schools"—
Male	Include	d above				Hommes.
Female	–	–	–	–	–	Femmes.
Unclassified	–	–	–	–	–	Non classifiés.
Total	–	–	–	–	–	Total.
Grand total	–	–	–	–	–	Grand total.

98.—British Columbia Publicly Controlled Schools: Teachers by Class of Certificate, Sex and Salary, 1927

98.—Ecoles de la Colombie Britannique sous le contrôle administratif: Instituteurs et institutrices par classe de diplôme et par moyenne de traitement, en 1927

Sex and certificate	High Schools	City Municipalities — Municipalités urbaines	Rural Municipalities — Municipalités rurales	Rural and Assisted — Ecoles rurales et assistées	All Schools — Toutes écoles	Sexe et diplôme
Certificate—						Diplôme—
Academic	404	116	30	30	580	Académique.
Class I	24	419	271	280	994	1ère classe.
Class II	4	523	510	573	1,610	2ème classe.
Class III	–	49	49	35	133	3ème classe.
Temporary	12	3	3	1	19	Surnuméraire.
Special	50	93	52	–	195	Spécial.
Sex—						Sexe—
Male	292	252	188	167	899	Masculin.
Female	202	951	727	752	2,632	Féminin.
Total	494	1,203	915	919	3,531	Total.

99.—Prince Edward Island Publicly Controlled Schools: Teachers by Class of Certificate, Sex, and Average Salary, 1927
99.—Ecoles de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard sous le contrôle administratif: Instituteurs par catégories, sexe et moyenne de traitement, en 1927

—	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	26	51	77	30	59	89	56	110	166	793	648	697	Classe I.
Class II	61	239	300	10	84	94	71	323	394	535	488	497	Classe II.
Class III	11	30	41	2	12	14	13	42	55	433	396	405	Classe III.
Total	98	320	418	42	155	197	140	475	615	629	517	542	Total.

100.—Alberta Publicly Controlled Schools: Teachers by Class of Certificate, Sex and Average Salary, 1927
100.—Ecoles de l'Alberta sous le contrôle administratif: Instituteurs et institutrices, leur diplôme et la moyenne de leur traitement, en 1927

Description	Cl. I		Cl. II		Cl. III		Perm.—Surnum.		Pend.—Intérim.		Spé.—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	312	547	603	1,652	74	114	3	10	–	9	–	–	Nombre.
Highest Salary	2,500	1,600	2,300	1,400	1,400	1,250	1,000	1,080	–	1,000	–	–	Maximum du traitement.
Lowest Salary	800	840	840	800	840	800	840	600	–	800	–	–	Minimum du traitement.
Average Salary	1,058	987	1,044	1,050	1,029	914	947	953	–	944	–	–	Moyenne du traitement.
Roman Catholic Separate Schools—													Ecoles catholiques séparées
Number	7	55	7	106	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Nombre.
Highest Salary	2,000	2,000	1,705	1,300	1,000	1,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	Maximum du traitement.
Lowest Salary	900	800	900	600	1,000	840	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minimum du traitement.
Average Salary	1,238	1,056	1,228	1,024	1,000	920	–	–	–	–	–	–	Moyenne du traitement.
Town Schools													Ecoles urbaines.
Number	224	375	81	649	–	4	–	3	–	2	26	9	Nombre.
Highest Salary	3,600	3,000	3,000	3,000	–	1,850	–	1,280	–	1,750	3,050	2,900	Maximum du traitement.
Lowest Salary	1,050	900	1,000	840	–	1,150	–	840	–	1,100	712	1,200	Minimum du traitement.
Average Salary	2,325	1,527	1,697	1,696	–	1,375	–	987	–	1,425	2,520	2,138	Moyenne du traitement.
Village Schools													Ecoles de village.
Number	54	57	51	130	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	Nombre.
Highest Salary	2,850	1,800	2,200	1,700	2,250	1,200	–	–	–	–	–	–	Maximum du traitement.
Lowest Salary	1,050	750	1,000	840	2,250	840	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minimum du traitement.
Average Salary	1,645	1,194	1,420	1,098	2,250	1,030	–	–	–	–	–	–	Moyenne du traitement.
Consolidated Schools													Ecoles centralisées
Number	43	45	22	93	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Nombre.
Highest Salary	2,400	2,000	1,800	1,600	–	1,200	–	–	–	–	–	–	Maximum du traitement.
Lowest Salary	1,100	1,000	900	900	–	1,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minimum du traitement.
Average Salary	1,594	1,186	1,299	1,116	–	1,066	–	–	–	–	–	–	Moyenne du traitement.
All Schools													Toutes écoles
Number	640	1,079	764	2,630	76	129	3	13	–	11	26	9	Nombre.
Highest Salary	3,600	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,250	1,850	1,000	1,280	–	1,750	3,050	2,900	Maximum du traitement.
Lowest Salary	800	750	840	600	840	800	840	600	–	800	712	1,200	Minimum du traitement.
Average Salary	1,589	1,194	1,147	1,216	1,045	937	947	961	–	1,032	2,520	2,138	Moyenne du traitement.

10. TEACHERS IN TRAINING—FORMATION DES INSTITUTEURS

101.—Teacher Training Institutions in Canada, 1926-27—Institutions pour la formation des instituteurs, au Canada, en 1926-27

Names and Location	Teaching Staff — Personnel enseignant: Regular — Régulier M.	F.	T.	Others — Autres	Students in Teachers Training Courses — Candidats instituteurs: Total during year — Inscrits durant l'année M.	F.	T.	Number Training for the following Classes of Certificates — Nombre de postulants pour chaque classe de diplôme		I	II	III	IIIa	Kind.	Prim.	Spec — Spéc. M.	F.	Observation and Practice Teaching — Ecoles annexées: Model Schools — Ecoles modèles: [1]Teachers — Instituteurs	Grades — Classes	Other Schools — Autres écoles: Teachers — Instituteurs	Volumes in Library — Volumes dans la bibliothèque	Nom et siège
Prince Edward Island, 1927—P. of W. College, Charlottetown.	8	4	12	–	84	159	243	–	–	158	63	22	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	–	–	Ile du Prince Edouard, 1927—P. of W. College, Charlottetown.
Nova Scotia, 1927— Normal College, Reg., Truro.	6	3	9	2	27	273	300	[2] 1	[2] 50	152	74	10	–	7	–	1	5	–	–	30	4,500	Nouvelle Ecosse, 1927— Normal College, Reg., Truro.
Summer Course..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Cours d'été.
New Brunswick, 1927— Normal School, Fredericton..	7	2	9	–	64	282	344	–	–	146	160	38	–	–	–	3	–	4	2	–	–	Nouveau Brunswick, 1927— Ecoles normale, Fredericton.
Quebec, 1927— Normal Schools—										[4]Sup.	[4]Inter.	[3]Elem										Québec, 1927— Ecoles normales—
Jacques Cartier	10	12	22	7	121	140	261	–	–	85	–	176	–	–	–	–	–	11	12	–	37,150	Jacques Cartier.
MacDonald	6	4	10	–	11	189	200	–	–	–	122	76	–	2	–	–	–	10	3	–	15,100	Macdonald.
Laval	11	2	13	13	76	66	142	–	–	44	–	98	–	–	–	–	–	7	11	–	8,510	Laval.
Rimouski	2	13	15	9	–	83	83	–	–	11	–	72	–	–	–	–	–	7	6	–	1,800	Rimouski.
Chicoutimi	2	12	14	–	–	108	108	–	–	12	–	96	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	1,350	Chicoutimi.
Nicolet	2	8	10	5	–	109	109	–	–	19	–	90	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	2,900	Nicolet.
Three Rivers	2	6	8	–	–	85	85	–	–	11	–	74	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	1,500	Trois-Rivières.
Valleyfield	2	10	12	5	–	116	116	–	–	44	–	72	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	–	1,450	Valleyfield.
Hull	2	6	8	–	–	73	73	–	–	11	–	62	–	–	–	–	–	6	5	–	860	Hull.
Joliette	2	7	9	–	–	86	86	–	–	12	–	74	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	1,230	Joliette.
St. Hyacinthe	2	20	22	2	–	134	134	–	–	23	–	111	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	–	3,000	St Hyacinthe.
St. Pascal	2	12	14	–	–	152	152	–	–	18	–	82	–	–	29	–	23	5	4	–	1,432	St-Pascal.
Sherbrooke	2	9	11	4	–	105	105	–	–	16	–	78	–	–	11	–	–	6	3	–	600	Sherbrooke.
Beauceville	2	11	13	–	–	69	69	–	–	11	–	58	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	–	150	Beauceville.
St. Jérôme	2	3	5	6	–	71	71	–	–	30	–	41	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	517	St-Jérôme.
Gaspé	1	14	15	–	–	49	49	–	–	4	–	45	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	350	Gaspé.
Roberval	2	2	4	6	–	41	41	–	–	–	–	41	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	–	200	Roberval.
Total, Que.	**54**	**151**	**205**	**57**	**208**	**1,676**	**1,884**	–	–	**351**	**122**	**1346**	–	**2**	**40**	–	**23**	**95**	**86**	–	**78,099**	**Total, Qué.**

[1] Over and above the pupil teachers, of course.—[1] Outre les candidats instituteurs.
[2] Academic and Superior First.—[2] Académique et supérieur de première classe.
[3] Since 1923-24 the Elementary Course in Catholic Schools covers 2 years.—[3] Depuis 1923-24, le cours élémentaire chez les catholiques dure 2 ans.
[4] Sup.=superior: Interm.=Intermediate—intermédiaire.

101.—Teacher Training Institutions in Canada, 1926-27–Concluded—Institutions pour la formation des instituteurs, au Canada, en 1926-27–fin

Names and Location	Teaching Staff — Personnel enseignant: Regular — Régulier M.	F.	T.	Others — Autres	Students in Teachers Training Courses — Candidats instituteurs: Total during year — Inscrits durant l'année M.	F.	T.	Number Training for the following Classes of Certificates — Nombre de postulants pour chaque classe de diplôme:	H.S. assist. et spéc.	I	II	III	IIIa	Kind.	Prim.	Spec. — Spéc. M.	F.	Observation and Practice Teaching — Ecoles annexées: Model Schools — Ecoles modèles: [1]Teachers — Instituteurs	Grades — Classes	Other Schools — Autres écoles: Teachers — Instituteurs	Volumes in Library — Volumes dans la bibliothèque	Nom et siège
Ontario, 1927—																						Ontario, 1927—
College of Education	31	4	35	–	–	–	–	–	240	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	–	–	–	Collège d'Education.
Normal Schools—																						Ecoles normales—
Hamilton	10	3	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	108	153	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	–	–	–	Hamilton.
London	11	3	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	116	136	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	–	–	London.
North Bay	8	3	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	285	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	–	–	–	North Bay.
Ottawa	9	6	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	117	220	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	–	–	Ottawa.
Peterborough	7	4	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	139	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	–	Peterborough.
Stratford	7	4	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	72	114	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	–	Stratford.
Toronto	14	11	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	266	254	–	–	36	–	–	–	46	–	–	–	Toronto.
Summer Model Schools—																						Ecoles modèles d'été—
Sturgeon Falls	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Sturgeon Falls.
Vankleek Hill	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Vankleek Hill.
English French Model Sch'ls—																						Ecoles modèles Angl franç.—
Embrun	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Embrun.
Sandwich	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	Sandwich.
Sturgeon Falls	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	Sturgeon Falls.
Vankleek Hill	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	Vankleek Hill.
Total, Ont.	**107**	**46**	**153**	–	–	–	–	–	**240**	**727**	**1301**	–	[6] **137**	[7] **36**	–	–	–	**329**	–	–	–	**Total, Ont.**
Manitoba, 1927—																						Manitoba, 1927—
Normal Schools—									Collegiate													Ecoles normales—
Winnipeg	5	4	9	–	79	322	401	–	55	84	262	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Winnipeg.
Brandon	2	3	5	–	12	111	123	–	–	–	123	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Brandon.
Dauphin	1	–	1	–	20	32	52	–	–	–	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Dauphin.
Manitou	1	–	1	–	15	35	50	–	–	–	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Manitou.
Total, Man.	**9**	**7**	**16**	–	**126**	**500**	**626**	–	**55**	**84**	**487**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Total, Man.**

Saskatchewan, 1926–27—																						Saskatchewan, 1926–27—
Normal Schools—																						Ecoles normales—
Regina	5	7	12	10	134	527	661	–	–	187	474	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	8	176	6,250	Regina.
Saskatoon	8	5	13	2	133	438	571	–	–	147	424	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	160	5,475	Saskatoon.
Moose Jaw	–	–	–	2	37	50	87	–	–	–	–	87	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	102	50	Moose Jaw.
Yorkton	–	–	–	2	30	41	71	–	–	–	–	71	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	50	Yorkton.
Moosomin	–	–	–	2	10	16	26	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	50	Moosomin.
Estevan	–	–	–	2	8	22	30	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	50	Estevan.
Prince Albert	–	–	–	2	27	18	45	–	–	–	–	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	50	Prince Albert.
Weyburn	–	–	–	2	7	16	23	–	–	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	50	Weyburn.
Total, Sask.	**13**	**12**	**25**	**24**	**386**	**1,128**	**1,514**	–	–	**334**	**898**	**282**	–	–	–	–	–	**6**	**8**	**542**	**12,025**	**Total, Sask.**
Alberta, 1927—																						Alberta, 1927—
Normal Schools—									Acad.													Ecoles normales—
Calgary	8	4	12	–	102	310	412	–	16	144	252	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	21	–	Calgary.
Camrose	4	4	8	–	81	219	300	–	–	90	210	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	8	–	–	Camrose.
Total, Alta.	**12**	**8**	**20**	–	**183**	**529**	**712**	–	**16**	**234**	**462**	–	–	–	–	–	–	**20**	**16**	**21**	–	**Total, Alta.**
British Columbia, 1927—																						Colombie Britannique, 1927—
Normal Schools—																						Ecoles normales—
Victoria	5	3	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	56	81	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	*	–	Victoria.
Vancouver	8	3	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	91	107	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	13	*	–	Vancouver.
Total, B.C.	**13**	**6**	**19**	–	–	–	–	–	–	**147**	**188**	–	–	–	–	–	–	**15**	**21**	*	–	**Total, C.B.**

[1] Over and above the pupil teachers, of course.—[1] Outre les candidats instituteurs.
[5] Collegiate.—[5] Certificat collégial.
[6] English French Certificates.—[6] Brevets anglais français.
[7] Kindergarten Primary Certificates.—[7] Brevets primaires de garderie.
a Class IIIa refers to limited or district certificates.—a Les brevets de la classe IIIa n'ont qu'un caractère strictement local.
* All Elementary Schools in Victoria and vicinity and all in Vancouver and vicinity are used for observation and practive teaching.—Toutes les écoles primaires de Victoria et des alentours, de même que celles de Vancouver, servent d'écoles annexées.

102.—Publicly Controlled Schools in Canada: Number of Teachers in Training in Normal Schools and Colleges by Provinces, 1902-1927

102.—Ecoles sous contrôle administratif au Canada: Nombre de candidats-instituteurs et institutrices dans les écoles normales et collèges par provinces, 1902-1927

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
1925	297	412	430	1,771	2,611	695	1,702	631	563	9,112
1926	299	329	424	1,854	2,786	636	1,655	739	453	9,175
1927	243	300	344	1,884	2,441	626	1,514	712	335	8,399

11. COST OF SUPPORT OF PUBLICLY CONTROLLED SCHOOLS
11. COÛT DE L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE

103.—Canadian Publicly Controlled Schools: Receipts and Expenditure by Provinces

103.—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
1925	285,102	167,597	452,699	648,648	524,037	2,522,255	3,704,940
1926	283,022	171,649	454,671	653,734	523,738	2,393,155	3,570,627
1927	284,313	174,164	458,477	688,081	524,196	2,393,125	3,605,401

103.—Canadian Publicly Controlled Schools: Receipts and Expenditure by Provinces—Continued
103.—Budgets de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces—suite

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	3,776,674	24,141,064	27,917,738
1925	400,059	211,885	2,736,430	3,348,374	3,771,317	25,209,251	28,980,568
1926	425,181	213,066	2,263,082	2,901,329	3,799,545	25,016,895	28,816,440
1927	445,014	212,350	2,413,951	3,071,315	–	–	–

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	43,855,602
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
1924	3,392,552	24,113,034	12,630,296	40,135,882	1,219,260	13,558,098	53,693,980
1925	3,401,863	24,690,293	12,670,626	40,762,782	1,319,737	13,261,826	54,024,608
1926	3,345,308	24,564,710	14,223,076	42,133,094	1,429,322	13,780,410	55,913,504

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
1924	18,105,568	4,408,473	518,989	9,977,034	33,010,064	12,020,621	45,030,685
1925	18,569,110	4,042,896	504,923	10,181,188	33,298,817	12,356,796	45,655,613
1926	18,604,257	4,275,726	499,088	11,394,979	34,774,050	11,721,170	46,495,220

103.—Canadian Publicly Controlled Schools: Receipts and Expenditure, by Provinces—Continued

103.—Budgets de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces—suite

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	112,974	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	108,946	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
1925	1,310,067	7,283,360	677,775	1,335,695	185,109	833,930	11,625,936
1926	1,091,151	7,302,044	402,504	1,010,958	190,002	955,802	10,952,462
1927	1,110,575	7,365,798	369,721	1,090,556	275,718	960,332	11,172,700

MANITOBA—Expenditure—Dépenses

Year—Année	Teachers' Salaries — Traitements des instituteurs	Building, Etc. — Constructions, etc.	Fuel, Etc. — 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	385,226	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	96,088
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
1925	4,838,723	269,893	318,804	769,435	150,783
1926	4,914,087	419,047	242,542	782,226	164,403
1927	4,984,111	718,348	396,217	658,723	223,287

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
1925	585,796	737,070	2,123,882	876,942	10,671,328
1926	605,920	681,643	1,188,854	995,238	9,993,961
1927	613,671	683,883	1,067,836	903,400	10,249,476

103.—Canadian Publicly Controlled Schools: Receipts and Expenditure, by Provinces—Continued

103.—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	7,121,047	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
1924	1,850,403	10,015,774	551,834	1,820,432	14,234,445	224,257	657,333	14,891,778
1925	1,913,643	10,063,559	720,272	1,927,253	14,624,727	216,102	664,181	15,288,908
1926	2,033,761	10,229,432	883,695	1,809,126	14,956,014	231,720	739,143	15,695,157

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[1]	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
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
1924	6,830,764	1,471,020	1,611,562	1,202,530	2,946,013	14,061,889	449,096	699,279	14,761,168
1925	6,828,428	1,481,450	1,577,795	1,320,091	3,083,072	14,290,836	459,630	690,247	14,981,083
1926	6,957,331	1,428,945	1,571,714	1,629,230	3,202,636	14,789,956	480,763	710,521	15,500,477

[1] The items for 1918-1926 do not include promissory notes—En 1918-1926 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	155,883	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	1,241,510	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
1924	1,054,733	8,327,327	493,989	1,267,787	345,485	11,489,230
1925	1,084,879	8,197,098	357,103	1,130,357	364,954	11,134,391
1926	1,137,638	8,241,715	573,401	1,058,121	320,363	11,331,238

103.—Canadian Publicly Controlled Schools: Receipts and Expenditure by Provinces—Concluded

103.—Budgets de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces—fin

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	12,134,188
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
1924	5,443,248	305,914	1,273,607	1,727,405	703,495	2,000,837	11,458,506
1925	5,477,156	276,519	1,225,741	1,269,913	630,377	1,947,084	10,826,790
1926	5,640,219	332,467	1,226,350	1,173,582	839,841	2,067,084	11,280,112

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Expenditure—COLOMBIE BRITANNIQUE—Dépenses

Year—Année	Local Assessments—Taxes locales				Provincial Government — Gouvernement provincial	Grand Total
	Cities — Cités	Rural Municipalities — Municipalités rurales	Other Rural — Autres taxes rurales	Total		
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1913	2,214,123	683,710	98,059	2,995,892	1,663,003	4,658,895
1914	1,983,977	643,767	121,479	2,749,223	1,885,654	4,634,877
1915	1,597,734	584,243	127,818	2,309,795	1,607,651	3,917,446
1916	–	–	–	1,625,028	1,591,322	3,216,350
1917	–	–	–	1,637,539	1,600,125	3,237,664
1918	–	–	–	1,865,218	1,653,797	3,519,015
1919	–	–	–	2,437,566	1,791,154	4,228,720
1920	–	–	–	3,314,246	2,155,935	5,470,180
1921	–	–	–	4,238,458	[1] 2,931,572	[1] 7,170,030
1922	–	–	–	4,691,840	[1] 3,141,738	[1] 7,833,578
1923	2,727,755	1,371,147	354,421	4,453,323	[1] 3,176,686	[1] 7,630,009
1924	3,053,161	1,492,501	477,639	5,023,301	[1] 3,173,395	[1] 8,196,696
1925	2,959,649	1,694,553	451,216	5,105,418	[1] 3,223,671	[1] 8,329,089
1926	3,015,092	1,600,452	479,876	5,095,420	[1] 3,216,209	[1] 8,311,629
1927	3,269,522	1,992,573	507,692	5,769,787	[1] 3,402,941	[1] 9,172,728

[1] Including grants to provincial University as follows: 1921, $426,250; 1922, $445,000; 1923, $446,250; 1924, $458,125 1925, $466,000; 1926, $516,242; and in 1927, $531,875.

[1] Embrasse les allocations suivantes aux universités provinciales: 1921, $426,250; 1922, $445,000; 1923, $446,250; 1924 $458,125; 1925, $466,000; 1926, $516,242; et 1927, $531,875.

12. HIGHER EDUCATION—ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR

104.—Universities of Canada: Foundation, Affiliation, Faculties, and Degrees [1]

Name and Address	Date of Original Foundation	Date of Present Charter	Affiliation to other Universities	Faculties
[2]University of St. Dunstan's, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1855	—	Laval.	Arts, Preparatory Commercial and Theology.
University of King's College, Halifax, N.S.	1789	1802	Oxford and Cambridge[2].....	Arts, Law, Science, Divinity.
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	1818	1863	Oxford and Cambridge.....	Arts and Science, Law, Medicine and Dentistry.
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	1838	1840	Oxford, Dalhousie, McGill and Nova Scotia Technical.	Arts, Divinity, Law, Science, Applied Science, Literature.
University of St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, N.B.	1855	1909	—	Arts, Science, Engineering, Law.
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.
Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.	1858	1886-1913	Dalhousie, Oxford and Cambridge.	Arts, Theology, Engineering.
University of St. Joseph's College, St. Joseph, N.B.	1864	1898	Oxford.	Arts, Science.
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.
University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que.	1843	1853	Oxford and Cambridge.....	Arts, Divinity, Medicine and Law.
Laval University, Quebec, Que.	1852	1852	—	Theology, Law, Medicine, Arts.
University of Montreal, Montreal, Que.	1878	1920	—	Theology, Law, Medicine, Arts, Domestic Science, Drawing, Music
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	1827	1906	Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin.	Arts, Medicine, Applied Science, Engineering, Agriculture, Forestry, Education, Household Science.
Victoria University, Toronto, Ont.	1836	1836	Toronto (fed.).	Arts and Theology.
University of Trinity College, Toronto, Ont.	1851	1852	Toronto (fed.).	Arts and Divinity.
Western University, London, Ont.	1878	1908	—	Arts, Medicine and Public Health, Music.
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	1841	1841	—	Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine, Theology.
University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	1849	1866	—	Theology, Philosophy, Law, Arts and Commercial.
McMaster University, Toronto, Ont.	1857	1887	Oxford, Cambridge, London.	Arts, Theology.
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	1877	1877	—	Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Engineering, Architecture, Pharmacy, Agriculture.
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	1907	1907	Oxford.	Arts, Science, Law, Agriculture, Engineering, Pharmacy, Accounting, Education, Veterinary Medicine.
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	1906	1910	Oxford, McGill and Toronto.	Arts and Science, Applied Science, Agriculture, Medicine, Dentistry, Law, Pharmacy and Accountancy.
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	1907	1908	—	Arts, Applied Science and Agriculture.

104.—Universités canadiennes: fondation, affiliation, facultés et diplômes [1]

Université St. Dunstan, Charlottetown, I.P.E.	1855	—	Laval.	Lettres, cours préparatoires, Commerce et Théologie.
[2]Université de King's College, Halifax, N.-E.	1789	1802	Oxford et Cambridge.[2]	Lettres, droit, sciences, théologie.
Université Dalhousie, Halifax, N.-E.	1818	1863	Oxford et Cambridge.	Lettres et sciences, droit, médecine et art dentaire.
Université Acadia, Wolfville, N.-E.	1838	1840	Oxford, Dalhousie et McGill, Collège Technique de la N.-E.	Lettres, théologie, droit, sciences, sciences appliquées, littérature.
Université de St-François-Xavier, Antigonish, N.-E.	1855	1909	—	Lettres, sciences, génie civil, droit.

[1] See further Table 133. [2] Federated with Dalhousie—Fédéré avec Dalhousie.

104.—Universities of Canada: Foundation, Affiliation, Faculties, and Degrees [1]

104.—Universités canadiennes: fondation, affiliation, facultés et diplômes [1]

Name and Address	Date of Original Foundation	Date of Present Charter	Affiliation to other Universities	Faculties
Université du Nouv.-Brunswick, Fredericton, N.-B.	1800	1860	Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, McGill.	Lettres, sciences appliquées (droit partiellement).
Université Mount Allison, Sackville, N.-B.	1858	1886-1913	Dalhousie, Oxford et Cambridge.	Lettres, théologie, génie civil.
Université du Collège St-Joseph, St-Joseph, N.B.	1864	1898	Oxford.	Lettres, sciences.
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.
Université Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Qué.	1843	1853	Oxford et Cambridge.	Lettres, théologie, médecine, droit.
Université Laval, Québec, Qué.	1852	1852	—	Théologie, droit, médecine, lettres.
Université de Montréal, Montréal, Qué.	1878	1920	—	Théologie, droit, médecine, lettres, sc. ménagère, dessin, musique.
Université de Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	1827	1906	Oxford, Cambridge et Dublin.	Lettres, médecine, sciences appliquées, génie civil, agriculture, sylviculture, pédagogie, science ménagère.
Université Victoria, Toronto, Ont.	1836	1836	Toronto (féd.).	Lettres, théologie.
Université Trinity College, Toronto, Ont.	1851	1852	Toronto (féd.).	Lettres, théologie.
Université Western, London, Ont.	1878	1908	—	Lettres, médecine et hygiène, publique, musique.
Université Queens', Kingston, Ont.	1841	1841	—	Lettres, sciences, génie civil, médecine, théologie.
Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	1849	1866	—	Théologie, philospohie, droit, lettres et commerce.
Université McMaster, Toronto, Ont.	1857	1877	Oxford, Cambridge, Londres.	Lettres, théologie.
Université du Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	1877	1877	—	Lettres, sciences, droit, médecine, génie civil, architecture, pharmacie, agriculture.
Université de la Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	1907	1907	Oxford.	Lettres, sciences, droit, agriculture, génie civil, pharma., comptabilité, pédagogie, méd. vét.
Université de l'Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	1906	1910	Oxford, McGill et Toronto.	Lettres et sciences, sc. appliquées, agriculture, médecine, art dentaire, droit, écoles de pharmacie et de comptabilité.
Université de la Colombie Britannique, Vancouver, C.-B.	1907	1908	—	Lettres, sciences, appliquées et agriculture.

[1] Voir tableau 133.

105.—Universities of Canada: Teaching Staff, 1926-27—Universités canadiennes: Personnel enseignant, 1926-27

Total Teaching Staff (excluding duplicates)—Total du personnel enseignant (sans compter les doubles emplois)

Name of University — Nom de l'université	Principals — Principaux		Deans — Doyens		Professors — Professeurs titulaires		Associate Prof. — Professeurs agrégés		Assist. Prof. — Assistants		Lecturers — Chargés descours		Instructors — Instructeurs		Tutors — Répétiteurs		Other — Autres		Total			Teaching Deans not included with total — Doyens non compris dans le Total	Teaching Principal or head not included — Principaux ou présidents non compris dans le total	Non Teaching Principal or head — Principaux ou présidents ne faisant pas d'enseignement
	M. — H.	W. — F.	M. — H.	W. — F.	M. — H.	W. — F.	M. — H.	W. — F.	M. — H.	W. — F.	M. — H.	W. — F.	M. — H.	W. — F.	M. — H.	W. — F.	M. — H.	W. — F.	M. — H.	W. — F.	Total			
St. Dunstan's	1	-	-	-	12	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	16	-	-	-
King's	-	-	1	-	5	-	3	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14	-	-	1
Dalhousie	-	-	3	-	35	-	15	-	9	-	31	1	9	1	-	-	20	-	122	2	124	-	-	1
Acadia	1	-	5	1	20	1	5	-	5	-	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	45	2	47	-	-	-
St. Francis Xavier	-	-	-	-	19	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	-	1
New Brunswick	-	-	3	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	29	-	1	-
Mount Allison	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	2	-	-	6	-	25	4	29	-	1	-
St. Joseph's	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	34	-	1	-
McGill	-	-	9	-	73	1	33	1	65	3	79	14	156	24	-	-	8	7	423	50	473	-	-	1
Bishop's	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	-	1	-
Laval	-	-	4	-	77	-	37	-	26	-	33	-	-	-	395	-	5	-	577	-	577	-	1	-
Montreal	7	-	25	-	556	180	71	-	20	-	50	-	26	-	-	-	2	-	757	180	937	-	-	1
Toronto	-	-	7	-	90	2	62	-	59	3	86	10	305	34	-	-	-	1	609	50	659	-	1	1
Victoria	-	-	-	-	17	-	3	1	-	-	5	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	28	4	32	-	1	-
Trinity	-	-	1	1	10	-	1	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	2	20	-	1	-
Western	3	-	4	1	41	2	21	-	17	1	27	4	55	14	-	-	9	14	177	36	213	-	-	-
McMaster	-	-	2	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	22	2	24	-	-	1
Manitoba	-	-	5	1	44	1	33	-	37	1	66	7	-	-	-	-	73	10	258	20	278	-	-	1
Saskatchewan	-	-	6	-	30	-	25	2	10	4	6	-	9	4	17	-	6	-	109	10	119	-	1	-
Alberta	-	-	-	-	40	1	17	1	26	-	20	2	21	3	6	1	8	1	138	9	147	5	-	1
British Columbia	-	-	3	1	26	-	26	2	17	2	5	-	4	2	-	-	20	14	101	21	122	-	-	1
Total	12	-	80	5	1,158	188	356	8	305	14	447	42	597	85	418	1	160	49	3,534	392	3,926	5	9	10
Queen's	-	-	3	1	42	-	11	-	18	1	17	2	-	3	-	60	-	-	-	-	158	-	-	-
Ottawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142	37	179	-	-	-
																			3,676	429	4,263	5	9	10
FULL TIME—RÉGULIERS																								
St. Dunstan's	1	-	-	-	11	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	-
King's	-	-	1	-	5	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	-	-	1
Dalhousie	-	-	2	-	23	-	8	-	8	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	44	-	-	1
Acadia	1	-	5	1	20	1	5	-	5	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	43	2	45	-	-	-
St. Francis Xavier	-	-	-	-	19	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	-	1
New Brunswick	-	-	2	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	-	1	-
Mount Allison	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	2	-	-	6	-	25	4	29	-	1	-
St. Joseph's	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	34	-	1	-

105.—Universities of Canada: Teaching Staff, 1926-27—Universités canadiennes: Personnel enseignant, 1926-27

Total Teaching Staff (excluding duplicates)—Total du personnel enseignant (sans compter les doubles emplois)

Name of University — Nom de l'université	Principals — Principaux		Deans — Doyens		Professors — Professeurs titulaires		Associate Prof. — Professeurs agrégés		Assist. Prof. — Assistants		Lecturers — Chargés des cours		Instructors — Instructeurs		Tutors — Répétiteurs		Other — Autres		Total			Teaching Deans not included with total — Doyens non compris dans le Total	Teaching Principal or head not included — Principaux ou présidents non compris dans le total	Non-Teaching Principal or head — Principaux ou présidents ne faisant pas d'enseignement
	M. — H.	W. — F.	M. — M.	W. — F.	M. — H.	W. — F.	M. — M.	W. — F.	M. — M.	W. — F.	M. — M.	W. — F.	M. — M.	W. — F.	M. — M.	W. — F.	M. — M.	W. — F.	M. — H.	W. — F.	Total			
Full Time—Réguliels																								
McGill	–	–	9	–	73	1	33	1	65	3	79	14	156	24	–	–	8	7	423	50	473	–	–	1
Bishops	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	12	–	1	–
Laval	–	–	4	–	23	–	4	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	395	–	5	–	454	–	454	–	1	–
Montreal	1	–	9	–	423	165	5	–	–	–	15	–	7	–	–	–	2	–	462	165	627	–	–	1
Toronto	–	–	7	–	90	2	62	–	59	3	86	10	305	34	–	–	–	1	609	50	659	–	1	1
Victoria	–	–	–	–	17	–	3	1	–	–	5	1	1	–	–	–	2	2	28	4	32	–	1	–
Trinity	–	–	1	1	10	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	2	15	–	1	–
Western	3	–	1	–	31	2	14	–	11	1	–	–	22	14	–	–	–	1	82	18	100	–	–	–
McMaster	–	–	2	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	22	2	24	–	–	1
Manitoba	–	–	4	1	39	1	1	–	33	1	14	7	–	–	–	–	9	2	100	12	112	–	–	1
Saskatchewan	–	–	6	–	30	–	25	2	10	4	–	–	9	4	17	–	6	–	103	10	113	–	1	–
Alberta	–	–	–	–	38	1	15	1	13	–	10	2	3	3	1	1	–	–	80	8	88	5	–	1
British Columbia	–	–	3	1	26	–	26	2	17	2	5	–	4	2	–	–	20	4	101	21	122	–	–	1
Total	6	–	58	4	942	173	209	8	258	14	228	37	521	84	413	1	59	17	2,694	348	3,042	5	9	10
Queen's	–	–	3	1	42	–	11	–	18	1	17	2	–	3	60	–	–	–	–	–	158	–	–	–
Ottawa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	142	37	179	–	–	–
																			2,836	385	3,379	5	9	10
Part Time—Libres																								
St. Dunstan's	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
King's	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Dalhousie	–	–	1	–	12	–	7	–	1	–	31	1	6	1	–	–	20	–	78	2	80	–	–	–
Acadia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
New Brunswick	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	17	–	–	–
Laval	–	–	–	–	54	–	33	–	3	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	123	–	123	–	–	–
Montreal	6	–	16	–	133	15	66	–	20	–	35	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	295	15	310	–	–	–
Trinity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–
Western	–	–	3	1	10	–	7	–	6	–	27	4	33	–	–	–	9	13	95	18	113	–	–	–
Manitoba	–	–	1	–	5	–	32	–	4	–	52	–	–	–	–	–	64	8	158	8	166	–	–	–
Saskatchewan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–
Alberta	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	13	–	10	–	18	–	5	–	8	1	58	1	59	–	–	–
Total	6	–	22	1	217	15	147	–	47	–	219	5	76	1	5	–	101	22	840	44	884	–	–	–

106.—Universities of Canada: Summary of Registration, 1926-27—Universités canadiennes: Résumé des inscriptions, 1926-27

Name of University — Nom de l'université	A Total Registration — Total des inscriptions			B Number of A also registered in Affiliated Colleges — Nombre d'étudiants dans A inscrits dans les collèges affiliés			Number of Students included in A who are doing — Nombre d'étudiants dans A suivant les cours: C Work of University Standard — Cours universitaire			D Work Preparatory to Matriculation — Préparant leur immatriculation			E Work not included in C or D — Non compris ni dans C ni dans D		
	Men — Hommes	Women — Femmes	Total	Men — Hommes	Women — Femmes	Total	Men — Hommes	Women — Femmes	Total	Men — Hommes	Women — Femmes	Total	Men — Hommes	Women — Femmes	Total
St. Dunstan's, P.E.I.	161	–	161	–	–	–	83	–	83	46	–	46	32	–	32
King's	42	10	52	[1] 38	[1] 10	[1] 48	42	10	52	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dalhousie	525	223	748	[1] 38	[1] 10	[1] 48	525	223	748	–	–	–	–	–	–
Acadia	249	214	463	–	–	–	249	214	463	[2](20)	[2](14)	[2](34)	–	–	–
St. Francis Xavier	186	44	230	–	–	–	140	44	184	46	–	46	–	–	–
Total, N.S.	964	481	1,445	38	10	48	918	481	1,399	46	–	46	–	–	–
New Brunswick	190	57	247	–	–	–	190	57	247	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mount Allison	247	215	[7] 462	–	51	51	230	202	[7] 432	17	13	30	–	–	–
St. Joseph's College	345	–	345	–	–	–	75	–	75	151	–	151	119	–	119
Total, N.B.	780	268	1,048	–	51	51	493	255	748	168	13	181	119	–	119
McGill	2,015	757	2,772	–	–	–	2,015	757	2,772	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bishop's College	113	34	147	–	–	–	113	34	147	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laval	2,261	3,383	5,644	1,527	2,995	4,522	2,261	506	2,767	–	2,877	2,877	–	–	–
Montreal	6,610	3,139	9,749	1,387	68	1,455	2,862	350	3,212	2,608	1,193	3,801	1,140	1,596	2,736
Total, Que.	10,999	7,313	18,312	2,914	3,063	5,977	7,251	1,647	8,898	2,608	4,070	6,678	1,140	1,596	2,736
Toronto	3,445	2,184	5,629	[3] 543	[3] 542	[3] 1,085	3,445	2,184	5,629	–	–	–	–	–	–
Victoria	392	367	759	(333)	(340)	(673)	392	367	759	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinity	141	99	240	(103)	(95)	(198)	141	99	240	–	–	–	–	–	–
Western	582	337	919	98	44	142	582	337	919	–	–	–	–	–	–
Queen's	2,371	1,071	3,442	–	–	–	2,100	1,071	3,171	–	–	–	271	–	271
Ottawa	1,768	1,546	3,314	624	1,506	2,130	471	137	608	1,297	1,409	2,706	–	–	–
McMaster	360	217	577	102	81	183	200	126	326	–	–	–	160	91	251
Total, Ont.	8,623	5,386	14,009	1,367	2,173	3,540	6,895	3,886	10,781	1,297	1,409	2,706	431	91	552

106.—Universities of Canada: Summary of Registration, 1926-27—Universités canadiennes: Résumé des inscriptions, 1926-27

Name of University — Nom de l'université	A Total Registration — Total des inscriptions			B Number of A also registered in Affiliated Colleges — Nombre d'étudiants dans A inscrits dans les collèges affiliés			Number of Students included in A who are doing — Nombre d'étudiants dans A suivant les cours: C Work of University Standard — Cours universitaire			D Work Preparatory to Matriculation — Préparant leur immatriculation			E Work not included in C or D — Non compris ni dans C ni dans D		
	Men — Hommes	Women — Femmes	Total	Men — Hommes	Women — Femmes	Total	Men — Hommes	Women — Femmes	Total	Men — Hommes	Women — Femmes	Total	Men — Hommes	Women — Femmes	Total
Manitoba	1,618	840	[4] 2,458	195	112	307	1,588	815	2,403	–	–	–	30	25	55
Saskatchewan	1,647	580	[8] 2,227	–	–	–	801	477	1,278	–	–	–	846	103	949
Alberta	873	425	[5] 1,298	–	–	–	811	425	1,236	–	–	–	62	–	62
British Columbia	902	680	[6] 1,582	–	–	–	902	680	1,582	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grand total	[7] 26,569	15,177	42,546	4,514	5,409	9,923	19,744	8,670	28,414	4,165	5,492	9,657	2,660	1,815	4,475
Colleges	17,012	2,666	19,678	–	–	–	5,815	802	6,617	5,556	784	6,340	4,888	1,080	5,968
Universities and colleges	43,581	18,643	62,224	–	–	–	25,559	9,472	35,031	9,721	6,276	15,997	7,548	2,895	10,443
Estimated Duplicates	4,792	268	5,060	–	–	–	2,993	198	3,191	1,609	–	1,609	190	70	260
Estimated Net Total	38,789	18,375	57,164	–	–	–	22,566	9,274	31,840	8,112	6,276	14,388	7,358	2,825	10,183

[1] Duplicates between Associated Universities of King's and Dalhousie. [2] Latin and French only. Not included in the total. [3] In Federated Colleges as follows:—Victoria College 333 men and 340 women; Trinity College 103 men and 95 women; St. Michael's College 107 men and 107 women. [4] Not including a great part of 1,088 students in Summer and Extension courses. [5] Not including a great part of 860 students in Vacation courses and a number in extension courses. [6] In addition to 596 not given by sex in Short courses. [7] 2 men and 4 women or a total of 6 in this table do not reappear in the other tables except Table 8. Their categories are not known. [8] Not including about 19,000 in Extension courses, but including 1,048 in Vacation courses. See Table 106A.

General Note.—The total registration is incapable of being freed from misleading features and it is suggested that the total under "C" be taken as the best index of the University population especially as it is almost satisfactorily comparable for all Universities. The extent of incomparability in this item is mainly the non-separation of intra-mural and extra-mural degree students. In the general registration the inclusion of short course students in the case of some Universities and their exclusion in the case of others render the total registration defective. The extent of the deficiency may be seen in 106A.

[1] Font double emploi entre les universités associées de King et Dalhousie. [2] Latin et français seulement. Non compris dans le total. [3] Dans les collèges fédérés comme il suit: 333 hommes et 340 femmes au Collège Victoria; 103 hommes et 95 femmes au Collège Trinité; 107 hommes et 107 femmes au Collège St-Michel. [4] En plus d'une grande partie des 1,088 étudiants des cours d'été et d'extension. [5] En plus d'une grande partie des 860 étudiants des cours d'été et d'extension. [6] En plus de 596 non classifiés par sexe dans les cours abrégés. [7] 2 hommes et 4 femmes de ce tableau ne réapparaissent pas dans les autres tableaux, sauf dans le tableau 8. Cette catégorie est inconnue. [8] En plus d'environ 19000 des cours d'extension, mais comprenant 1,048 des cours abrégés. Voir Tableau 106A.

Note Générale.—Il est presque impossible que le total des inscriptions ne contienne pas de lacunes, c'est pourquoi on recommande plutôt le total sous la lettre "C" comme meilleur indice de la population universitaire, il supporte mieux la comparaison avec toutes les universités. Cette difficulté de comparaison est attribuable à la non séparation des élèves des degrés réguliers et autres par correspondance et de l'extérieur. L'inclusion des cours abrégés dans certaines universités et leur exclusion dans d'autres rendent l'inscription totale imparfaite. On peut s'en rendre compte en considérant le Tableau 106A.

106A.—Balance table between Table 106 and following Tables

106.A.—Tableau explicant certaines différences entre le tableau 106 et les tableaux suivants

Institutions	(1) Total registration reported (See Table 106) — Total des inscriptions (Voir Tableau 106)	(2) Total in Full time and Part-time Courses (See Table 107) — Total des étudiants réguliers et libres (Voir Tableau 107)	(3) Difference	(4) Number in Vacation, Extension, and Extra-mural Courses (See Table 110) — Nombre dans les cours de vacances d'extension, de correspondence et de l'extérieure (Voir Tableau 110)	(5)	(6)	(7) Vacation Courses etc. not added to Full time and Part time Courses to make up Col. 1. (Partly duplicated with col. 2) — Cours abrégés etc. ne sont pas comptés avec les étudiants réguliers et libres afin de former la col. 1. (Partiellement inclus dans la col. 2)	(8) Students of university standard registered — Inscriptions des cours universitaires
				Degree — Degré	Other — Autres	Total		
St. Dunstan's, P.E.I.	161	161	–	–	–	–	–	83
King's	52	52	–	–	–	–	–	52
Dalhousie	748	757	[1] 9	–	–	–	–	748
Acadia	463	463	–	24	6	30	30	463
St. Francis Xavier	230	230	–	184	–	184	184	184
New Brunswick	247	247	–	–	–	–	–	247
Mount Allison	462	301	[1] 161	[1] 155	–	155	–	432
St. Joseph's College	345	345	–	–	–	–	–	75
McGill	2,772	2,772	–	–	1,023	1,023	1,023	2,772
Bishop's College	147	147	–	–	–	–	–	147
Laval	5,644	5,455	[1] 189	–	–	–	–	2,767
Montreal	9,749	9,151	598	–	598	598	–	3,212
Toronto	5,629	5,257	372	1,682	1,123	2,805	2,433	5,629
Victoria	759	759	–	–	–	–	–	759
Trinity	240	240	–	–	–	–	–	240
Western	919	803	116	172	200	172	256	919
Queen's	3,442	1,327	2,115	2,115	–	2,115	–	3,171
Ottawa	3,314	3,314	–	–	–	–	–	608
McMastor	577	405	[2] 172	–	–	–	–	326
Manitoba	2,458	2,159	299	1,299	1,088	1,387	1,088	2,403
Saskatchewan	2,227	1,179	1,048	192	20,070	20,262	19,214	1,278
Alberta	1,298	1,141	157	69	[3] 791	860	603	1,236
British Columbia	1,582	1,582	–	–	596	596	596	1,582
Total	42,546	37,328	5,218	4,892	25,495	30,187	[4] 25,527	28,414

[1] Differences not accounted for.—Ces différences ne sont pas explicables.

[2] Students of Brandon College.—Etudiants du Collège Brandon.

[3] Some of these were doing work of University Standard although not heading for degrees. This applies to column 5 in general.—Un certain nombre suivent des cours universitaires mais ne reçoivent pas de degrés. Ceci s'applique à la colonne 5.

[4] These are not necessarily missing in the total registration; it is probable that some of the 25,527 are the same students registered in more than one short Course, some of them may even be also registered as full or part-time students. However it is probable that the students of university standard are fully represented by 28,414 as above.—Ceux-ci ne sont pas nécessairement exclus dans le total des inscriptions; probablement un certain nombre parmi les 25,527 sont les mêmes étudiants inscrits dans plus d'un cours abrégé, et même peuvent-être des étudiants réguliers ou libres. Cependant il est probable que les étudiants des cours universitaires sont tous répresentés dans les 28,414 ci-haut mentionnés.

107.—*Universities of Canada: Students by Faculties, 1926-27—Universités canadiennes: Etudiants par facultés, 1926-27

A. Full-time Students—Etudiants réguliers

Name of University — Nom de l'université	Arts — Arts	Pure Science — Science pure	Letters — Lettres	Philosophy — Philosophie	Agriculture — Agriculture	Commerce — Commerce	Dentistry — Art dentaire	Education — Pédagogie	Engineering and Applied Science — Génie et sciences appliquées	Forestry — Sylviculture	Household Science — Science ménagère	Law — Droit	Medicine — Médecine	Music — Musique	Public Health and Nursing — Formation des gardes-malades	Pharmacy — Pharmacie	Social service — Œuvres sociales	Theology — Théologie	Veterinary Medicine — Médecine vétérinaire	Others — Autres	Total (excluding duplicates) — Total (sans compter les doubles emplois)
St. Dunstan's	83	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	83
King's	46	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	52
Dalhousie	394	42	–	–	–	29	29	–	41	–	–	44	119	5	–	12	–	–	–	–	715
Acadia	200	47	–	–	–	–	–	41	55	–	32	–	–	28	–	–	–	42	–	–	445
St. Francis Xavier	160	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	[1] 191
New Brunswick	111	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	74	43	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	247
Mount Allison	171	31	–	–	–	6	–	–	26	–	14	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	250
St. Joseph's	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	75
McGill	813	160	–	–	58	205	56	–	[2] 339	–	37	61	427	19	24	26	29	–	–	57	[3] 2,449
Bishop's	125	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	147
Laval	1,298	23	19	26	57	–	–	–	–	42	–	88	232	–	118	3	–	188	–	–	2,094
Montreal	1,455	91	–	–	100	77	91	–	124	–	320	158	196	–	–	87	12	295	15	[5] 3	3,024
Toronto	[6] 2,570	–	–	–	[7] 5	[8]	318	244	495	49	[9] 95	[8]	756	–	30	[10]	40	[11]	[12]	–	4,602
Victoria	666	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	–	716
Trinity	187	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	4	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	31	–	–	235
Western	580	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	123	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	711
Queen's	618	–	–	–	–	130	–	–	262	–	–	–	313	–	–	–	–	5	–	[13] 19	[14] 1,327
Ottawa	358	–	–	112	–	–	–	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	84	–	[15] 20	608
McMaster	299	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	46	–	–	345
Manitoba	[6] 1,267	–	–	–	150	–	–	–	[16] 192	–	157	47	261	–	–	37	–	–	–	–	2,111
Saskatchewan	501	152	–	–	113	17	–	–	102	–	–	33	13	–	–	64	–	–	–	–	995
Alberta	[6] 386	–	–	–	63	58	46	12	123	–	41	40	142	–	73	48	–	4	–	–	1,036
British Columbia	1,219	–	–	–	52	–	–	67	209	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	–	–	–	–	1,582
Grand Total	[18] 13,279			138	598	[18] 522	540	398	2,046	[18] 134	[18] 696	483	2,584	54	288	277	81	752	15	99	[18] 23,121

107.—*Universities of Canada: Students by Faculties, 1926-27—Universités canadiennes: Etudiants par facultés, 1926-27

B. Part-time Students—Etudiants libres

Name of University — Nom de l'université	Arts — Arts	Pure Science — Science pure	Letters — Lettres	Philosophy — Philosophie	Agriculture — Agriculture	Commerce — Commerce	Dentistry — Art dentaire	Education — Pédagogie	Engineering and Applied Science — Génie et sciences appliquées	Forestry — Sylviculture	Household Science — Science ménagère	Law — Droit	Medicine — Médecine	Music — Musique	Public Health and Nursing — Formation des gardes-malades	Pharmacy — Pharmacie	Social service — Œuvres sociales	Theology — Théologie	Veterinary Medicine — Médecine vétérinaire	Others — Autres	Total (excluding duplicates) — Total (sans compter les doubles emplois)
Dalhousie	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
Acadia	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Mount Allison	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
McGill	65	-	-	-	56	7	-	-	-	-	43	-	3	147	-	-	-	-	2	-	323
Laval	-	-	-	-	-	[4] 81	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	402	-	-	-	-	-	-	484
Montreal	-	-	211	297	-	262	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	1,351	-	-	117	-	-	12	2,326
Toronto	[6] 154	-	-	-	-	-	-	149	-	-	3	-	9	46	235	-	59	-	-	-	655
Victoria	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	43
Trinity	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	5
Western	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	92
Queen's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McMaster	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	60
Manitoba	33	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
Saskatchewan	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[17] 61	184
Alberta	43	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105
Total	540	-	211	297	118	350	-	225	114	-	77	2	19	1,946	244	-	176	42	2	73	4,436

*This table does not include pre-matriculation students in Arts, Pure Science and Engineering.

[1] Including 7 graduates student in arts who are not elsewhere entered in the total registration. [2] Including 33 in Architecture. [3] Including 138 male graduate students whose faculty was not designated. [4] Including modern languages. [5] Optometry. [6] Including pure science and letters. [7] The balance is taken at Ontario Agricultural College for which see Table 119. [8] Included in Arts. [9] Not including students in household science in the faculty of arts. [10] Taken at Ontario College of pharmacy for which see Table 119. [11] Taken at federated theological colleges. [12] Taken at Ontario veterinary colleges. [13] Navigation. [14] Excluding 20 registered in two faculties. [15] Extra-mural not specified. [16] Including 20 in architecture. [17] Industrial psychology. [18] Excluding duplicates between Toronto, Victoria and Trinity and Dalhousie and King's. These duplicates are mainly in Arts.

*Ce tableau ne tient nul compte des élèves des Arts, science pure et génie civil des cours antérieurs à l'immatriculation.

[1] Y compris 7 gradués en arts qui ne figurent pas dans l'inscription totale. [2] Y compris 33 en architecture. [3] Y compris 138 gradués dont la faculté n'est pas spécifiée. [4] Y compris langue vivante. [5] Optométrie. [6] Y compris science et lettres. [7] Le reste est fourni par le Collège Agricole d'Ontario, voir Tableau 119. [8] Figure avec Arts. [9] Non compris les élèves en science ménagère de la faculté des arts. [10] Du collège de pharmacie d'Ontario, voir Tableau 119. [11] Du collège théologique fédéré. [12] Des collèges vétérinaires d'Ontario. [13] Navigation. [14] Sans compter 20 inscrits dans deux facultés. [15] Elèves de l'extérieur ou de correspondance non classifiés. [16] Y compris 16 dans l'architecture. [17] Psychologie industrielle. [18] Sans compter les duplicata entre Toronto, Victoria et Trinité et Dalhousie et King's. On les rencontre surtout dans les arts.

108.—Universities of Canada: Full-Time and Part-Time Students, 1926-27

108.—Universités canadiennes: Nombre d'étudiants réguliers et libres, 1926-27

A. Number of Full-time students—Nombre d'étudiants réguliers

Name of University — Nom de l'université	Pre-matriculation or High School — Cours antérieur à l'immatriculation ou au lycée		First Degree — Premier degré		Graduate — Post-gradués		Other — Autres		Total		
	M.—H.	W.—F.	M.—H.	W.—F.	M.—H.	W.—F.	M.—H.	W.—F.	M.—H.	W.—F.	Total
St. Dunstan's	46	–	83	–	–	–	32	–	161	–	161
King's	–	–	38	9	2	1	2	–	42	10	52
Dalhousie	–	–	461	189	12	5	45	3	518	197	[6] 715
Acadia	–	–	241	188	7	9	–	–	248	197	445
St. Francois Xavier	46	–	140	44	[1] 4	[1] 3	–	–	186	44	230
New Brunswick	–	–	179	55	–	–	11	2	190	57	247
Mount Allison	–	–	170	70	–	3	4	3	174	76	250
St. Joseph's	151	–	75	–	–	–	119	–	345	–	345
McGill	–	–	1,741	406	108	30	30	134	1,879	570	2,449
Bishop's	–	–	109	32	4	2	–	–	113	34	147
Laval	–	2,877	1,973	118	3	–	–	–	1,976	2,995	[2] 4,971
Montreal	2,608	1,193	2,617	87	–	–	–	320	[3] 5,225	[3] 1,600	6,825
Toronto	–	–	2,832	1,503	190	57	5	15	3,027	1,575	4,602
Victoria	–	–	361	355	–	–	–	–	361	355	716
Trinity	–	–	139	96	–	–	–	–	139	96	235
Western	–	–	492	206	4	1	–	8	496	215	711
Queen's	–	–	1,010	319	11	7	–	–	[5] 1,001	326	[5] 1,327
Ottawa	1,297	1,409	463	131	8	6	–	–	1,768	1,546	3,314
McMaster	–	–	206	111	23	5	–	–	229	116	[4] 345
Manitoba	–	–	1,310	650	8	1	91	51	1,409	702	2,111
Saskatchewan	–	–	603	243	21	8	117	3	741	254	995
Alberta	–	–	628	240	54	17	34	63	716	320	1,036
British Columbia	–	–	844	625	58	55	–	–	902	680	1,582
Total	4,148	5,479	[5] 16,221	5,233	[1] 517	[1] 209	490	602	21,372	11,520	32,892

B. Number of Part-time Students—Nombre d'étudiants libres

Dalhousie	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	30	12	30	42
Acadia	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	17	1	17	18
Mount Allison	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	–	51	51
McGill	–	–	–	–	–	–	133	190	133	190	323
Laval	–	–	95	388	1	–	–	–	96	308	484
Montreal	–	–	300	321	–	–	617	1,088	[3] 977	[3] 1,409	2,326
Toronto	–	–	111	272	93	35	47	97	251	404	655
Victoria	–	–	31	12	–	–	–	–	31	12	43
Trinity	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	2	3	5
Western	–	–	26	45	6	6	–	9	32	60	92
Queens	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
McMaster	–	–	39	21	–	–	–	–	39	21	[4] 60
Manitoba	–	–	17	14	14	3	–	–	31	17	48
Saskatchewan	–	–	5	8	–	–	127	44	132	52	184
Alberta	–	–	11	19	6	7	62	–	79	26	105
Total	–	–	635	1,100	120	51	1,001	1,529	1,756	2,680	4,436

[1] Including 4 M. and 3 W. not entered in the total registration given in Table 106. These are included in Tables 108 and 109.

[2] 189 Male Students, either full-time or part-time are not accounted for in this table. They are probably enrolled in one of the affiliated or associated institutions. They are included in Table. 106.

[3] Evidently there is a displacement of 11 between the sexes either in this table or Table 106. It does not affect the total

[4] 92 men and 80 women or a total of 172 are missing in this table but included in Table 106. Evidently the students of Brandon College.

[5] Excluding 20 registered in two faculties.

[6] 5 men and 4 women entered by Faculties in Dalhousie are either duplicates between full-time and part-time students or for other reasons are not included in the total registration shown in Table 106.

[1] Y compris 4 h. et 3 f. qui ne figurent pas au total de l'inscripton du tableau 106; ils figurent aux tableaux 108 et 109.

[2] 189 étudiants réguliers ou libres non compris dans ce tableau; ils sont sans doute dans une des institutions affiliées ou associées. Ils sont compris dans le tableau 106.

[3] Il y a évidemment un déplacement de 11 entre les sexes, dans ce tableau ou le tableau 106, mais qui ne change rien au total.

[4] 92 hommes et 90 femmes, soit 172, manquent dans ce tableau, mais sont compris dans le tableau 106. Des étudiants du collège Brandon vraisemblablement.

[5] A l'exclusion de 20 inscriptions dans deux facultés.

[6] 5 hommes et 4 femmes, inscrits selon la faculté à l'université de Dalhousie, font duplicata entre les élèves réguliers ou libres, ou pour d'autres raisons ne sont pas compris dans le total du tableau 106.

109.—Universities of Canada: Students by Faculties, 1926-27—Universités canadiennes: Etudiants par facultés, 1926-27

Full-time Students—Etudiants réguliers

—	Preparing for first Degrees—Se préparant au premier degré																				
	Arts — Arts	Pure Science — Science pure	Letters — Lettres	Philosophy — Philosophie	Agriculture — Agriculture	Commerce — Commerce	Dentistry — Art dentaire	Education — Pédagogie	Engineering and Applied Science — Génie et sciences appliquées	Forestry — Sylviculture	Household Science — Science ménagère	Law — Droit	Medicine — Médecine	Music — Musique	Public Health and Nursing — Formation des gardes malades	Pharmacy — Pharmacie	Social service — Œuvres sociales	Theology — Théologie	Veterinary Medicine — Médecine vétérinaire	Others — Autres	Total (excluding duplicates) — Total (sans compter les doubles emplois)
St. Dunstan's	83	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	83
King's	45	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47
Dalhousie	333	42	–	–	–	29	29	–	41	–	–	40	119	5	–	12	–	–	–	–	650
Acadia	184	47	–	–	–	–	–	41	55	–	32	–	–	28	–	–	–	42	–	–	429
St. Francis Xavier	153	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	184
New Brunswick	99	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	73	43	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	234
Mount Allison	161	31	–	–	–	6	–	–	26	–	14	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	240
St. Joseph's	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	75
McGill	813	160	–	–	58	205	56	–	339	–	9	61	427	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,147
Bishop's	119	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	141
Laval	1,298	20	19	26	57	–	–	–	–	42	–	88	232	–	118	3	–	188	–	–	2,091
Montreal	1,455	91	–	–	100	77	91	–	124	–	–	158	196	–	–	87	12	295	15	[4] 3	2,704
Toronto	[5] 2,343	–	–	–	[6]	–	302	244	487	49	[6] 95	[6]	745	–	30	[6]	40	[6]	[6]	–	4,335
Victoria	666	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	–	716
Trinity	187	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	4	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	31	–	–	235
Western	575	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	123	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	698
Queen's	602	–	–	–	–	130	–	–	260	–	–	–	313	–	–	–	–	5	–	[6] 19	[6] 1,309
Ottawa	344	–	–	112	–	–	–	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	84	–	20	594
McMaster	272	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	–	–	317
Manitoba	[5] 1,258	–	–	–	91	–	–	–	[6] 192	–	111	47	261	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,960
Saskatchewan	483	146	–	–	34	17	–	–	100	–	–	33	13	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	846
Alberta	[5] 343	–	–	–	46	58	46	–	122	–	41	40	142	–	11	15	–	4	–	–	868
British Columbia	1,177	–	–	–	49	–	–	–	208	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	–	–	–	–	1,469
Grand Total	[7] 12,757	–	19	138	435	[7] 522	524	319	2,031	[7] 134	[7] 302	479	2,573	54	194	137	52	747	15	42	[7] 21,454

NOTE.—A balance sheet between Tables 108 and 109 is found as follows: Table 108 contains only students of University Standard; Table 109 contains in addition to these all matriculation students and 32 in Commerce in St. Duntan's and 119 in primary work in St. Joseph's who were below University Standard. The 23,154 full-time students in Table 108=21,487 First Degree+926 Graduate, +1,052 "other" −151 in courses below University Standard in Table 109. Duplication between Universities as per note 6 explains the difference between the foot totals and sums of the columns. Difference between Table 109 and Table 106 are due to Vacation Courses and extra-mural students.

NOTA.—Les tableaux 108 et 109 se résument comme il suit: Le tableau 108 contient les élèves des universités officielles seulement; le tableau 109, en plus de ces derniers, tient compte également de tous les élèves des cours d'immatriculation, de 32 dans le commerce à St-Dunstan et de 119 dans les cours primaires de l'université St-Joseph, cours inférieurs aux universités officielles. Les 23,154 élèves réguliers du tableau 108 se décomposent ainsi: 21,487 premier degré, 926 gradués, 1,052 "autres" et 151 dans les cours inférieurs aux cours des universités officielles du tableau 109. Les duplicata entre les universités (voir note 6) explique la différence entre le grand total et celui des colonnes. La différence entre le tableau 109 et 106 est due aux cours de vacances aux élèves de l'extérieur.

109.—Universities of Canada: Students by Faculties, 1926-27—Continued—**Universités canadiennes: Etudiants par facultés, 1926-27**—suite

Full-time Students—Etudiants réguliers

Name of University — Nom de l'université	Graduate Students—Gradués												
	Arts—Arts	Pure Science—Science pure	Letters—Lettres	Philosophy—Philosophie	Agriculture	Dentistry—Art dentaire	Education—Pédagogie	Engineering and Applied Science / Génie et sciences appliquées	Law—Droit	Medicine—Médecine	Music—Musique	Theology—Théologie	Total (excluding duplicates) / Total (sans compter les doubles emplois)
St. Dunstan's	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
King's	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3
Dalhousie	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
Acadia	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
St. Francis Xavier	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	[1] 7
New Brunswick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mount Allison	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
St. Joseph's	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
McGill	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	138
Bishop's	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Laval	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Montreal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Toronto	[5] 227	–	–	–	–	1	–	8	–	11	–	–	247
Victoria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Western	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Queen's	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	18
Ottawa	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
McMaster	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	28
Manitoba	6	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
Saskatchewan	18	6	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	29
Alberta	[5] 43	–	–	–	15	–	12	1	–	–	–	–	71
British Columbia	42	–	–	–	3	–	67	1	–	–	–	–	113
Grand Total	[7] 459	–	–	–	21	1	79	14	–	11	–	3	[7] 726

Name of University — Nom de l'université	Matriculation — Immatriculation						Other—Autres															
	Arts	Engineering—Génie	Commerce	Theology—Théologie	Household Science—Science ménagère	Total	Arts and Pure Science / Arts et science pure	Agriculture	Commerce	Dentistry—Art dentaire	Engineering—Génie	Forestry—Sylviculture	Household Science—Science ménagère	Medicine—Médecine	Public Health and Nursing / Formation des gardes-malades	Pharmacy—Pharmacie	Physical Education—Culture physique	Social Service—Œuvres sociales	Theology—Théologie	Law—Droit	Others—Autres	Total (excluding duplicates) / Total (sans compter les doubles emplois)
St. Dunstan's	46	–	–	–	–	46	–	–	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32
King's	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2
Dalhousie	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	48
Acadia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Francis Xavier	46	–	–	–	–	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Brunswick	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
Mount Allison	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
St. Joseph's	94	–	57	–	–	151	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	119	–
McGill	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	24	26	57	29	–	–	–	164
Bishop's	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laval	2,877	–	–	–	[2] 45	2,877	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montreal	3,801	–	–	–	–	3,801	–	–	–	–	–	–	320	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	320
Toronto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	[6] 5	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
Victoria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Western	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Queen's	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Ottawa	2,706	–	–	–	–	2,706	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
McMaster	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manitoba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	59	–	–	–	–	46	–	–	37	–	–	–	–	–	142
Saskatchewan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	76	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	–	–	–	–	–	120
Alberta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	62	33	–	–	–	–	–	97
British Columbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grand Total	9,570	–	57	–	45	9,627	63	142	32	15	1	–	394	–	94	140	57	29	2	4	119	1092

[1] Extra-mural and not entered in the total registration in Table 106. [2] Evidently duplicate with arts as it is not added separately to make total in Table 106. [3] Including a certain number in modern languages. [4] Optometry. [5] Including pure science and letters. [6] See Table 108. [7] Excluding duplicates in Dalhousie and King's, and Toronto, Victoria and Trinity.

[1] Elèves de l'extérieur ou de correspondance non compris dans le total des inscriptions du tableau 106. [2] Font duplicata avec arts puisqu'ils ne sont pas mentionnés séparément au tableau 106. [3] Comprend un certain nombre dans les langues vivantes. [4] Optométrie. [5] Comprend les sciences pures et les lettres. [6] Voir tableau 108. [7] A l'exclusion des duplicata dans Dalhousie, Kings et Toronto, Victoria et Trinité.

109.—Universities of Canada: Students by Faculties, 1926-27—Continued—**Universités canadiennes: Etudiants par facultés 1926-27**—suite

Part-time Students—Etudiants libres

Name of University — Nom de l'université	Preparing for First Degrees—Se préparant au premier degré																	
	Arts — Arts	Pure Science — Science pure	Letters — Lettres	Philosophy — Philosophie	Commerce — Commerce	Dentistry — Art dentaire	Education — Pédagogie	Engineering and Applied Science — Génie et sciences appliquées	Household Science — Science ménagère	Law — Droit	Medicine — Médecine	Music — Musique	Pharmacy — Pharmacie	Public Health and Nursing — Formation des gardes-malades	Social Service — Œuvres sociales	Theology — Théologie	Others — Autres	Total (excluding duplicates) — Total (sans compter les doubles emplois)
St. Dunstan's	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dalhousie	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Acadia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mt. Allison	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
McGill	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laval	–	–	–	–	[3] 81	–	–	–	–	–	–	402	–	–	–	–	–	483
Montreal	–	–	211	297	–	–	76	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	–	–	621
Toronto	–	–	–	–	–	–	105	–	–	–	–	43	–	235	–	–	–	383
Victoria	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	–	43
Trinity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Western	68	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	71
Queen's	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ottawa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
McMaster	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	60
Manitoba	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31
Saskatchewan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	[6] 13	13
Alberta	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
British Columbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grand Total	192	–	211	297	81	–	181	–	–	–	3	445	–	235	37	40	13	1,735

109.—Universities of Canada: Students by Faculties, 1926-27-Concluded—**Universités canadiennes: Etudiants par facultés, 1926-27**-fin

Part-time Students—Etudiants libres

Name of University — Nom de l'université	Graduate Students—Post-gradués								Other—Autres																
	Arts and Pure Science — Arts et science pure	Education—Pédagogie	Engineering and Applied Science—Génie et sciences appliquées	Law—Droit	Medicine—Médecine	Music—Musique	Theology—Théologie	Total (excluding duplicates Total (sans compter les doubles emplois)	Arts and Pure Science — Arts et science pure	Agriculture—Agriculture	Commerce—Commerce	Engineering—Génie	Household Science — Science ménagère	Law—Droit	Medicine—Médecine	Music—Musique	Public Health and Nursing—Formation des garde-malades	Social Service — Œuvres sociales	Physical Education — Culture physique	Pharmacy—Pharmacie	Theology—Théologie	Veterinary Science — Médecine vétérinaire	Others—Autres	Total (excluding duplicates Total (sans compter les doubles emplois)
St. Dunstan's	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dalhousie	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42
Acadia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
Mt. Allison	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51
McGill	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	65	56	7	–	43	–	3	147	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	323
Laval	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montreal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	262	–	–	–	–	1,351	–	80	–	–	–	–	12	1,705
Toronto	75	44	–	–	7	2	–	128	[5] 79	–	–	–	3	–	2	1	–	59	–	–	–	–	–	144
Victoria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	5
Western	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
Queen's	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ottawa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
McMaster	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manitoba	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saskatchewan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	114	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	[6] 48	171
Alberta	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	62
British Columbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grand Total	117	44	–	1	7	2	–	171	231	118	269	114	77	1	9	1,499	9	139	–	–	2	2	60	2,530

110.—Universities of Canada: Vacation, Short Courses and Extension Courses, 1926-27

110.—Universités canadiennes: Cours de vacances, cours abrégés et cours d'extension, 1926-27

All Courses—Tous les cours

—	Acadia		St. Francis Xavier		Mt. Allison		McGill		Montreal		Toronto		Western		Queen's		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		B.C.		Total	
	M. — H.	F.	M. — H.	F.	M. — H.	F.	M. — H.	F.	M. — H.	F.	M. — H.	F.	M. — H.	F.	M. — H.	F.	M. — H.	F.	M. — H.	F.	M. — H.	F.	M. — H.	F.	M. — H.	F.
Summer Schools—Cours d'été—																										
Matr., Arts and Teach.—Immatriculation, arts et pédagogie	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
B.A.—B.A.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Banking—Banque	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Char. Account—Comptables licenciés	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French—Français	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	165	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	165
Library—Bibliothécaires	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
Undergrad. and Grad. (unspec.)—Sous-gradués et gradués, non spécifiés	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	53	[5] 258	[5] 275	–	–	–	–	38	31	–	–	349	359
Teachers—Instituteurs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	104	105	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	104	105
Unspecified—Non classifiés	–	–	–	–	59	73	–	–	–	–	[2] 108	[2] 84	–	–	–	–	[6] 648		114	216	–	–	438		1,740	
Winter Schools—Cours d'hiver—																										
Tutorial Classes—Préceptorat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	205	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	205
B.A.—Baccalauréat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Correspondence—Correspondance—																										
Arts and Science—Arts et science	18	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	173	121	–	–	15	–	–	–	206	127
Commerce—Commercial	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	7	–
Under-Graduate—Sous-gradués	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	190	321	32	34	[4] 605	[4] 470	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	827	825
Teachers—Instituteurs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	55	43	–	–	55	43
Law—Droit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
Post-Grad.—Post-scolaires	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unspecified—Non classifiés	[1] 3	[1] 3	–	–	12	11	–	–	457	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	472	14
Short Courses—Cours abrégés—																										
Agriculture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	98		98	
Agric. and Home Econ.—Agriculture et économie domestique	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	302		–	–	–	–	–	–	302	–
B. Paed. Classes—Pédagogie	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Botany—Botanique	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51		51	
Boys' Grain and Swine Course—Cours de céréales et d'élevage du porc	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	110	–	–	–	–	–	110	–
Bee-Keeping—Apiculture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	5	–	–	–	–	10	5
Blacksmith and Carpenters—Forgerons et charpentiers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	29	–	–	–	–	–	29	–
Cream Butter-makers—Industrie laitière	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	12	–
Econ. for Farmers—Economie agricole	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

110.—Universities of Canada: Vacation, Short Courses and Extension Courses, 1926-27—Con.
110.—Universités canadiennes: Cours de vacances, cours abrégés et cours d'extension, 1926-27—fin

All Courses—Tous les cours

—	Acadia		St. Francis Xavier		Mt. Allison		McGill		Montreal		Toronto		Western		Queen's		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		B.C.		Total	
	M. — H.	F.	M. — H.	F.	M. — H.	F.	M. — H.	F.	M. — H.	F.	M. — H.	F.	M. — H.	F.	M. — H.	F.	M. — H.	F.	M. — H.	F.	M. — H.	F.	M. — H.	F.	M. — H.	F.
Short Courses-*Con.*—Cours d'été-*fin*—																										
Evening Business Courses—Cours commercial, du soir	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	138		–	–	–	–	–	–	138	
Farmer's Ten-day—Cours de 10 jours pour les cultivateurs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	3	–	–	–	–	17	3
Farm Girls—Cours pour filles de cultivateurs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	83	–	–	–	–	–	83
Gas Engine—Moteurs à explosion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	115	–	–	–	–	–	115	–
Life Insurance—Assurance-vie	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	68	–	–	–	–	–	68	–
Loan Inspectors—Inspecteurs des prêts	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	101	–	–	–	–	–	101	–
Poultry-Husbandry—Aviculture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	3	–	–	–	–	12	3
Public H. Nursing—Infirmières publiques	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	9	–	44
Steam Engine—Machines à vapeur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	9	–
Stock Judges—Juges de bétail	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	–	–	–	–	–	34	–
Thresh. Machine—Machines à battre	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	64	–	–	–	–	–	64	–
Weed Inspectors—Inspecteurs des mauvaises herbes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	–	–	–	–	–	45	–
Unspecified—Non classifiés	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	389	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	389
Extension Courses—Cours d'extension—																										
Boys' and Girls' Clubs—Clubs de garçons et filles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	58	55	–	–	58	55
Boys Stock Judging—Inspecteurs de bétail	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,752	–	–	–	–	–	2,752	–
Civics—Droit civique	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	141	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	141
English—Anglais	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Evening Business—Classes commerciales du soir	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Farmers—Agriculture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,254	–	–	–	–	–	11,254	–
First Aid and Home Nursing—Soins d'urgence	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	351	179	–	–	351	179
Home-makers—Sciences domestiques	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,500	–	–	–	–	–	5,500
Workers Ed. Assoc.—Associations d'éducation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	619	523	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	619	523
Unspecified—Non classifiés	–	–	–	–	–	–	450	361	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	450	361
Category Unspecified—Catégories non classifiées—																										
Banking—Affaires bancaires	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	252	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	252	–
Char. Account—Comptables chartrés	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	255	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	255	–
Graduate—Gradués	–	–	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3
Occupational Therapy—Science thérapeutique	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
Ontario Coll. of Educ.—Coll. de pédagogie d'Ontario	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	30
Under graduate—Sous-gradués	–	–	136	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	136	41
Grand Total	21	9	140	44	71	84	477	546	457	141	1,123	1,682	85	87	1,370	745	1,387		14,668	5,594	517	343	596		[8]30,187	

[1] Not entered in registration in Table 106. [2] Of these 68 m. and 59 w. were under graduate and 32 m. and 18 w. were graduate degree students. [3] In addition to the 172 entered above there is a considerable attendance at extension lectures: e.g. there is a membership of 200 in organized groups. [4] Of these 473 men and 351 women were directed in Winter session and 132 men and 119 women in Summer session. [5] Of whom 8 men and 3 women were graduate students. [6] Including Arts and Science, Matriculation and professional courses for teachers. [7] Of whom 8 were graduate students. [8] Not excluding duplicates.

[1] Ne figure pas dans le tableau 106. [2] De ce nombre, 68 h. et 59 f. étaient des sous-gradués et 32 h. et 18 f. des gradués. [3] Outre les 172 énumérés ci-dessus, il y a une assistance considérable aux conférences des cours d'extension: c'-à-d. un cercle organisé de 200 membres. [4] De ce nombre, 473 hommes et 351 femmes suivaient les cours d'hiver et 132 hommes et 119 femmes les cours d'été. [5] De ce nombre 8 hommes et 3 femmes étaient des gradués. [6] Y compris les cours des arts et sciences, d'immatriculation et professionnels pour les instituteurs. [7] Dont 8 gradués. [8] Comprend les duplicata.

110.—Universities of Canada: Vacation, Short Courses and Extension Courses, 1926-27

110.—Universités canadiennes: Cours de vacances, cours abrégés et cours d'extension, 1926-27

Degree Courses—Cours de degré

—	Acadia	St. Francis Xavier	Mount Allison	Toronto	Western	Queen's	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Total
Summer Schools—Cours d'été—										
Matri., Arts and Teachers—Immatriculation, arts et pédagogie	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
B.A.—Baccalauréat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Banking—Banque	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Char. Account.—Comptables chartrés	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French—Français	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Library—Bibliothécaires	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Undergraduate and Graduate (unspec.) — Sous-gradués et gradués, non spécifiés	–	–	–	–	106	533	–	192	[7] 69	900
Teachers—Instituteurs	–	–	–	186	–	–	–	–	–	186
Unspecified—Non classifiés	–	–	132	[2] 167	–	–	–	–	–	299
Winter Schools—Cours d'hiver:—										
Tutorial Classes—Préceptorat	–	–	–	242	–	–	–	–	–	242
B.A.—Baccalauréat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Correspondence—Correspondance—										
Arts and Science—Arts et science	24	–	–	–	–	–	294	–	–	318
Commerce—Commercial	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Under-Graduate—Sous-gradués	–	–	–	511	66	1,075	–	–	–	1,652
Teachers—Instituteurs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Law—Droit	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	5
Post-Grad., Comm. & Med.—Commerce et médecine, cours post-scolaires	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unspecified—Non classifiés	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
Short Courses—Cours abrégés—										
Unspecified—Non classifiés	–	–	–	425	–	–	–	–	–	425
Extension Courses—Cours d'extension—										
Workers Ed. Assoc.—Associations d'éducation	–	–	–	1,142	–	–	–	–	–	1,142
Unspecified—Non classifiés	–	–	–	–	200	–	–	–	–	200
Category Unspecified—Catégorie non classifiée—										
Banking—Banque	–	–	–	–	–	252	–	–	–	252
Char. Account.—Comptables chartrés	–	–	–	–	–	255	–	–	–	255
Graduate—Gradués	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Occupational Therapy—Science thérapeutique	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	25
Undergraduate—Sous-gradués	–	117	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	117
Total	24	184	155	1,682	372	2,115	299	192	69	5,092

111.—Universities of Canada, Degrees, Diplomas, etc., Granted 1926-27—Universités canadiennes, Degrés, diplômes, etc. accordés en 1926-27

Number Conferred, 1926-27—Conférés en 1926-27

MEN—HOMMES

Name of Degrees Diplomas, etc. — Noms des degrés, diplômes, etc.	St. Dunstan's	King's	Dalhousie	Acadia	St. Francis Xavier	New Brunswick	Mount Allison	St. Joseph's	McGill	Bishop's	Laval	Montreal	*Toronto	*Victoria	*Trinity	Western	Queen's	Ottawa	McMaster	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
B.A.	6	1	41	21	12	9	27	15	75	20	148	195	204	63	–	57	85	35	40	60	29	22	69	1,171
B.A. (Theol.)	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
B.A. Sc.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	102	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	138
B. Acc.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2
B. Arch.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	11
B. Comm. or B.S. Com.	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	29	–	–	–	34	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	8	–	97
B.C.D. or B.C.L.	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	8	–	2	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
B.D. or B.T.H.	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	2	–	2	1	–	1	4	1	–	–	–	–	21
B.E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	11
B.L.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	42	26	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	76
B.M.V. or B.V.Sc.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
B. Paed. or Bacc. pedag. or B. Educ.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	32
B.S.A.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	8	–	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	2	5	63
B.Sc. or B.S.	–	1	12	11	3	–	9	–	81	–	20	5	–	–	–	–	45	–	7	13	24	–	–	231
B.Sc. or B.S. (Agric.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	16
B.Sc. (App.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
B.Sc. (Arts)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	23
B.Sc. in Civ. Eng.	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	2	–	22
B.Sc. Comm.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
B.Sc. (E.E.)	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	4	–	18
B.Sc. (For.) or B. Sc.F.	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
B.Sc. (Med.) or B. Med.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
B.Sc. (Mining)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
B.Sc. (Phar.) or B.S.P.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	3
B. Pharm. or Phm. B.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	133
B. Opt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
C.E. or I.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
I. Ch.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Ll.B. or B.L.L.	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	21	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	8	22	–	88
M.B. or B.M.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	136
Mus. B. or Mus. Bac. or B. Mus.	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Ph. B.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	24
Th.B. or Bac. Theol.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	26
P.C.N.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29
M.P.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
M.A.	–	–	5	7	2	–	–	–	15	2	6	–	56	–	–	6	11	1	–	18	4	7	5	145
M.A.Sc.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5
M.Arch.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
M.E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
M.S.A.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	4
M.Sc.	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	7	5	6	–	48
D.D. or D.Theol. or D.Th.	–	2	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	17
D.C.D. or D.C.L.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35
D.D.S.	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	31	–	–	–	68	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	112
D. Litt. or Litt.D.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	5
D.M.V.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
D.Paed.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3

D.P.H.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
D.Sc.	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
D.Sc.Soc.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
LL.D. or D.LL.	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	5	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	2	–	19
M.D. or Doc. Med. or D.M.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	43	4	–	–	21	–	–	–	32	–	15	–	164
M.D.C.M.	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	110
Mus. Doc.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Ph.D. or D.Ph.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	1	8	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	23
L.M. or L.mus.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LL.L. or Licientate in Law	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33
L.S. Com.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
Lic. es S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
L.S.Sec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
Ph.L. or Lic.Phil.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	23
Th.L. or L.Theol. or L.S.T.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	8	5	–	14	6	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	42
Chemist's Lic.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Assoc. Agri.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	7
Dp's. Agri. or Forestry	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	2	–	11
" Chemistry	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" Commercial	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" Engineering	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
" Journ.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
" Music	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	95	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	146
" Ped.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
" Phil.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
" S.Sec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" Phar.	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	13	–	39
" High School	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
Superior Normal School—Ecoles normales supérieures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Certificates—Diplômes—																								
Business Class—Commercial	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	6
E.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
Engineer—Génie	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
English—Anglais	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3
Com. & Modern Language—Langues com. et vivantes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
Classical Language—Langues classiques	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
Phar.—Phar.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	20
Theol.—Théologie	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grand Total	8	[1] 5	122	53	17	22	42	18	376	45	487	598	810	16	7	90	165	103	[2] 65	211	114	150	118	3,642

NOTE.—P.C.N.—Physique, Chimie, Sciences naturelles.
M.P.C.—Mathématique, Physique et Chimie.

[1] King's is associated with Dalhousie. In consequence the degrees mentioned in connection with these Universities would be expected to contain a certain amount of duplications. Undergraduates enrolled at King's before May 1923 take their degrees at King's; Dalhousie grants all degrees in Arts to students enrolling after that date. Presumably all the degrees mentioned above for King's are not duplicated with those mentioned for Dalhousie. Also those in Theology in future reports will be King's. [2] Of which 12 B.A., 1 B.Sc., and 1 L.L.D., are conferred on Male students of Brandon's college.

* All degrees and diplomas except in Theology are entered under Toronto and not added twice in the total.

[1] King's associés avec Dalhousie; il s'en suit que les degrés énumérés à ces deux universités doivent, pour un bon nombre, être des duplicata. Antérieurement à mai 1923, les sous-gradués de King's prenaient leurs degrés à cette université; depuis cette date, Dalhousie confère tous les degrés aux élèves du cours des arts. Il est à présumer que tous les degrés qui figurent avec King's ne fond pas duplicata avec ceux attribués à Dalhousie. A l'avenir, les degrés de théologie seront particuliers à l'université de King. [2] Dont 12 B.A., 1 B.Sc. et 1 LL.D. conférés à des hommes du collège de Brandon.

* Tous les degrés et diplômes, sauf ceux de théologie figurent avec Toronto et ne font pas double emploi dans le total.

111.—Universities of Canada: Degrees, Diplomas, etc. Granted 1926-27—Concluded—**Universités canadiennes: Degrés, diplômes, etc., accordés en 1926-27**—fin

Number Conferred, 1926–27—Conférés en 1926–27

WOMEN—FEMMES

Name of Degrees, Diplomas, etc. — Nom des degrés, diplômes, etc.	King's	Dalhousie	Acadia	St. Francis Xavier	New Brunswick	Mount Allison	St. Joseph's	McGill	Bishop's	Laval	Montreal	*Toronto	*Victoria	Western	Queen's	Ottawa	McMaster	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
B.A.	–	48	31	9	15	14	–	57	6	–	6	211	67	38	81	2	[2]35	85	33	[2]33	77	781
B.A. Sc.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	6
B. Arch.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
B. Comm. or B.S. Com.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	–	13
B.H. Ec. or B.H.S. or B.H.Sc.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	10
B.L.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
B. Opt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
B. Paed. or B. Educ.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	10
B.S.A.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3
B.Sc. or B.S.	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	10
B. Sc. (Arts)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
B. Sc. (H. Ec.)	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	6	–	23
B. Sc. (Med) or B. Med.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
B. S.c (Nursing)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
B. Sc. (Phar.) or B.S.P.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
LL.B.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
M.B.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Mus. B.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Phm. B.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
M.A.	1	6	3	3	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	20	–	3	7	3	2	8	3	1	5	70
M.S.A.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
M. Sc.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2
D.D.S.	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
D.Litt.	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
L.L.D.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
M.D. or Doc. Med.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	5
M.D.C.M.	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Ph.D.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
L. es L.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
L. es S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
L.M. or L. mus.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
L. Ph.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
D'ps. H.Ec. or sc. men.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	20
" Hy. Soc. App. or S. Soc. App.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
" Commercial	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" Music	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	162	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	168
" Nursing and Pub. H.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	29

" Institutional management	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
" Ped	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
" Phil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
" S. Soc	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
" Phar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
" Ens. Sec	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
Certificates—																						
E.S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Com. and modern language	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Convents, moyen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	339	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	339
super	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	80
Supplem	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	62
Nursing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ph. Ed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
Soc. Work	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
C.H.A	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
C.T.N	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
C.P.H.N	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Post. Grad. Unspec	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grand Total	[1] 1	60	35	12	15	18	–	125	7	526	207	268	–	50	91	5	[2] 37	131	41	58	88	1,775

[1] See note under men.—Voir le tableau des hommes. [2] Of whom 11 were Brandon College students.—Dont 11 étudiantes au collège Brandon.

112.—Universities of Canada: Summary of Degrees, Diplomas and Certificates, 1926-27—Universités canadiennes: Résumé des degrés, diplômes et certificats, 1926-27

University—Université	Bachelor — Bachelier		Master, C.E. etc. —		Doctor — Docteur		Licenses		Diplomas and Certificates — Diplômes et certificats		Total		
	M. — H.	W. — F.	M. — H.	W. — F.	M. — H.	W. — F.	M. — H.	W. — F.	M. — H.	W. — F.	M. — H.	W. — F.	Total
St. Dunstan's	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	8
[1]King's	3	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6
Dalhousie	78	51	2	6	30	3	–	–	12	–	122	60	182
Acadia	41	31	7	3	5	1	–	–	–	–	53	35	88
St. Francis Xavier	15	9	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	12	29
New Brunswick	19	15	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	22	15	37
Mount Allison	36	18	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	42	18	60
St. Joseph's	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	18
McGill	206	66	36	6	128	6	6	11	–	36	376	125	501
Bishop's	21	6	2	1	4	–	6	–	12	–	45	7	52
Laval	268	–	6	–	60	–	34	5	119	521	487	526	1,013
Montreal	319	16	55	–	79	–	57	4	88	187	598	207	805
Toronto	656	245	64	20	90	3	–	–	–	–	810	268	1,078
[2]Victoria	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	16	–	16
[2]Trinity	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	7	–	7
Western	57	38	10	3	23	1	–	–	–	8	90	50	140
Queen's	152	84	13	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	165	91	256
Ottawa	66	2	1	3	9	–	21	–	6	–	103	5	108
McMaster	57	35	–	2	5	–	–	–	3	–	65	37	102
Manitoba	127	100	25	9	32	4	–	15	27	3	211	131	342
Saskatchewan	77	38	10	3	–	–	7	–	20	–	114	41	155
Alberta	98	48	13	1	24	–	–	–	15	9	150	58	208
British Columbia	110	83	8	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	118	88	206
Total	2,435	885	257	73	497	18	137	35	316	764	3,642	1,775	5,417

[1] All degrees except those in Theology entered under Dalhousie.
[2] All Degrees except those in Theology entered under Toronto.

[1] Tous degrés, sauf ceux de théologie, sont inscrits avec Dalhousie.
[2] Tous degrés, sauf ceux de théologie, sont inscrits avec Toronto.

113.—Universities of Canada: Number of Students attending Universities Outside their Province, of Residence, 1926-27

113.—Universités canadiennes: Nombre d'étudiants fréquentant les universités d'une province autre que la leur, 1926-27

Province in which University is located — Province où les étudiants font leurs études	Place of Residence of Students—Domicile des étudiants														Total	Registration represented by these students — Enrôlement représenté par ces étudiants
	P.E.I. — I.P.-E.	N.S. — N.-E.	N.B. — N.-B.	Que. — Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. — C.B.	Dist.	U.S.A. — E.-U.A.	U.K. — R.-U.	British West Indies — Antilles anglaises	Other Countries — Autres pays		
Prince Edward Island	–	1	10	30	–	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	–	2	50	161
Nova Scotia	62	–	219	14	11	1	3	4	–	–	43	3	5	28	393	1,445
New Brunswick	25	201	–	65	4	2	2	–	4	–	42	5	2	13	365	1,054
Quebec	31	76	111	–	476	46	48	33	77	–	667	72	42	78	1,757	[1] 13,395
Ontario	11	39	27	576	–	83	294	92	93	5	207	14	4	122	1,567	[2] 11,770
Manitoba	–	–	2	–	27	–	177	14	17	1	10	8	–	4	260	[3] 2,458
Saskatchewan	2	1	2	–	12	17	–	11	7	–	1	18	–	16	87	[1] 995
Alberta	2	7	5	–	4	11	84	–	50	–	4	5	–	2	174	1,298
British Columbia	–	1	–	–	2	1	4	2	–	2	5	3	–	10	30	1,582
Total	133	326	376	685	536	161	612	157	248	8	985	128	53	275	4,683	34,158

NOTE.—In the cases of three universities, viz.: Queen's, McMaster and Saskatchewan, the students by provinces of residence represent only a portion of the total registration, viz. full-time students. For this reason the students from outside the province are probably understated in the case of these universities. The last column is intended to correct the worst features of this understatement.

[1] Full-time students only in the case of some of the Universities.

[2] Less 20 duplicates. The registration represents Arts, Applied Science and Medicine in the case of Queen's and McMaster

[3] Not including Summer School and Extension Course Students.

NOTA.—En ce qui concerne les trois universités Queen's, McMaster et Saskatchewan, les étudiants par province de résidence représentent seulement une portion du total des inscriptions, c'est-à-dire des élèves réguliers; il est probable que le nombre des élèves, de l'extérieur de la province, est sous-estimé. La dernière colonne remédie quelque peu à cette sous-estimation.

[1] Elèves réguliers seulement, dans le cas de certaines universités.

[2] Moins 20 duplicata. L'inscription attribuée à Queen's et McMaster contient les élèves des arts, des sciences appliquées et de la médecine.

[3] Non compris les élèves des cours d'été et d'extension.

114.—Universities of Canada: Financial Statistics, 1926-27—Universités canadiennes: Statistiques financières, 1926-27

University — Université	Value—Valeur				Source of income—Source de revenu					Expenditure—Dépenses		
	Investments — Placements	Lands, Buildings and Equipment — Terrains, bâtiments scolaires et appareils	Other Property — Autres biens	Total Assets — Total de l'actif	Investments — Placements	Governments and Municipalities — Allocations des gouvernements et municipalités	[1]Fees — [1]Contributions des étudiants	[2]Other Sources — [2]Autres sources	Total Income — Total des revenus	Current — Courantes	Capital	Total
St. Dunstan's	24,000	259,000	21,000	304,000	900	–	600	48,000	49,500	45,110	4,000	49,110
King's	–	–	–	179,989	9,819	36,457	2,757	16,093	65,126	63,859	–	63,859
Dalhousie	1,306,491	2,400,000	–	3,706,491	78,459	500	92,588	43,079	214,626	223,591	9,839	233,430
Acadia	895,194	1,313,611	27,079	2,235,884	37,493	–	50,077	[3] 107,236	194,806	212,426	–	[4] 214,426
St. F.-Xavier	801,534	800,000	–	[5] 1,601,534	35,374	–	8,493	57,400	101,267	74,435	15,217	89,652
Total N.S.	3,003,219	4,513,611	27,079	7,723,898	161,145	36,957	153,915	223,808	575,825	574,311	25,056	601,367
New Brunswick	50,000	550,000	–	600,000	2,506	25,000	18,148	1,567	47,221	52,421	–	52,421
Mt. Allison	568,600	486,518	–	1,055,118	30,797	–	23,584	57,968	112,349	114,816	–	114,816
St. Joseph	–	377,552	39,700	417,252	–	–	16,578	64,666	81,244	76,816	6,410	83,216
Total N.B.	618,600	1,414,070	39,700	2,072,370	33,303	25,000	58,310	124,201	240,814	244,043	6,410	250,453
McGill	18,740,968	9,383,570	–	28,124,538	1,117,884	70,750	365,472	362,906	1,917,012	1,932,186	776,250	2,708,436
Bishop's	577,862	261,634	72,308	911,804	27,830	3,500	42,102	2,351	75,783	90,113	–	90,113
Laval	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montreal	1,850,690	[6] 2,509,645	1,193,085	5,553,420	104,972	70,200	125,323	30,844	331,339	339,456	111,240	450,696
[7] Total, Que.	21,169,520	12,154,849	1,265,393	34,589,762	1,250,686	144,450	532,897	396,101	2,324,134	2,361,755	887,490	3,249,245
Toronto	3,645,206	9,148,218	12,707	[8] 12,806,131	81,964	1,731,086	457,854	161,526	2,432,430	2,273,455	523,949	2,797,404
Victoria	2,551,627	1,349,508	43,694	3,944,829	112,111	–	44,094	34,325	190,530	165,729	–	165,729
Trinity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Queen's	2,200,000	3,500,000	–	5,700,000	103,625	302,200	198,078	20,545	624,448	623,286	–	623,286
Western	10,696	2,152,544	–	2,163,513	–	305,000	74,316	–	379,316	430,589	4,026	434,615
Ottawa	1,100,000	–	–	1,100,000	–	–	35,000	90,000	125,000	185,000	–	185,000
McMaster	1,049,043	451,184	–	1,500,227	50,774	–	25,028	51,345	127,147	–	–	127,127
Total Ont.	10,556,572	16,601,454	56,401	27,214,700	348,474	2,338,286	834,370	357,741	3,878,871	3,678,059	527,975	4,333,161

Manitoba	2,012,742	1,730,005	–	3,742,747	87,500	425,000	197,460	172,999	882,959	930,237	–	930,237
Saskatchewan	31,807	3,826,396	–	3,858,203	1,829	634,077	44,658	15,391	695,955	666,680	43,537	710,217
Alberta	500,000	4,167,904	27,967	4,695,871	25,000	430,456	93,034	83,968	632,458	600,127	30,141	630,268
British Columbia	62,559	3,265,669	30,386	3,296,054	17,873	482,000	157,723	17,821	675,417	581,864	62,886	644,750
Grand Total	37,979,019	47,932,958	1,467,926	87,497,605	1,926,710	4,516,226	2,072,967	1,440,030	9,955,933	9,682,186	1,587,495	11,398,808

[1] Other than board and lodging. [2] Including board and lodging. [3] Including 76,942 from dining hall and dormitories. [4] Including 81,961 on dining hall and dormitories which may be partly capital A dining hall was erected in 1926. [5] Approximate. [6] Not including lands given by the city of Montreal and estimated at $1,000,000. It should also be noticed that the financial items shown for Montreal do not include the great part of the affiliated institutions. Since such institutions both in the case of Montreal and Laval form a more important part of the university organization than in the case of most of the other universities, the financial figures are proportionately understated by their non inclusion. In 1925–26 the expenditure of the classical colleges affiliated to Montreal was $1,135,901 and of other schools $348,752; of the classical colleges affiliated to Laval roughly $705,617 and of other schools $91,808.These figures would add to the expenditure of Montreal almost $1,500,000. This added to the expenditure given in the table would place the figures of Montreal on a more comparable basis with those of other universities. However the affiliations of McGill and Toronto are also very heavy and not included. It is not always possible to separate in the case of the affiliations of any university, the financial obligations incurred on account of students credited to these universities from the obligations incurred on account of high school, technical and even elementary pupils and students [8] Excluding Laval. The only items known for Laval are provincial government grant $25,000; value of immovable property $630,000. This of course does not include the affiliated colleges, certain financial items of which may be found in the report of colleges. q.v. [8] The items of assets for Toronto are for the year 1926. The total assets for 1927 were $12,936,871. All the other items for Toronto are for the year 1927. The financial items of Toronto are all or practically independent of those shown for Victoria, Trinity and St. Michael's.

[1] Autre que pension et logement. [2] Y compris pension et logement. [3] Y compris 76,942 provenant du réfectoire et du dortoir. [4] Y compris 81,961 du réfectoire et du dortoir qui représente une partie du capital. Une salle à manger a été érigée en 1926. [56]Approximativement. [6] Non compris le terrain, don de la cité de Montréal, évalué à $1,000,000. Les finances des nombreuses institutions affiliées de l'université de Montréal ne sont pas incluses. Comme ces institutions, tant dans le cas de Laval que celui de Montréal, forment une partie de l'organisation universitaire plus importante que dans les autres universités, les finances de l'établissement prinicpal se trouvent considérablement diminuées par la non inclusion des filiales. En 1925–26, les dépenses des collèges classiques affiliés à Montréal étaient de $1,135,901, et celles des autres écoles affiliées, de $348,752; celles des collèges classiques affiliés à Laval, de $705,617 et des autres écoles, $91.808. Ces chiffres ajouteraient plus d'un million et demi aux dépenses de Montréal. Ceci placerait Montréal sur un meilleur pied de comparabilité avec les autres universités Cependant, les affiliations de McGill et de Toronto, qui sont très importantes, sont aussi exclues. Dans le cas des affiliations d'une université, il n'est pas toujours possible de séparer les dépenses imputables à l'enseignement supérieur de celles imputables à l'enseignement secondaire. [7] A l'exclusion de Laval. Les seules statistiques financières connues de Laval sont la subvention du gouvernement provincial $25,000 et la valeur immobilière $630,000 qui ne comprend pas les collèges affiliés; certains détails de ces derniers se trouvent au chapitre des collèges. q.v. [8]L'actif de l'université de Toronto est pour l'année 1926. En 1927 l'actif total était de $12,936,871. Tous les autres items relatifs à cette université sont pour l'année 1927; ses finances sont toutes ou pratiquement indépendantes de celle de Victoria, Trinité et St-Michel.

115.—Universities of Canada: Number of Full-time Students in Arts, Pure Science, Letters and Philosophy by Academic Years, 1926-27

115.—Universités canadiennes: Nombre d'étudiants réguliers dans les arts, la science pure, les lettres et la philosophie, par années académiques, 1926-27

Name of University — Nom de l'université	Prep. — Préparatoire	1st Year — Première année	2nd Year — Deuxième année	3rd Year — Troisième année	4th Year — Quatrième année	Total Full-time Arts, etc. (Under Grad.) — Total d'étudiants réguliers dans les arts, etc. (sous-gradués)	Graduate — Gradués	No. of 1st Degrees (Arts, etc.) — Nombre de premiers degrés (arts, etc.)	Total Registration — Inscriptions totales
St. Dunstan's	46	29	12	19	23	83	–	8	161
King's	–	19	16	7	6	[1] 48	4	2	52
Dalhousie	–	–	–	–	–	419	17	103	748
Acadia	–	–	–	–	–	231	16	63	463
St. Francis Xavier	46	66	41	43	27	177	7	24	230
New Brunswick	–	–	–	–	–	118	–	24	247
Mount Allison	–	39	52	47	54	192	3	50	456
St. Joseph's	270	29	15	10	18	72	–	18	345
McGill	–	303	298	195	177	973	[2] 154	215	2,772
Bishop's	–	–	–	–	–	119	6	26	147
Laval	2,877	–	–	–	–	1,363	3	210	5,644
Montreal	3,801	412	391	345	307	[3] 1,455	101	[4] 235	9,749
Toronto	–	810	625	480	428	2,343	227	[5] 561	5,629
Victoria			Included with Toronto—Compris avec Toronto						
Trinity			"	"	"	"			
Western	–	205	164	115	91	575	5	95	919
Queen's	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ottawa	2,706	162	84	46	52	[6] 344	[6] 14	[7] 40	3,314
McMaster	–	–	–	–	–	272	27	[8] 58	577
Manitoba	–	469	389	232	168	1,258	9	[9] 160	2,458
Saskatchewan	–	156	181	131	102	[10] 570	24	[11] 89	2,227
Alberta	–	71	102	80	90	343	43	81	1,298
British Columbia	–	539	250	185	153	[12] 1,127	42	146	1,582
Total of 13 giving students by years	6,869	3,309	2,620	1,935	1,696	9,560	633	1,782	31,192

[1] Evidently one of these was also registered in Theology. [2] Of these 114 are preparing for Master's degrees and 40 for Doctor's degrees; 16 of them are missing in the number of graduate students given in Tables 107 and 108, presumably because they are also registered in other Faculties or are extra-mural and not counted in the total registration. [3] Includes Arts only and not 91 in Pure Science. [4] Including 6 B.Sc. on the understanding that this degree is awarded to Arts students. [5] Including 415 B.A., 38 B.Com., 103 B.A. Sc., and 5 LL.B. (Commerce and Law are included in Arts in Toronto University). [6] In addition there were 112 in Philosophy not given years. [7] 24 Ph.B's were not included in the above for the sake of consistancy. See Note 6. [8] Not including Brandon degrees. [9] Including 15 B.Sc. assumed to be conferred on students in Pure Science. [10] The complete number of full-time students in Arts and Pure Science was 629 so that 59 are missing in the above total. [11] 62 B.A. and 27 B.Sc. [12] Not including 50 "partial" full-time students preparing for first degree.

[1] Un de ceux-ci est également inscrit au cours de théologie. [2] Dont 114 préparant leur licence et 40 le doctorat; 16 de ces derniers sont omis du nombre des gradués des tableaux 107 et 108, parce qu'ils sont vraisemblablement inscrits dans d'autres facultés, ou sont de l'extérieur et ne sont pas comptés dans le total de l'inscription. [3] Comprend les arts seulement et non 91 en science pure. [4] Y compris 6 B.Sc. entendu que ce degré est accordé aux étudiants des arts. [5] Y compris 415 B.A., 38 B.Com., 103 B.A.Sc., et 5 LL.B. (Le commerce et le droit sont compris avec les arts à l'Université de Toronto). [6] Il y avait de plus de 112 en philosophie non donnés par année. [7] Pour plus de consistance, 24 B.Ph. ne figurent pas dans le tableau ci-dessus. Voir la note 6. [8] Ne comprend pas les degrés de Brandon. [9] Y compris 15 diplômes de B.Sc. conférés à des étudiants en science pure. [10] Le nombre des élèves réguliers dans les arts et les sciences pures était de 629. il en manque donc 59 dans le total ci-dessus. [11] 62 B.A. et 27 B.Sc. [12] Non compris 50 élèves réguliers "partiels" se préparant au premier degré.

116.—Professional and Affiliated Colleges of Canada: Number of Teaching Staff and Students, by individual Institutions, 1926-27

116.—Collèges professionnels et affiliés du Canada: Personnel enseignant et élèves par institutions, 1926-27

Name and Address — Nom et site	Date of Foundation — Date de la fondation	Number of Teaching Staff — Personnel enseignant			Number of Students — Nombre d'étudiants			Affiliation
		M.-H.	F.	Total	M.-H.	F.	Total	
Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.	1888	10	2	12	61	22	83	
College Ste. Anne, Church Point, N.S.	1890	17	1	18	162	–	162	
Holy Heart College, Halifax, N.S.	1894	8	–	8	62	–	62	
Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax, N.S.	1820	7	–	7	25	–	25	
St. Mary's College, Halifax, N.S.	1841	13	–	13	175	–	175	
Technical College, Halifax, N.S.	1907	13	–	13	71	–	71	
The United Theological College, Montreal, Que.	1925	14	–	14	156	–	156	
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Montreal, Que.	1907	27	–	27	622	28	650	Montreal.
Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.	1907	37	13	50	387	329	716	McGill.
Montreal Diocesan, Montreal, Que.	1873	5	–	5	23	–	23	
Oka Agricultural, Oka, Que.	1893	52	–	52	479	–	479	
Presbyterian College, Montreal, Que.	1865	9	–	9	51	–	51	
Ste-Anne de la Pocatière College, Que.	1859	35	–	35	93	–	93	
Huron College, London, Ont.	1863	6	–	6	22	–	22	
Union Theological College, Toronto, Ont.	.....	20	–	20	101	44	145	
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.	1874	78	13	91	761	550	1,311	Toronto.
Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, Ont.	1871	5	–	5	333	23	356	Toronto.
Osgoode Hall School, Toronto, Ont.	1873	6	–	6	296	13	309	
Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ont.	1862	24	–	24	66	1	67	Toronto.
Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.	1875	38	–	38	183	–	183	
St. Jerome's College. Kitchener, Ont.	1864	15	–	15	180	–	180	
St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont.	1852	[1] 25	–	25	107	107	214	Toronto (Fed.).
Toronto Bible College, Ont.	.....	5	1	6	71	126	197	
Evangelical Lutheran Sem. of Canada, Waterloo, Ont.	1911	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Knox College, Toronto, Ont.	1843	4	–	4	–	–	–	
Waterloo College, Waterloo, Ont.	.....	12	–	12	48	–	48	
Wycliffe College, Toronto, Ont.	1879	11	–	11	81	–	81	Toronto (Fed.).
Brandon College, Man.	1899	13	7	20	152	195	347	McMaster.
Manitoba College, Winnipeg, Man.	1871	5	1	6	21	9	30	Manitoba.
Manitoba Law School, Winnipeg, Man.	1914	11	–	11	51	–	51	"
Wesley College, Winnipeg, Man.	1877	15	2	17	197	198	395	"
Emmanuel College, Saskatoon, Sask. (1925)	1879	5	–	5	39	–	39	Sask.
Collège Catholique de Gravelbourg, Sask.	1917	14	–	14	196	–	196	Ottawa.
St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon, Sask.	1911	2	–	2	36	–	36	Sask.
St. Chad's College, Regina, Sask.	1907	5	–	5	14	–	14	Sask.
Lutheran College and Seminary, Edmonton, Alta.	1924	4	1	5	–	–	–	
Edmonton Jesuit College, Edmonton, Alta.	1913	16	–	16	200	–	200	Laval.
St. Stephen's College, Edmonton, Alta.	1910	7	–	7	35	3	38	Alberta.

[1] Not including staff common to St. Michael's and the University of Toronto.
[1] Sans compter le personnel commun à St-Michel et à l'université de Toronto.

116.—Professional and Affiliated Colleges of Canada: Number of Teaching Staff and Students, by individual Institutions, 1926-27

116.—Collèges professionnels et affiliés du Canada: Personnel enseignant et élèves par institutions, 1926-27

Name and Address — Nom et site	Date of Foundation — Date de la fondation	Number of Teaching Staff — Personnel enseignant			Number of Students — Nombre d'étudiants			Affiliation
		M.-H.	F.	Total	M.-H.	F.	Total	
St. Aidan's College, Edmonton, Alta	.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	Alberta.
St. Joseph's College, Edmonton, Alta	.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	Alberta.
Anglican Theol. College, Vancouver, B.C	.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	B.C.
Columbian College, New Westminster, B.C. (1925)	1892	4	13	17	42	96	138	
Collège du Sacré-Coeur, Bathurst-ouest, N.-B.	.....	–	–	–	249	–	249	
Classical Colleges of Quebec								
Chicoutimi (Little Seminary)	1873	40	–	40	610	–	610	Laval.
Gaspé	1926	9	–	9	65	–	65	
Joliette (Little Seminary)	1846	51	–	51	430	–	430	Montreal.
L'Assomption Classical College	1832	39	–	39	358	–	358	Montreal.
Levis Classical College	1853	64	–	64	736	–	736	Laval.
Mont Laurier (Little Seminary)	1915	26	–	26	134	–	134	Laval.
Montreal (Loyola) Classical College	1896	33	–	33	428	–	428	
Montreal (Ste Marie) Classical College	1848	42	–	42	815	–	815	Montreal.
Montreal (St. Sulpice) Classical College	1767	32	–	32	430	–	430	Montreal.
Nicolet (Little Seminary)	1803	52	–	52	350	–	350	Laval.
Quebec (Little Seminary)	1663	59	–	59	894	–	894	Laval.
Rigaud Classical College	1851	52	–	52	400	–	400	Montreal.
Rimouski (Little Seminary)	1855	38	–	38	338	–	338	Laval.
St. Alexandre de la Gatineau Classical College	1911	13	–	13	200	–	200	Laval.
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière Classical College	1827	56	–	56	683	–	683	Laval.
St. Hyacinthe (Little Seminary)	1811	40	–	40	441	–	441	Montreal.
St. Jean Classical College	191	33	–	33	296	–	296	Montreal.
St. Laurent (Little Seminary)	1847	70	–	70	571	–	571	Montreal.
Ste. Thérèse (Little Seminary)	1825	42	–	42	362	–	362	Montreal.
Sherbrooke (Little Seminary)	1875	50	–	50	503	–	503	Montreal.
Trois Rivières (Little Seminary)	1860	42	–	42	470	–	470	Laval.
Valleyfield Classical College	1893	31	–	31	280	–	280	Montreal.
Ten Independent non-subsidized Institutions, Que	–	80	–	80	753	–	753	
Eleven Independent non subsidized Super. Inst., Que	–	65	–	65	471	–	471	
Grand Total	–	1,564	53	1,617	16,473	1,639	18,112	

[1] Of these a certain number only are in addition to students entered under Universities.
[1] De ceux ci un certain nombre seulement, sont en plus des étudiants inscrits aux universités.

General Note.—In addition to the above Colleges, there are one or two from which no reports have been received for some time; e.g. St. John's College, Winnipeg. There are also certain Colleges doing two years work in Arts. These are sometimes recognized by the Universities to which they are affiliated as "Junior Colleges". Among these are 5 affiliated with the University of Saskatchewan in 1926, *viz* Regina College, Campion College, Sacred Heart Academy St. Peter's College and Luther College. Owing to the existence of these Colleges and the fact that reorganization following the union of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational Churches had not been completed, the figures of the above table are subject to revision.

Nota.—Outre les collèges ci-dessus, il y en a un ou deux qui n'ont pas fait rapport depuis quelque temps: le collège St. John de Winnipeg, pour un. Il y a aussi certains collèges qui font deux années dans le cours des arts, cette coutume est quelquefois admise par les universités auxquelles ces collèges sont affiliés comme "Junior Colleges". De ceux-ci, 5 ont été affiliés à l'université de la Saskatchewan en 1926, ce sont les collèges Regina, Campion, l'Académie du Sacré-Cœur, les collèges St-Pierre et Luther. En raison de l'existence de ces collèges et de la réorganisation, résultant de l'union des églises presbytérienne, méthodiste et congrégationnelle inachevée, les chiffres du tableau ci-dessus sont sujets à revision.

117.—Colleges of Canada: Summary of Registration, 1926-27—Collèges du Canada: Résumé des inscriptions, 1926-27

Name of College — Nom du collège	A Total Registration — Total des inscriptions			B Number of A also registered in affiliated Colleges — Nombre d'étudiants dans A, inscrits dans les collèges affiliés			C Number of A doing work of University Standard — Nombre d'étudiants dans A suivant les cours universitaires			D Preparatory to Matriculation and other High School work — Combien se préparent à l'immatriculation			E Number doing work not included in C or D — Nombre de ceux qui ne sont compris ni dans C ni dans D		
	M.—H.	W.—F.	Total	M.—H.	W.—F.	Total	M.—H.	W.—F.	Total	M.—H.	W.—F.	Total	M.—H.	W.—F.	Total
Nova Scotia:															
Agricultural College	61	22	83	–	–	–	14	–	14	47	22	69	–	–	–
College Ste. Anne	162	–	162	–	–	–	28	–	28	92	–	92	42	–	42
Holy Heart	62	–	62	–	–	–	55	–	55	–	–	–	7	–	7
[1]Pine Hill Divinity Hall	25	–	25	2	–	2	25	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Mary's	175	–	175	–	–	–	43	–	43	132	–	132	–	–	–
Technical College	71	–	71	18	–	18	71	–	71	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	556	22	578	20	–	20	236	–	236	271	22	293	49	–	49
Quebec:															
Ecole des H. Etudes Comm	622	28	650	–	–	–	110	–	110	–	–	–	512	28	540
Macdonald College	387	329	716	–	–	–	57	10	67	–	–	–	330	319	649
Montreal Diocesan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oka College	See Montreal University—Voir l'université de Montréal														
Presbyterian College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière	See Laval University—Voir l'université Laval														
[2]United Theological College	156	–	[6] 156	31	–	31	141	–	141	15	–	15	–	–	–
Total	1,165	357	1,522	31	–	31	308	10	318	15	–	15	842	347	1,189
Ontario:															
Huron College	22	–	22	–	–	–	22	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–
Knox College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ontario Agricultural College	761	550	[4] 1,311	–	–	–	217	101	318	–	–	–	544	449	993
Ontario College of Pharmacy	333	23	356	–	–	–	333	23	356	–	–	–	–	–	–
Osgoode Hall Law School	296	13	309	–	–	–	296	13	309	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ontario Veterinary College	66	1	67	–	–	–	66	1	67	–	–	–	–	–	–
Royal Military College	183	–	183	–	–	–	183	–	183	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Jerome College	180	–	180	–	–	–	22	–	22	130	–	130	28	–	28
Toronto Bible	71	126	197	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	71	126	197
Evangelical Lutheran Seminary, Waterloo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wycliffe College	81	–	81	33	–	33	81	–	81	–	–	–	–	–	–
[3]Union Theological College	101	44	145	–	–	–	100	44	144	1	–	1	–	–	–
Waterloo College	48	–	48	–	–	–	48	–	48	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Michael's College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	1,962	757	2,719	33	–	33	1,346	182	1,528	131	–	131	615	575	1,190

117.—Colleges of Canada: Summary of Registration, 1926-27—Con.—Collèges du Canada: Résumé des inscriptions, 1926-27—fin

Name of College — Nom du collège	A Total Registration — Total des inscriptions			B Number of A also registered in affiliated Colleges — Nombre d'étudiants dans A, inscrits dans les collèges affiliés			C Number of A doing work of University Standard — Nombre d'étudiants dans A suivant les cours universitaires			D Preparatory to Matriculation and other High School work — Combien se préparent à l'immatriculation			E Number doing work not included in C or D — Nombre de ceux qui ne sont compris ni dans C ni dans D		
	M.—H.	W.—F.	Total	M.—H.	W.—F.	Total	M.—H.	W.—F.	Total	M.—H.	W.—F.	Total	M.—H.	W.—F.	Total
Manitoba:															
Brandon College	152	195	347	–	–	–	103	81	184	32	19	51	17	95	112
Manitoba College	21	9	30	–	–	–	21	9	30	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manitoba Law School	51	–	51	–	–	–	51	–	51	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wesley College	197	198	395	–	–	–	130	143	273	67	55	122	–	–	–
Total	421	402	823	–	–	–	305	233	538	99	74	173	17	95	112
Saskatchewan:															
Emmanuel College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Collège Catholique de Gravelbourg	196	–	196	54	–	54	12	–	12	25	–	25	159	–	159
St. Andrew's	36	–	[5] 36	11	–	11	36	–	36	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Chad's	14	–	14	–	–	–	10	–	10	4	–	4	–	–	–
Total	246	–	246	65	–	65	58	–	58	29	–	29	159	–	159
Alberta:															
[9]St. Stephen's College	30	5	35	4	–	4	15	–	15	–	–	–	15	5	20
Edmonton Jesuit	200	–	200	–	–	–	22	–	22	134	–	134	44	–	44
Total	230	5	235	4	–	4	37	–	37	134	–	134	59	5	64
British Columbia:															
Anglican Theological	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Columbian College	42	96	138	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	38	67	13	58	71
Total	42	96	138	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	38	67	13	58	71
Grand Total Classified	4,560	1,639	6,199	153	–	153	2,235	425	2,660	578	134	712	1,747	1,080	2,827
Collège du Sacré-Coeur, N.B	249	–	249	–	–	–	50	–	50	199	–	199	–	–	–
Estimated Classification only: [8]Classical Colleges and Little Seminaries	9,794	–	9,784	–	–	–	2,526	–	2,526	4,597	–	4,597	2,671	–	2,671
[8]Independent Classical Schools	753	–	753	–	–	–	[7]	–	[7]	–	–	–	–	–	–
[8]Independent Superior Schools	471	–	471	–	–	–	471	–	471	–	–	–	–	–	–
[8]Two Agricultural Schools	572	–	[3] 572	–	–	–	102	–	102	–	–	–	470	–	470
[9]Latest figures of six colleges not reporting in 1927	398	107	505	–	–	–	273	107	380	125	–	125	–	–	–

Colleges Offering two Years in Arts, Reporting in 1927															
Prince of Wales College, P.E.I.	113	186	299	–	–	–	46	75	121	67	111	178	–	–	–
Alma College	24	244	268	–	–	–	–	8	8	24	236	260	–	–	–
Regina College, Sask.	222	371	593	–	–	–	57	68	125	165	303	468	–	–	–
Victoria College, B.C.	105	119	224	–	–	–	105	119	224	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	464	920	1,384	–	–	–	208	270	478	256	650	906	–	–	–
All Colleges	17,012	2,666	*19,678	153	–	153	5,815	802	6,617	5,556	784	6,340	4,888	1,080	5,968

*Note that this total includes 753 who could not be classified in columns C, D and E.
[1] Formerly Presbyterian College.
[2] Formerly Congregational and Weslyan Colleges.
[3] Theological Faculties of Victoria and part Knox.
[4] Evidently 88 men and 111 of 116 women in Short Courses for Teachers are either not included in the above total or are mentioned twice.
[5] Evidently exclusive of 9 Post-Graduate Extra-Mural Students.
[6] Evidently 76 itemized above are duplicates.
[7] Probably in the neighborhood of 200. They were 159 students in Arts included in the registration of Laval and Montreal from Affiliated Colleges over and above those mentioned in this table in connection with Classical Colleges. These are probably from Independent Classical Schools.
[8] In addition to students mentioned in the table for Quebec there was a large registration in Convents and Household Science Schools. The part of this registration which was affiliated to Laval and Montreal are included in the total registration of these Universities. The balance, if any, are included in the general Statistics of Education of the province. The Provincial Statistician lists the affiliated for Arts portion as follows:

—	Laval		Montreal		Total		
	Institutions	Students — Etudiants	Institutions	Students — Etudiants	Institutions	Students — Etudiants	
Secondary School for Girls	1	45	1	68	2	113	Ecole secondaire pour filles.
Institute of Modern Secondary Education	1	18	1	175	2	193	Institut d'enseignement secondaire moderne.
Convents and Household Science Schools	15	2,832	20	1,581	35	4,413	Couvents et écoles de sciences ménagères.
	17	2,895	22	1,824	39	4,719	

Such Institutions as the Polytechnic has not been mentioned separately as they form integral part of the University.
[9] Alberta College and Robertson College are now amalgamated as St. Stephen's College.

*Remarquer que ce total comprend 753 qui ne pourraient être classifiés dans aucunes des colonnes C, D et E.
[1] Autrefois le Collège Presbytérien.
[2] Autrefois les collèges Congrégationnel et Wesleyan.
[3] Faculté théologie de Victoria et une partie de Knox.
[4] 111 des 116 femmes des cours abrégés pour les instituteurs et 88 hommes ne sont pas compris dans le total ci-dessus, non plus qu'ils figurent ailleurs.
[5] A l'exclusion évidemment de 9 gradués de l'extérieur.
[6] Il est à présumer que 76 des énumérations ci-dessus sont des duplications.
[7] Environ 200. Il y avait 159 élèves du cours des Arts des collèges affiliés compris dans l'inscription de Laval et de Montréal. en plus de ceux des collèges classiques mentionnés dans le tableau ci-dessus.
[8] Outre les étudiants qui figurent dans le tableau de Québec, il existe une inscription considérable dans les couvents et les écoles de Sciences ménagères. La part de cette inscription qui revient à Laval et Montréal, est incluse dans le total des inscriptions de ces universités: le reste, s'il en est, figure dans les statistiques générales de l'Instruction publique de la province. Le Statisticien provincial énumére ces institutions affiliés aux Arts comme il suit: (Voir Nota 8 plus haut.)

De telles institutions, comme l'école Politechnique, ne sont pas mentionnées séparément parce qu'elles forment partie intégrale de l'université.
[9] Le collège de l'Alberta et le collège Robertson sont maintenant fusionnés sous le nom de St. Stephen's College.

118.—Colleges of Canada: Full-time and Part-time Students 1926-27

118.—Collèges du Canada: Etudiants réguliers et libres, 1926-27

Name of Colleges — Nom des collèges	Pre-Matriculation or High School Students — Préparant leur immatriculation		First Degree — Premier degré		Graduate Students — Etudiants gradués		Other Students — Autres étudiants		Total		
	M. H.	W.-F.	M. H.	W.-F.	M. H.	W.-F.	M. H.	W.-F.	M. H.	W.-F.	Total
A. Number of Full time Students — A. Nombre d'étudiants réguliers											
Nova Scotia:											
Agricultural College	47	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	61	–	61
Collège Ste.-Anne	92	–	28	–	–	–	42	–	162	–	162
Holy Heart	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pine Hill Divinity Hall	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	25
St. Mary's College	132	–	43	–	–	–	–	–	175	–	175
Technical College	–	–	[1] 54	–	–	–	17	–	71	–	71
Quebec:											
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales	–	–	110	–	–	–	–	–	110	–	110
Macdonald College	–	–	57	10	[3]	[3]	53	173	110	183	293
Montreal Diocesan		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oka College	–	See Montreal University—Voir l'université de Montréal.									
Presbyterian College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ste.-Anne de la Pocatière	See Laval University—Voir l'université Laval										
[5]United Theological College	15	–	29	–	78	–	–	–	122	–	[2] 122
Ontario:											
Evangelical Lutheran Seminary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Huron	–	–	–	–	4	–	18	–	22	–	22
Knox	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ontario Agric	–	–	217	5	–	–	14	195	231	200	431
Ontario College of Pharmacy	–	–	333	23	–	–	–	–	333	23	356
Osgoode Hall Law School	–	–	121	7	65	3	110	3	296	13	309
Ontario Veterinary	–	–	66	1	–	–	–	–	66	1	67
Royal Military College	–	–	–	–	–	–	183	–	183	–	183
St. Jerome's	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Toronto Bible School	–	–	–	–	–	–	71	126	71	126	197
Waterloo College	–	–	48	–	–	–	–	–	48	–	48
Evangelical L. Sem. Waterloo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wycliffe College	–	–	81	–	–	–	–	–	81	–	81
[6]Union Theological College	1	–	84	18	–	2	–	–	85	20	105
St. Michael's	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manitoba:											
Brandon College	32	19	101	81	2	–	17	95	152	[4] 195	347
Manitoba College	–	–	13	–	–	–	8	9	21	9	30
Manitoba Law School	–	–	51	–	–	–	–	–	51	–	51
Wesleyan College	67	55	130	143	–	–	–	–	197	198	395
Saskatchewan:											
Emmanuel College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Collège Catholique de Gravelbourg	25	–	12	–	–	–	159	–	196	–	196
St. Andrew's College	–	–	23	–	9	–	–	–	32	–	32
St. Chad's College	4	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	14	–	14
St. Stephen's College	–	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	26
Edmonton Jesuit	134	–	22	–	–	–	44	–	200	–	200
British Columbia:											
Anglican Theol. College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Columbian College	29	38	–	–	–	–	13	58	42	96	138
Grand Total	578	112	1,693	288	163	5	749	659	3,183	[4] 1,062	4,245

118.—Colleges of Canada: Full-time and Part-time Students, 1926-27—Con.

118.—Collèges du Canada: Etudiants réguliers et libres, 1926-27—fin

Name of Colleges — Nom des collèges	Pre Matriculation or High School Students — Préparant leur immatriculation		First Degree — Premier degré		Graduate Students — Etudiants gradués		Other Students — Autres étudiants		Total		
	M. H.	W.-F.	M. H.	W.-F.	M. H.	W.-F.	M. H.	W.-F.	M. H.	W.-F.	Total
B. Number of Part-time Students — B. Nombre d'étudiants libres											
Nova Scotia:											
Agricultural College	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	22
Quebec:											
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales	–	–	235	10	–	–	–	–	235	10	245
Macdonald College	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	104	7	104	111
Ontario:											
Huron	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ontario Agricultural	–	–	–	–	–	–	530	345	530	345	875
Union Theological College	–	–	–	–	15	–	1	24	16	24	40
Saskatchewan:											
St. Andrew's College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Alberta:											
St. Stephen's College	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	4	5	9
Total	–	22	235	10	15	–	542	478	792	510	1,302
Estimated for Colleges not in Table	[7] 5,572	650	[7] 3,507	377	232	–	3,141	–	12,452	1,027	13,479
All Colleges Full-time and Part-time Courses	6,150	784	5,435	675	410	5	4,432	1,137	16,427	2,599	19,026

[1] These 54 are in Engineering. The balance of the 71 mentioned in Table 117 are evidently Students in Fine Art registered at Victoria College of Art in affiliation with Nova Scotia Technical College. [2] In Theology only. [3] 19 Graduate Students in Agriculture are registered under the Faculty of Graduate Studies, McGill, as follows: 5 towards Ph.D., 11 towards M.Sc. and 3 towards M.S.A. [4] Evidently 2 women are mentioned under more than one course. [5] The Students of this College in former years would have been entered under the Weslyan and Congregational Colleges, presumably also some would have been entered under the Presbyterian College. The last mentioned did not report for the year. [6] The Students of this College include the Theological Students of Victoria University and also Students who in former reports would have been entered under Knox College. The latter College is in operation but has not reported for the year. [7] These figures include an estimate of 753 Students in Independent Classical Schools 159 were estimated as being in Arts and 594 in preparatory courses.

[1] Ces 54 sont dans le génie. Le reste des 71 figurant au tableau 117 sont évidemment des étudiants des Arts inscrits au Collège Victoria des Arts, affilié au collège technique de la Nouvelle Ecosse. [2] En théologie seulement. [3] 19 gradués en Agriculture sont inscrits à la faculté des Etudes graduées de McGill ainsi qu'il suit: 5 en Ph.D., 11 M.Sc. et 3 M.S.A. [4] Evidemment 2 femmes figurent sous plus d'un cours. [5] Les étudiants de ces collèges auraient été, dans les premières années, inscrits sous les collèges Weslyan et Congregational, sans doute que quelques uns auraient figuré sous le collège presbytérien, Ce dernier n'a pas fait de rapport cette année. [6] Les élèves de ce collège comprend les étudiants en théologie de l'université Victoria et ceux qui dans les années antérieures auraient été inscrits sous Knox College. Ce dernier collège est ouvert mais n'a pas fait de rapport pour l'année. [7] Ces chiffres comprennent un à peu près de 753 étudiants dans les écoles classiques indépendantes, dont 159 attribués aux arts et 594 aux cours préparatoires.

119.—Colleges of Canada: Students by Faculties, 1926-27—Collèges du Canada: Etudiants par facultés, 1926-27

A. Full-time Students—Etudiants réguliers

—	Arts	Philosophy — Philosophie	Agriculture	Commerce	Education — Pédagogie	Engineering and Applied Science — Génie et sciences appliquées	Household Science — Science ménagère	Law — Droit	Medicine — Médecine	Music — Musique	Pharmacy — Pharmacie	Theology — Théologie	Veterinary Medicine — Médecine vétérinaire	Total (excluding duplicates) — Total (sans compter les doubles emplois)
Nova Scotia—														
Agriculture College	–	–	61	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	61
College Ste. Anne	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
Holy Heart	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pine Hill Divinity Hall	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	25
St. Mary's	34	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43
Technical	–	–	–	–	–	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	[1] 54
Quebec—														
The United Theological College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	107	–	[3] 107
Ecole des H. E. Commerciales	–	–	–	110	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	110
Macdonald	–	–	101	–	125	–	67	–	–	–	–	–	–	[2] 293
Montreal Diocesan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oka	See Montreal University—Voir l'université de Montréal													
Presbyterian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière	See Laval University—Voir l'université Laval													
Ontario—														
Huron	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	22
Knox	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Union Theological College	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	37	–	105
Ontario Agricultural	–	–	236	–	–	–	195	–	–	–	–	–	–	431
Osgoode Hall	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	309	–	–	–	–	–	309
Ontario Veterinary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	67	67
Ontario College of Pharmacy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	356	–	–	356
Royal Military	–	–	–	–	–	183	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	183
Toronto Bible	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	197	–	197
Evangelical L. Sem. Waterloo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waterloo College	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48
Wycliffe	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	81	–	81
Manitoba—														
Brandon College	184	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	114	–	–	–	296
Manitoba College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	30
Man. Law School	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	–	–	–	–	–	51
Wesley	273	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	273

Saskatchewan—														
[4]College Catholique de Gravelbourg	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
St. Andrews	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	32
St. Chad's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14
Alberta—														
[4]St. Stephen's College	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	26
Edmonton Jesuit	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	37
British Columbia—														
Anglican Theological	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Columbian College	-	-	-	27	-	-	23	-	-	80	-	-	-	130
Grand Total	658	-	398	137	125	246	285	360	11	209	356	571	67	3,406
Number of University Standard	658	-	303	110	-	246	110	360	11	-	356	341	67	2,562
Estimated Number in Colleges not in Table	2,740	[5] 232	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	637	-	3,479
Five two-year Arts Colleges	478	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	478
University Standard all Colleges	3,876	232	405	110	-	246	110	360	11	-	356	978	67	6,519

B. Part-time Students—Etudiants libres

Nova Scotia Agri. College	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
McDonald College	-	-	7	-	76	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	111
Ecoles des H. E. Commerciales	-	-	-	245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245
Oka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Huron College	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ont. Agri. College	-	-	875	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	875
Union Theological College	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	40
St. Andrew's College	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Stephen's College	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	25	-	882	245	76	-	50	-	-	-	-	15	-	1,293
Number of University Standard	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	40

[1] In addition to 18 in Fine Arts at Victoria College of Art. [2] In addition to 19 Graduate Students in Agriculture, see Note 3 in Table 118. [3] There were altogether 122 Students reported in Theology but of these 15 were reported in Matriculation Courses and 29 in "First Degree" Courses, while 78 were reported as in Graduate Courses. This is interpreted to mean that 78 were Graduates in Arts who were taking Divinity while 29 had not graduated in Arts; not that the 78 were taking Graduate studies in Divinity. [4] St. Stephen's College under the United Church of Canada now represents Robertson College and Alberta College South. [5] Entered under Philosophy and also Theology but not twice in the total.

[1] En plus de 18 dans les arts au Collège Victoria des Arts. [2] En plus de 19 gradués en agriculture, voir note 3, tableau 118. [3] Il y avait en tout 122 étudiants rapportés en théologie mais de ceux-ci 15 figuraient dans les cours d'immatriculation et 29 dans les cours du premier degré, tandis que 78 figuraient dans les cours gradués. Ce qui revient à dire que 78 étaient gradués des Arts et suivaient les cours de théologie, tandis que 29 n'étaient pas gradués des Arts ni que les 78 suivaient les études graduées de théologie. [4] Sous l'Eglise unie du Canada, le St. Stephen College représente maintenant le collège Robertson et celui du sud de l'Alberta. [5] Egalement entré sous philosophie et théologie mais une fois dans le total.

120.—Colleges of Canada: Vacation Courses, Extension and Extra-Mural, 1926-27

120.—Collèges du Canada: Cours de vacances, d'extension et pour externes, 1926-27

	Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales		Macdonald		Huron		Ontario Agricultural		Toronto Bible		Manitoba College		St. Andrew's		St. Mary's		Total		
	M. — H.	F.	M. — H.	F.	M. — H.	F.	M. — H.	F.	M. — H.	F.	M. — H.	F.	M. — H.	F.	M. — H.	F.	M. — H.	F.	Total
Extension courses in Agriculture	–	–	164	11	–	–	88	116	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	252	127	379
Commercial	*277	*18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	277	18	295
Summer School for Rural Improvement	–	–	89	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	89	29	118
Extra Mural	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*13	–	–	–	15	–	15
High School:																			
1st year	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2nd year	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public School Teachers:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1st year	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2nd year	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Evening class course	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	196	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	196	244
Unspecified	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*24	–	24	–	24
Total	*277	*18	253	40	2	–	[1] 88	[1] 116	48	196	–	–	*13	–	*24	–	705	370	1,075

*Degree Courses—Cours gradués.
[1] For Teachers.—Pour les instituteurs.

121.—Colleges of Canada: Classical Colleges of Quebec, 1927—Collèges du Canada: Collèges classiques de Québec, 1927

Classical Colleges — Collèges classiques	Affiliated to — Affilié à	Date of foundation — Date de la fondation	Teaching Staff — Personnel enseignant: Ecclesiastics or religious — Prêtres ou con gréganistes	Teaching Staff: Lay teachers — Laïques	Pupils—Elèves: Catholics — Catholiques	Pupils: Protestants — Protestants	Age: 7 to 14 years — 7 à 14 ans	Age: 14 to 16 years — 14 à 16 ans	Age: 16 to 18 years — 16 à 18 ans	Age: Over 18 years — Plus de 18 ans	Total	Average Attendance — Présence moyenne	In the — Dans le cours: Classical Course[1] — Classique[1]	In the: Commercial Course — Commercial	In the: Primary Course — Primaire	Government grants — Subventions du gouvernement	Number of volumes in library — Nombre de volumes dans la bibliothèque
Chicoutimi	Laval	1873	40	–	610	–	180	160	150	120	610	561	291	38	281	10,000	5,000
Gaspé		1926	9	–	65	–	10	25	16	14	65	61	65	–	–	10,000	400
Joliette	Montreal	1846	47	4	430	–	49	110	131	140	430	380	368	12	50	10,000	35,997
L'Assomption	Montreal	1832	38	1	358	–	66	97	77	118	358	325	333	–	25	10,000	10,620
Lévis	Laval	1853	64	–	736	–	157	283	181	115	736	725	258	478	–	10,000	35,000
Mont-Laurier	Laval	1915	25	1	134	–	40	30	30	34	134	120	67	67	–	10,000	4,000
Montreal (Loyola)		1896	23	10	425	3	39	107	109	173	428	380	428	–	–	10,000	13,300
Montreal (Ste. Marie)	Montreal	1848	41	1	815	–	325	225	162	103	815	796	746	69	–	10,000	89,500
Montreal (St-Sulpice)	Montreal	1767	32	–	430	–	133	129	112	56	430	421	430	–	–	[1]	25,000
Nicolet	Laval	1803	51	1	350	–	43	109	80	118	350	330	332	–	18	10,000	36,000
Quebec (Petit Séminaire)	Laval	1663	56	3	894	–	185	251	211	247	894	865	894	–	–	[1]	25,000
Rigaud	Montreal	1851	49	3	400	–	70	180	95	55	400	340	164	118	118	10,000	31,000
Rimouski	Laval	1855	36	2	338	–	40	160	76	62	338	310	228	110	–	10,000	25,000
St-Alexandre de la Gatineau	Laval	1911	12	1	200	–	45	65	45	45	200	184	200	–	–	10,000	3,000
Ste-Anne de la Pocatière	Laval	1827	56	–	683	–	142	237	163	141	683	630	287	396	–	10,000	12,500
St-Hyacinthe	Montreal	1811	40	–	441	–	70	165	120	86	441	420	441	–	–	10,000	46,800
St-Jean	Montreal	1911	33	–	296	–	74	78	91	53	296	275	168	128	–	10,000	7,000
St-Laurent	Montreal	1847	54	16	571	–	65	303	170	33	571	520	338	120	113	10,000	33,000
Ste-Thérèse	Montreal	1825	39	3	362	–	128	105	54	75	362	335	338	–	24	10,000	30,000
Sherbrooke	Montreal	1875	47	3	501	2	89	188	186	40	503	443	358	145	–	10,000	9,000
Three Rivers	Laval	1860	40	2	470	–	108	117	115	130	470	442	224	246	–	10,000	17,600
Valleyfield	Montreal	1893	29	2	280	–	80	75	70	55	280	260	165	70	45	10,000	10,000
Totals			861	53	9,789	5	2,138	3,199	2,444	2,013	9,794	9,123	7,123	1,997	674	200,000	514,717

[1] Not subsidized. [1] Non subventionnés.

121.—Colleges of Canada: Independen Schools, not subsidized, where classica education is given in Quebec, 1927

121.—Collèges du Canada: Institutions de Québec, indépendantes, non subventionnées, où l'on donne le cours classique, 1927

Localities — Localités	Name of Institutions — Nom des institutions	Date of foundation — Date de la fondation	Teaching Staff — Personnel enseignant: Regular and secular priests — Prêtres réguliers et séculiers	Brothers — Frères	Lay — Laïques	Pupils—Elèves: Enrolled—Inscrits: Age: 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	Mother tongue — Dont la langue maternelle est: French — Le français	English — L'anglais	Total	Average Attendance — Présence moyenne	Number of volumes in library — Nombre de volumes dans la bibliothèque
Beauport	Ecole apostolique des Miss. du S.C	1912	12	–	–	12	28	20	15	75	–	75	74	3,000
Bergerville	Noviciat de l'Assomption	1926	3	–	–	–	–	5	4	9	–	9	9	300
Chambly	Juniorat de Marie Immaculée (Oblats)	1926	5	–	–	11	23	4	4	42	–	42	40	2,000
Mistassini	Juvénat St-Bernard (Cisterciens)	1913	5	–	–	11	13	5	1	30	–	[1] 30	30	300
Montréal	Ecole St-Jean-l'Evang. (Sulpiciens)	1911	5	–	–	8	26	19	7	60	–	60	58	5,000
Papineauville	Juniorat de la Compagnie de Marie	1908	10	–	–	–	50	30	20	100	–	100	98	1,800
Sorel	Collège missionnaire (Franciscains)	1922	4	–	–	8	22	–	–	30	–	30	30	300
Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré	Juvénat des Rédemptoristes	1896	11	–	–	45	37	10	13	104	1	105	105	4,000
St-Victor-de-Tring	Séminaire de Vocations tardives	1910	7	–	–	–	–	25	100	124	1	125	125	400
Terrebonne	Juvénat des R. P. du T.-S. Sacrement	1902	8	–	–	–	30	28	7	65	–	65	65	2,000
Trois-Rivières	Collège Séraphique (Franciscains)	1892	10	–	–	–	68	29	15	112	–	112	110	5,000
Totals			80	–	–	95	297	175	186	751	2	753	744	24,100

[1] 18 of whom are in the primary course. [1] Dont 18 dans le cours primaire.

121.—Colleges of Canada: Independent Schools, not subsidized, where superior education is given in Quebec, 1927

121.—Collèges du Cana da: Institutions de Québec, indépendantes, non subventionnées, où l'on donne l'enseignement supérieur, en 1927

Localities — Localités	Name of Institutions — Noms des institutions	Date of foundation — Date de la fondation	Number of professors — Nombre des professeurs	Students enrolled—Etudiants inscrits: In—En: Rhetoric and belles lettres — Rhétorique et belles-lettres	In—En: Philosophy — Philosophie	In—En: Theology — Théologie	Of—De: French speaking — Langue française	Of—De: English speaking — Langue anglaise	Of—De: Foreign languages — Langues étrangères	Total	Average attendance of students — Présence moyenne des étudiants	Number of volumes in library — Nombre de volumes dans la bibliothèque	Value of immoveable property — Valeur de l'immeuble
Charlesbourg	Sém. des Pères Eudistes	1923	6	–	3	15	18	–	–	18	17	4,000	100,000
	Maison St. Joseph (Jésuites)	1853	8	58	–	–	58	–	–	58	56	17,500	275,000
	Scolasticat de l'Immaculée-Conception (Jésuites)	1885	17	–	48	65	101	12	–	113	113	45,500	500,000
Montréal	Scolasticat des Religieux du Très-St-Sacrement	1900	6	–	12	25	37	–	–	37	37	17,000	[1]
	Séminaire de Philosophie (Sulp.)	1876	8	–	138	–	90	35	13	138	120	20,000	300,000
	Studium Franc. de Théologie	1921	5	–	–	41	41	–	–	41	39	1,500	200,000
Pte-aux-Trembles	Maison d'études du Monastère de la Rép. (Capucins.)	1923	5	6	9	7	22	–	–	22	21	5,000	150,000
Pont-Viau	Sém. des Missions Etrangères	1921	5	–	–	14	14	–	–	14	14	5,000	130,000
	Noviciat des Pères Capucins	1902	1	–	–	8	8	–	–	8	8	1,000	25,000
Québec	Studium Franc. de Philosophie	1902	4	–	22	–	22	–	–	22	22	[1]	[1]
Totals			65	64	232	175	411	47	13	471	447	116,500	1,680,000

(1) No report. (1) N'ont pas fait rapport.

NOTE.—In the general summing up of colleges, all the students of this table are assumed to be university standard.

NOTA.—Dans le résumé général des collèges, tous les étudiants de ce tableau sont considérés valoir les élèves des universités officielles.

122.—Colleges of Canada: Degrees, Diplomas, etc. conferred, 1926-27—Collèges du Canada: Degrés, diplômes, etc. conférés, 1926-27

College	B.A.		B.Sc. Com.		B.L.		B.S.A.		B.Sc.		Phm. B.		B.V. Sc.		C.A.		B.H. S.		Barr. at Law		B.D.		M.A.		D.D.		L.L. D.		S.T. D.		Lic. and Diplomas Theology		Total		Duplications with Universities		Net Total	
	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
N.S. Agricultural College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	11	–
Collège Ste. Anne	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	7	–
Pine Hill Divinity Hall	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	6	–
St. Mary's	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	8	–
N.S. Technical	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	19	–
United Theological	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	14	–	21	–	–	–	21	–
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	5	–
MacDonald	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	7	3	–	–
Huron	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	11	–	–	–	11	–
Union Theological	11	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	33	7	–	–	33	7
Ontario Agricultural	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	2	31	2	1	–
Ont. College of Pharmacy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	148	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	148	2	120	2	28	–
Osgoode Hall	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	123	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	123	6	–	–	123	6
Ont. Veterinary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	10	–	2	–
Royal Military	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Toronto Bible	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waterloo College	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–
Wycliffe College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brandon College	12	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	14	11	14	11	–	–
Manitoba College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	6	–
Manitoba Law School	Included with University of Manitoba—Confondu avec l'Université du Manitoba.																																					
Wesley	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Collège Catholique de Gravelbourg	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–
St. Andrew's	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	8	–	–	–	8	–
St. Chad's	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Stephen's	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	7	–	–	–	7	–
Edmonton Jesuit	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–
Columbian College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	53	18	2	–	2	–	39	2	20	–	148	2	12	–	3	–	–	3	123	6	19	–	2	–	11	–	1	–	2	–	42	–	490	31	–	–	–	–
Duplicates with Universities	18	11	–	–	–	–	38	2	1	–	120	2	10	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	188	18	–	–
Net Total	35	7	2	–	2	–	1	–	19	–	28	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	123	6	19	–	2	–	11	–	–	–	2	–	42	–	–	–	–	–	302	13

122.—Colleges of Canada: Degrees, Diplomas, etc. conferred, 1926-27-Concluded—**Collèges du Canada: Degrés, diplômes, etc. conférés, 1926-27**-fin

College	N.S. Agricultural		Ecoles des H.E.C.		MacDonald		Toronto Bible		College Cath. de Gravelbourg		Total		—
	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	
Farm Diplomas	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	Diplômes d'agriculture.
Commercial Diplomas	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	Diplômes commerciaux.
Commercial Certificates	–	–	29	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	4	Certificats commerciaux.
Institute Administration Diplomas	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	10	Diplômes d'administration.
Institute Administration Certificates	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	9	Certificats d'administration.
Household Science Certificates	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	18	Diplômes de Science ménagère.
Teachers' Certificates	–	–	–	–	10	221	–	–	–	–	10	221	Diplômes d'instituteur.
Home Makers Certificates	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	18	Certificats de sociologie.
Bible Certificates	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	29	–	–	9	29	Certificats de Bible.
Matriculation Certificates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	Diplômes d'immatriculation.
Total	11	–	44	4	10	276	9	29	3	–	77	309	Total.

123.—Colleges of Canada: Number of Students Attending Colleges Outside Their Province of Residence, 1926-27
123.—Collèges du Canada: Nombre d'étudiants fréquentant les collèges en dehors de la province qu'ils habitent, 1926-27

Province in which College is located — Provinces où les collégiens font leurs études	Place of Residence of Students—Domicile des étudiants													Total	Total Registr. for which residence was given — Total des inscriptions donnant le domicile
	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	U.S.A	U.K.	B.W.I.	Other Countries — Hors du Canada.		
Nova Scotia	4	–	48	10	3	–	–	–	–	22	1	2	15	105	491
Quebec	6	16	14	–	118	5	4	4	6	10	91	4	26	304	1,424
Ontario	3	14	18	40	–	11	7	15	25	23	24	1	15	196	1,176
Manitoba	3	–	–	–	15	–	61	13	6	1	6	–	6	111	770
Saskatchewan	–	1	–	1	6	–	–	1	1	–	16	1	–	27	246
Alberta	–	1	–	1	5	2	29	–	3	–	4	1	–	45	235
British Columbia	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	3	138
Total	16	32	80	52	147	19	101	33	41	57	142	9	63	791	4,480

124.— Colleges of Canada: Financial Statistics, 1926-27—Collèges du Canada: Statistiques financières, 1926-27

Name of College — Noms des institutions	Endowments — Dotations	Value—Valeur: Lands, Buildings, and Equipment — Terrains, batiment scolaires et appareils	Value—Valeur: Other Property — Autres biens	Value—Valeur: Total Assets — Total de l'actif	Source of Income—Sources de revenus: Investments — Placements	Source of Income—Sources de revenus: Governments and Municipalities — Allocations des gouvernements et des municipalités	Source of Income—Sources de revenus: [1]Fees — Contributions des étudiants	Source of Income—Sources de revenus: [2]Other Sources — Autres sources	Source of Income—Sources de revenus: Total Income — Total des revenus	Expenditure—Dépenses: Current — Courantes	Expenditure—Dépenses: Capital	Expenditure—Dépenses: Total
Agricultural College	–	300,000	–	300,000	–	38,923	–	–	38,923	38,923	–	38,923
College of Ste. Anne	–	200,000	3,000	203,000	–	–	10,490	21,279	31,769	31,769	–	31,769
Holy Heart Theol. College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pine Hill Divinity Hall	291,251	136,450	–	427,701	17,165	–	–	22,242	39,407	49,555	–	49,555
St. Mary's College	–	160,000	–	160,000	–	–	10,450	19,700	30,150	26,300	900	27,200
Technical College	–	[3] 480,500	–	[3] 480,500	–	34,062	–	12,091	46,153	135,945	10,081	146,026
Total, Nova Scotia	291,251	1,276,950	3,000	1,571,201	17,165	72,985	20,940	75,312	186,402	282,492	10,981	293,473
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales	500	722,974	–	723,474	–	100,000	17,852	–	117,852	100,516	12,466	112,982
Macdonald	4,200,000	3,250,000	–	7,450,000	219,500	25,750	13,000	212,750	471,000	474,274	–	474,274
Montreal Diocesan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Theological College	–	450,000	–	450,000	444,464	–	3,220	24,000	471,684	[3] 471,684	–	[3] 471,684
Total, Quebec	4,200,500	4,422,974	–	8,623,474	663,964	125,750	34,072	236,750	1,060,536	1,046,474	12,466	1,058,940
Huron	95,156	36,137	7,000	128,293	9,442	–	1,498	12,513	23,453	21,516	–	21,516
Knox	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ontario Agricultural	–	–	–	–	–	515,992	–	175,213	691,205	659,650	–	659,650
Ontario College of Pharmacy	61,300	67,500	–	128,800	3,299	–	91,120	–	94,419	67,842	–	67,842
Osgoode Hall	–	–	–	–	–	–	45,321	–	45,321	32,695	–	32,695
Ontario Veterinary	–	275,000	10,000	285,000	–	49,000	6,156	1,023	56,179	49,000	–	49,000
Royal Military	Not a	ppraised	–	–	–	320,432	18,100	804	339,336	339,336	–	339,336
Union Theological College	145,000	45,000	–	190,000	18,568	–	364	25,131	44,063	44,063	–	44,063
Toronto Bible	30,797	60,000	–	90,797	1,910	–	1,901	14,958	18,769	18,397	–	18,397
Waterloo College	–	121,875	–	121,875	–	–	6,948	20,483	27,431	28,217	–	28,217
Wycliffe (1926)	335,102	201,148	–	536,250	24,095	–	–	39,443	63,538	63,384	–	63,384
Total, Ontario	667,355	806,660	17,000	1,491,015	57,314	885,424	171,408	289,568	1,403,714	1,324,100	–	1,324,100

124.—Colleges of Canada: Financial Statistics, 1926-27—Con.—Collèges du Canada: Statistiques financières, 1926-27—fin

Name of College — Noms des institutions	Endowments — Dotations	Value—Valeur: Lands, Buildings, and Equipment — Terrains, batiment scolaires et appareils	Value—Valeur: Other Property — Autres biens	Value—Valeur: Total Assets — Total de l'actif	Source of Income—Sources de revenus: Investments — Placements	Source of Income—Sources de revenus: Governments and Municipalities — Allocations des gouvernements et des municipalités	Source of Income—Sources de revenus: [1]Fees — Contributions des étudiants	Source of Income—Sources de revenus: [2]Other Sources — Autres sources	Source of Income—Sources de revenus: Total Income — Total des revenus	Expenditure—Dépenses: Current — Courantes	Expenditure—Dépenses: Capital	Expenditure—Dépenses: Total
Brandon College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manitoba College	202,707	340,351	–	543,058	9,324	–	431	31,705	41,460	48,049	–	48,049
Manitoba Law School	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,456	5,872	12,328	12,200	–	12,200
Wesley College	291,856	723,611	–	1,015,467	19,394	–	19,181	42,210	80,785	72,450	10,000	82,450
Total, Manitoba	494,563	1,063,962	–	1,558,525	28,718	–	26,068	79,787	134,573	132,699	10,000	142,699
St. Andrew's	2,300	188,511	700	191,511	115	–	266	38,090	38,471	32,703	6,380	39,083
St. Chads	11,000	130,000	–	141,000	552	–	650	8,405	9,607	9,066	–	9,066
Total, Saskatchewan	13,300	318,511	700	332,511	667	–	916	46,495	48,078	41,769	6,380	48,149
St. Stephen's College	8,550	175,950	–	184,500	–	–	11,750	15,610	27,360	27,736	–	27,736
Edmonton Jesuit College	–	160,000	25,000	185,000	–	–	2,400	34,800	37,200	36,130	–	36,130
Alberta College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total, Alberta	8,550	335,950	25,000	369,500	–	–	14,150	50,410	64,560	63,866	–	63,866
Anglican Theological	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Columbian College	10,000	136,000	900	146,900	550	1,200	12,250	26,625	40,625	39,185	–	39,185
Total, B.C	10,000	136,000	900	146,900	550	1,200	12,250	26,625	40,625	39,185	–	39,185
Grand Total	5,685,519	8,361,007	46,600	14,093,126	768,378	1,085,359	279,804	804,947	2,938,488	2,930,585	39,827	2,970,412

[1] Other than board and lodgings—Autres que le logement ou la pension.
[2] Including board and lodgings—Comprend le logement et la pension.
[3] Approximately—Approximativement.

NOTE—The classical colleges of Quebec are not included in the above. The financial statistics of classical colleges for 1927 are given in the provincial report as follows: Value of immovable property, $15,068,500; year's expenses, $1,841,518. No financial statistics have been reported for the non-subsidized institutions.

NOTA—Les collèges classiques de Québec ne sont pas inclus dans le total de ce tableau. Les statistiques financières de ces collèges pour l'année 1927 sont publiées dans les rapports provinciaux comme suit: Valeur des propriétés immobilières, $15,078,500, dépenses de l'année, $1,841,518. Pas de statistiques financières pour les institutions non-subventionnées.

125.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Financial Statistics, 1926-27—Universités et collèges du Canada: Statistiques financières, 1926-27

Universities and Colleges	Total Assets — Total de l'actif	Source of Income — Sources de revenus			Expenditure—Dépenses				Universités et collèges
		Investments — Placements	Gov. Aid — Allocations gouv.	Total Income — Total des revenus	Current — Courantes	Capital	Unspecified — Non-précisées	Total	
Universities—									Universités—
State controlled	28,999,006	215,672	3,727,619	5,366,440	5,104,784	660,513	–	5,765,297	Contrôlées par l'état.
Other undenominational	39,694,542	1,299,968	678,450	3,135,402	3,209,652	790,115	–	3,999,767	Neutres.
Denominational	18,804,057	411,070	110,157	1,454,091	1,367,750	136,867	129,127	1,633,744	Confessionnelles.
Total Universities	87,497,605	1,926,710	4,516,226	9,955,933	9,682,186	1,587,495	129,127	11,398,808	Total, universités.
Colleges—									Collèges—
Agricultural	–	219,500	580,665	1,201,128	1,172,647	–	–	1,172,647	D'agriculture.
Technical	480,500	–	34,662	46,153	135,945	10,081	–	146,026	Techniques.
Law	–	–	-	57,649	44,895	–	–	44,895	De droit.
Veterinary	285,000	–	49,000	56,179	49,000	–	–	49,000	Vétérinaire.
Theological and Affiliated	4,715,352	545,579	1,200	1,025,772	1,020,404	17,280	–	1,037,684	Théologiques et affiliés.
Pharmacy	128,800	3,299	–	94,419	67,842	–	–	67,842	Pharmacie.
Classical	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Classiques.
Miscellaneous	–	–	420,432	457,188	439,852	12,466	–	452,318	Divers.
Total Colleges	–	768,378	1,085,359	2,938,488	2,930,585	39,827	–	2,970,412	Total, collèges.
Grand Total	–	2,695,088	5,601,585	12,894,421	12,612,771	1,627,322	129,127	14,369,220	Grand total.

NOTE—To expenditure add $1,841,518 for classical colleges. This gives a total of over $16,200,000.

NOTA—Au total des dépenses il faut ajouter $1,841,518 pour les collèges classiques. Ceci donne un total de plus de $16,200,000.

126.—Universities and Colleges: Number of Students by Faculties, etc., 1926-27—Universités et collèges: Nombre d'étudiants par facultés, 1925-27

Name of Faculty—Faculté	Universities—Universités				[1]Colleges—Collèges				Total (excluding duplicates) — Total (sans compter les)doubles emplois			
	Full time — Réguliers		Part time — Libres		Full time — Réguliers		Part time — Libres		Full time — Réguliers		Part time — Libres	
	Institutions	Students — Etudiants	Institutions	Students — Etudiants	Institutions	Students — Etudiants	Institutions	Students — Etudiants	Institutions	Students — Etudiants	Institutions	Students — Etudiants
Matriculation—Immatriculation	6	9,627	–	–	37	4,761	–	–	43	14,388	–	–
Arts and Pure Science—Arts et science pure	23	[3] 13,279	12	[3] 540	[2] 10	[2] 959	1	25	[4] 33	14,238	13	[10] 565
Letters—Lettres	1	19	1	211	–	–	–	–	1	19	1	211
Philosophy—Philosophie	2	138	1	297	6	232	–	–	8	370	1	297
Agriculture	8	598	2	118	3	359	1	875	[7] 11	957	3	993
Commerce	8	522	3	350	1	27	–	–	[5] 9	549	3	350
Dentistry—Art dentaire	5	540	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	540	–	–
Education—Pédagogie	5	398	2	225	1	125	1	76	6	523	3	301
Engineering and Applied Science—Génie et sciences appliquées	13	2,046	1	114	3	246	–	–	16	2,292	1	114
Forestry—Sylviculture	4	134	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	134	–	–
Household Science—Science ménagère	9	696	3	77	3	288	2	50	[8] 12	984	5	127
Law—Droit	8	483	2	2	2	313	–	–	[6] 10	796	2	2
Medicine—Médecine	11	2,584	4	19	1	11	–	–	12	2,595	4	19
Music—Musique	4	54	4	1,946	3	209	–	–	7	263	4	1,946
Public Health and Nursing—Formation des gardes-malades	6	288	2	244	–	–	–	–	6	288	2	244
Pharmacy—Pharmacie	7	277	–	–	1	356	–	–	8	633	–	–
Social Service—Œuvres sociales	3	81	2	176	–	–	–	–	3	81	2	176
Theology—Théologie	12	752	2	42	20	1,208	1	15	32	1,960	3	57
Veterinary Medicine—Médecine vétérinaire	1	15	1	2	1	57	–	–	2	72	1	2
Others—Autres	4	99	2	73	–	–	–	–	4	99	2	73
Corr. and Short Degree Courses—Corr. et cours abrégés	–	–	9	[9] 4,892	–	–	2	241	–	–	11	[9] 5,133
Corr. Short Other Courses—Corr. autres cours abrégés	–	–	8	25,495	–	–	4	246	–	–	12	25,741

Pre-matriculation students are excluded in full-time courses, and in part-time courses in the case of Universities. Some students below university standard in other faculties than Arts however are included, nearly all of the part-time courses in Colleges belonging to this category. The full-time and part-time students in the last four columns of the table, therefore, should not be added for a grand total; also for the reason that the short or correspondence courses include degree students in Arts and other faculties.

[1] Including only the portion of the registration of Colleges which is not given under Universities. [2] Excluding the Classical Colleges, Independent Classical Schools, Secondary institutions for girls and other Secondary institutions in Quebec, the registration of all of which is understood to be included with those of Laval and Montreal. The registration given in Arts, however, includes 67 m. in Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in 1 Independent Superior Institution. [3] Excluding duplicates between Toronto, Victoria and Trinity. [4] Excluding duplicates between Toronto and St. Michael's; Western and Waterloo College; McMaster and Brandon. Duplicates between the Quebec Catholic Universities the Classical and other colleges have been excluded by using figures of the universities only in the totals. [5] Excluding duplicates between Montreal and the School of H.C.S. [6] Excluding duplicates between University of Manitoba and Manitoba Law School. [7] Excluding duplicates between Laval and Ste. Anne; Montreal and Oka; McGill and Macdonald. [8] Excluding duplicates between McGill and Macdonald College. [9] Of these some 1,209 were in Arts and Science. [10] In addition there were some 1,209 in short and correspondence degree course, in Arts and Science; the number of post-graduate students in Arts and Science was 889 full-time and 132 part-time.

Les élèves des cours antérieurs à l'immatriculation sont exclus des cours réguliers et libres, en ce qui concerne les universités. Quelques élèves inférieurs au cours universitaire, dans d'autres facultés que les arts, sont toutefois inclus, presque tous les cours libres des collèges appartiennent à cette catégorie. Les élèves des cours réguliers et libres, des quatre dernières colonnes de ce tableau, ne devraient pas être ajoutés au grand total, parce que les cours abrégés et de correspondance comprennent les élèves dans les arts et dans d'autres facultés.

[1] Comprend seulement l'inscription des collèges qui n'est pas donnée sous les universités. [2] A l'exclusion des collèges classiques, des écoles indépendantes classiques, des institutions secondaires de filles et autres institutions secondaires dans Québec, lesquels sont supposés être inscrits avec Laval et Montréal. L'inscription donnée pour les arts, toutefois, comprend 67 h. en rhétorique et belles-lettres dans une institution supérieure indépendante. [3] Sans compter les duplicata entre Toronto, Victoria et Trinité. [4] Sans compter les duplicata entre les collèges de Toronto et St-Michel, Western et Waterloo, McMaster et Brandon. Les duplicata entre les universités catholiques, les collèges classiques et autres collèges ont été éliminés par l'usage des chiffres des universités seulement dans les totaux. [5] A l'exclusion des duplicata entre l'Université de Montréal et l'école des H.E.C. [6] A l'exclusion des duplicata entre l'Université et l'Ecole de Droit de Manitoba. [7] A l'exclusion des duplicata entre Laval et Ste-Anne; Montréal et Oka; McGill et Macdonald. [8] A l'exclusion des duplicata entre McGill et le collège Macdonald. [9] De ceux-ci environ 1,209 étaient dans les arts et les sciences. [10] De plus, 1,029 étaient dans les cours abrégés et de correspondance des arts et des sciences, le nombre des gradués dans les arts et les sciences se composait de 889 réguliers et 132 libres.

13—PRIVATE SCHOOLS—ÉCOLES PRIVÉES

127.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools, in 8 provinces in Canada: General summary by Provinces, 1927
127.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées dans 8 provinces du Canada: Résumé général par provinces, 1927

Province	Number of institutions — Nombre d'institutions	Number on teaching staff — Personnel enseignant	No. of Pupils in Residence — Internes			Number of Pupils enrolled — Nombre d'élèves inscrits				Total
			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.	3	19	–	228	228	381	43	–	20	444
N.S.—N.E.	5	63	77	136	213	638	248	24	71	981
N.B.—N.B.	4	31	85	475	560	437	204	–	22	663
Ont.	28	456	619	1,380	1,999	2,115	2,315	322	1,491	6,243
Man.	2	39	–	90	90	275	299	–	–	574
Sask.	42	132	–	–	–	1,913	751	–	29	2,693
Alta.	28	181	735	828	1,563	1,478	1,502	108	–	3,088
B.C.—C.B.	5	57	96	155	251	693	277	28	78	1,076
Total	117	978	1,612	3,292	4,904	7,930	5,639	482	1,711	15,762

128.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools: Distribution of Secondary Grade Pupils by Subjects of Study, 1927
128.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées: Répartition des élèves de l'enseignement secondaire par sujets d'études, 1927

Subjects	Grade IX — Degré IX		Grade X — Degré X		Grade XI — Degré XI		Grade XII — Degré XII		Special — Spécial		Unclassified — Non classifié	Total	Matières
	B.-G.	G.-F.	B.-G.	G.-F.	B.-G.	G.-F.	B.-G.	G.-F.	B.-G.	G.-F.			
Algebra	328	872	166	546	231	602	124	170	19	31	–	3,089	Algèbre.
Arith. and Mens.	310	574	73	588	14	41	–	5	–	29	–	1,634	Arithmétique.
Botany	17	331	9	170	–	16	–	13	–	–	–	556	Botanique.
Chemistry	52	22	62	191	237	288	44	132	7	14	–	1,049	Chimie.
Civics	83	390	12	101	30	107	4	45	–	94	–	866	Droit civique.
Eng. Comp.	322	893	192	662	282	596	89	317	18	211	–	3,582	Comp. anglaise.
Eng. Lit.	339	893	208	662	302	596	112	338	18	159	–	3,627	Littérature anglaise.
French	310	808	192	600	280	516	100	301	19	105	–	3,231	Français.
French (oral)	136	703	122	492	61	485	10	260	–	106	–	2,375	Français (oral).
Elem. Science	164	286	90	100	–	30	–	21	–	5	–	696	Sciences élémentaires.
Geog. general	258	569	10	124	15	7	–	–	–	17	–	1,000	Géog. générale.
Geog. Physical	47	128	52	279	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	507	Géog. physique.
Geometry	230	386	129	578	221	424	97	292	18	30	–	2,405	Géométrie.
German	–	–	52	58	18	51	6	46	2	1	–	234	Allemand.
Greek	–	–	22	–	8	1	4	1	2	–	–	38	Grec.
Hist. Ancient	1	151	6	96	159	148	40	240	–	19	–	860	Histoire ancienne.
Hist. British	158	270	70	261	184	342	12	71	–	14	–	1,382	Hist. britannique.
Hist. Can.	193	507	58	242	71	155	1	35	–	1	–	1,263	Hist. du Canada.
Hist. Church	25	339	18	249	17	237	–	142	–	42	–	1,069	Hist. de l'Eglise.
Hist. European	41	21	38	67	36	81	22	38	–	32	–	376	Hist. Européenne.
Hist. French	–	89	–	60	10	82	–	30	–	1	–	272	Hist. de France.
Icelandic	–	1	7	4	–	4	2	–	–	–	–	18	Islande.
Latin	312	695	190	464	275	441	77	284	12	57	–	2,771	Latin.
Physics	56	–	179	58	189	275	60	205	11	5	–	1,038	Physique.
Physiology	–	21	–	32	–	37	–	1	–	17	–	108	Physiologie.
Psychology	–	89	–	69	–	61	–	35	–	8	–	262	Psychologie.
Religious Instr.	269	754	128	522	111	494	78	322	19	287	–	2,984	Instruction religieuse.
Spanish	–	–	–	9	1	24	–	18	–	9	–	61	Espagnol.
Spanish (oral)	–	–	–	5	–	14	–	3	–	–	–	22	Espagnol (oral).
Italian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Italien.
Swedish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Suédois.
Trigonometry	–	–	16	–	15	20	66	23	18	29	–	187	Trigonométrie.
Zoology	7	83	77	177	–	–	7	4	–	–	–	355	Zoologie.
Book-Keeping	28	2	–	9	–	9	–	3	50	151	–	252	Tenue des livres.
Business Law	11	2	–	9	–	1	–	3	–	166	–	192	Droit commercial.
Shorthand	–	18	–	16	–	13	–	2	–	220	–	269	Sténographie.
Typewriting	–	18	–	21	–	14	–	2	–	233	–	288	Dactylographie.
Agriculture	–	6	–	26	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	48	Agriculture.
Art	51	283	1	132	–	36	–	13	–	159	–	675	Art.
Domestic Science	–	77	–	68	–	36	–	15	–	54	–	250	Science ménagère.
Elocution	4	91	4	82	2	34	1	73	9	31	–	331	Elocution.
Manual Training	55	22	20	12	15	7	–	–	–	17	–	148	Travaux manuels.
Mech. Drawing	9	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	Dessin linéaire.
Military Drill	259	78	107	62	97	81	44	68	19	17	–	832	Exercices militaires.
Music	62	340	2	298	1	203	–	82	44	265	–	1,297	Musique.
Physical Culture	328	580	180	444	261	329	147	295	19	234	–	2,817	Culture physique.
Total sampled	See English and French—Voir Anglais et Français.												Total, ainsi classifié.

129.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools, in 8 provinces in Canada: Teachers' Classifications, Experience and Salaries, 1927

129.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires prisées de 8 provinces du Canada: Diplôme, carrière enseignante et moyenne de traitement des instituteurs, 1927

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	19	8	78	130	2	4	–	1	99	143	242
Academic—Académique	–	13	–	14	–	10	–	1	–	38	38
First Class—1ère classe	–	18	5	18	–	2	–	–	5	38	43
Second Class—2ème classe	–	22	3	8	–	–	–	–	3	30	33
Other Classes—Autres	–	31	1	24	6	38	1	1	8	94	102
Religious—Congréganistes	1	2	1	1	1	–	–	24	3	27	30
Class not given—Non spécifiés	8	25	10	14	8	18	12	87	38	144	182
Total	28	119	98	209	17	72	13	114	156	514	670
Experience—Carrière enseignante—											
Under—Au-dessous de 2 years—ans	1	7	11	14	1	13	–	1	13	35	48
2–10 "	12	40	34	75	3	20	–	8	49	143	192
11–20 "	2	35	11	42	4	8	1	7	18	92	110
21 and over—et plus	7	20	35	33	6	7	–	6	48	66	114
Unspecified—Non spécifiée	6	17	7	45	3	24	12	92	28	178	206
Total	28	119	98	209	17	72	13	114	156	514	670
Salaries—Traitements—											
Under—Moins de $1,000	3	17	7	25	2	21	1	6	13	69	82
$1,000 and under—et moins de $1,500	2	16	9	50	6	8	–	–	17	74	91
$1,500 " " $2,000	6	8	17	13	2	4	–	1	25	26	51
$2,000 " " $2,500	–	1	8	17	2	2	–	3	10	23	33
$2,500 " " $3,000	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	6	6	12
$3,000 " " $4,000	7	–	5	6	–	–	–	–	12	6	18
$4,000 and over—et plus	–	1	9	3	–	–	–	–	9	4	13
Salaries not given—traitement non indiqué	10	76	37	89	5	37	12	104	64	306	370
Total	28	119	98	209	17	72	13	114	156	514	670

130.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools in Canada: Distribution of Pupils enrolled during year in 8 provinces (Quebec not included) by grade, sex and age, 1927

130.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées au Canada: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année, dans 8 provinces (Québec excepté) par degré, sexe et âge, 1927

Grade — Degré	Sex — Sexe	Age—Age 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
K.—E.M.	B.—G.	17	31	10	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	67
	G.—F.	23	83	51	11	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	169
I	B.—G.	40	173	158	85	30	14	8	9	5	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	526
	G.—F.	53	305	252	177	47	19	13	12	7	3	5	2	–	–	1	–	–	896
II	B.—G.	–	14	79	86	69	25	14	6	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	297
	G.—F.	2	38	172	179	110	19	13	6	4	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	546
III	B.—G.	–	–	15	56	84	68	29	16	4	5	5	–	1	–	–	–	1	284
	G.—F.	–	–	34	148	223	118	50	16	14	14	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	621
IV	B.—G.	–	–	2	14	44	72	47	40	20	9	16	1	2	–	–	1	–	268
	G.—F.	–	–	4	65	164	184	85	75	44	12	5	3	2	–	2	1	–	646
V	B.—G.	–	1	–	1	25	56	54	42	25	7	3	1	2	–	1	–	2	220
	G.—F.	–	–	–	6	62	200	213	114	37	77	3	5	1	1	1	–	1	721
VI	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	7	41	76	62	36	16	5	2	5	2	2	1	2	257
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	7	71	186	167	95	28	54	10	5	3	2	2	5	635
VII	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	6	25	54	63	38	6	5	4	2	3	1	2	209
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	11	62	180	165	92	36	77	4	2	–	2	2	633
VIII	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	4	12	37	61	56	31	14	7	1	4	6	9	242
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	87	193	169	87	34	84	5	4	7	8	693
IX	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	22	78	132	139	120	35	26	11	16	23	607
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	43	183	381	310	175	64	28	7	4	19	1,217
X	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	26	69	117	115	73	25	13	10	41	497
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	43	186	305	264	122	38	13	6	20	999
XI	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	22	91	149	171	92	65	24	64	687
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	34	142	292	223	133	42	15	31	918
XII	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	15	52	94	83	44	19	43	352
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	25	78	138	98	65	16	23	446
Spec.—Spéc.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	7	14	3	–	–	30
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	14	19	81	107	67	51	17	8	366
Total	B.—G.	57	219	264	250	260	287	270	285	330	357	425	461	398	241	156	78	187	4,525
	G.—F.	78	426	513	586	614	622	640	702	794	1,017	997	1,026	744	385	206	71	127	9,548
	Total	135	645	777	836	874	909	910	987	1,124	1,374	1,422	1,487	1,142	626	362	149	314	14,073

Unclassified by Grades—Non classifiés par degrés ..... B.—G. 766
G.—F. 923

Grand total 15,762

131.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools in Canada: Distribution of pupils enrolled during year in Prince Edward Island, by grade, sex and a ge, 1927

131.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées au Canada: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année, par degré, sexe et âge. Ile du Prince-Edouard, 1927

Grade — Degré	Sex — Sexe	Age—Age 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
K.—E.M.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
I	B.—G.	–	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31
	G.—F.	11	49	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	65
II	B.—G.	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
	G.—F.	–	4	38	20	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	66
III	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	G.—F.	–	–	4	17	17	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45
IV	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	G.—F.	–	–	–	4	23	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43
V	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	4	8	17	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36
VI	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	6	8	13	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
VII	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	8	8	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
VIII	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	7	6	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	23
IX	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	9	5	8	1	–	–	–	–	25
X	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	6	1	2	–	–	–	18
XI	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
XII	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	B.—G.	–	31	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49
	G.—F.	11	53	47	41	48	37	29	31	20	19	20	15	2	2	–	–	–	375
	Total	11	84	65	41	48	37	29	31	20	19	20	15	2	2	–	–	–	424

Unclassified by grades—Non classifiés par degrés ..... B.—G. 9
G.—F. 11

Total 444

132.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools in Canada: Distribution of pupils enrolled during year in Nova Scotia by grade, sex and age, 1927

132.—Écoles élémentaires et secondaires privées au Canada: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année, par degré, sexe et âge, Nouvelle-Écosse, 1927

Grade — Degré	Sex — Sexe	Age—Age 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
K.—E.M.	B.—G.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
	G.—F.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
I.	B.—G.	4	19	23	13	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	69
	G.—F.	–	11	18	27	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	58
II.	B.—G.	–	–	5	6	4	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
	G.—F.	–	–	12	4	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
III.	B.—G.	–	–	1	4	8	7	6	4	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	33
	G.—F.	–	–	5	18	3	5	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37
IV.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	3	9	5	9	6	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	37
	G.—F.	–	–	–	10	15	15	7	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	52
V.	B.—G.	–	1	–	1	2	3	9	6	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29
	G.—F.	–	–	–	2	4	12	13	8	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44
VI.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	3	1	8	7	7	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	29
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	5	16	15	7	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	49
VII.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	3	7	6	2	3	1	1	1	–	–	30
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	9	16	10	6	2	–	1	–	–	–	49
VIII.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	11	7	3	4	1	–	–	–	–	30
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	9	9	13	5	2	1	–	–	–	43
IX.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	8	3	3	6	2	1	–	1	–	27
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	8	16	16	10	3	2	–	–	62
X.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	8	4	4	2	–	–	–	24
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	18	10	16	6	1	–	–	57
XI.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	4	6	5	1	–	–	–	21
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	13	7	8	4	1	–	34
XII.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	7	6	3	–	–	22
Spe.—Spé.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	11
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	6	5	–	–	13
Total	B.—G.	7	20	29	24	28	31	33	34	50	29	26	26	15	10	1	1	–	364
	G.—F.	4	11	35	61	29	39	42	40	49	36	59	51	43	31	15	1	–	546
	Total	11	31	64	85	57	70	75	74	99	65	85	77	58	41	16	2	–	910

Unclassified by grades—Non classifiés par degré ..... Boys—Garçons .... 4; Girls—Filles 67

Grand total 981

133.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools: Distribution of pupils enrolled during year in New Brunswick by grade, sex and age, 1927

133.—Écoles élémentaires et secondaires privées: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année, par degré, sexe et âge, Nouveau-Brunswick, 1927

Grade — Degré	Sex — Sexe	Age—Age 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
K.—E.M.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
I.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	G.—F.	–	33	9	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47
II.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	G.—F.	–	2	32	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49
III.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	G.—F.	–	–	–	17	22	4	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53
IV.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	16	21	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47
V.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	15	22	7	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	46
VI.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	24	10	2	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	62
VII.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	14	28	8	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	55
VIII.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	6	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	24
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	12	11	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	32
IX.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	4	2	3	–	–	–	17
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	15	23	4	8	–	–	–	–	54
X.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	4	1	–	–	–	–	10
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	11	18	10	–	–	–	–	42
XI.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	7	2	1	–	–	15
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	9	16	–	–	–	32
XII.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	11	5	1	–	–	20
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	14
Spe.—Spé.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	12	5	2	–	–	22
Total	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	8	8	13	25	14	22	10	2	–	–	108
	G.—F.	–	35	41	34	38	43	53	49	55	49	43	39	39	21	16	–	–	555
	Total	–	35	41	34	38	46	56	57	63	62	68	53	61	31	18	–	–	663

134.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools: Distribution of pupils enrolled during year in Ontario, by grade, sex and age, 1927

134.—Écoles élémentaires et secondaires privées: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année, par degré, sexe et âge, Ontario, 1927

Grade — Degré	Sex — Sexe	Age—Age 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
K.—E.M.	B.—G.	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
	G.—F.	5	22	37	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	65
I.	B.—G.	1	8	4	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
	G.—F.	5	49	56	44	11	2	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	171
II.	B.—G.	–	–	5	7	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
	G.—F.	2	8	39	45	33	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	132
III.	B.—G.	–	–	2	3	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
	G.—F.	–	–	12	39	41	29	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	145
IV.	B.—G.	–	–	1	4	7	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
	G.—F.	–	–	4	40	47	43	6	27	32	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	200
V.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	15	26	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43
	G.—F.	–	–	–	4	38	77	53	15	4	56	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	248
VI.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	3	24	29	5	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	64
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	5	47	71	38	16	3	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	226
VII.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	2	15	24	15	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	62
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	9	31	71	45	25	11	72	–	–	–	–	–	264
VIII.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	2	10	22	22	15	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	74
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	57	100	67	25	17	73	–	–	–	–	350
IX.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	18	34	46	26	11	3	–	–	2	–	143
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	41	113	178	105	52	16	15	–	–	1	524
X.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	22	34	36	22	20	8	2	–	1	152
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	39	103	162	88	29	5	2	–	–	430
XI.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	17	47	69	61	28	34	11	8	282
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	27	94	155	64	32	12	2	1	392
XII.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	10	40	45	40	17	2	7	163
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	16	54	90	51	12	2	1	229
Spec.—Spéc.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	9	3	–	–	19
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	10	16	71	88	54	42	16	5	303
Total	B.—G.	3	13	12	20	31	62	59	78	99	121	118	141	130	81	56	15	16	1,055
	G.—F.	12	79	148	173	175	209	204	252	356	475	481	512	364	161	68	20	8	3,697
	Total	15	92	160	193	206	271	263	330	455	596	599	653	494	242	124	35	24	4,752

Unclassified by Grades—Non classifiés par degré: Boys—Garçons 743; Girls—Filles 748

Grand total 6,243

135.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools: Distribution of pupils enrolled during the year in Manitoba, by grade, sex and age, 1927

135.—Écoles élémentaires et secondaires privées: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année, par degré, sexe et âge, Manitoba, 1927

Grade — Degré	Sex — Sexe	Age—Age 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
K.—E.M.	B.—G.	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
	G.—F.	–	30	2	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32
I.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	G.—F.	–	–	5	25	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38
II.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	G.—F.	–	–	–	6	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
III.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	G.—F.	–	–	–	4	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
IV.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	15	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
V.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	15	6	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36
VI.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32
VII.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	25	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36
VIII.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	28	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36
IX.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	46	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	90
X.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	1	–	–	2	9
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	3	27	–	–	–	–	–	66
XI.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	8
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	18	31	11	–	–	–	65
XII.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	12	5	–	2	34
Spec.—Spéc.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	18	–	–	24
Total	B.—G.	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	6	4	1	1	1	2	24
	G.—F.	–	30	7	35	54	20	26	61	54	87	31	45	46	29	23	–	2	550
	Total	.	34	7	35	54	20	26	61	54	89	34	51	50	30	24	1	4	574

136.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools: Distribution of Pupils enrolled during year in Saskatchewan, by grade, sex and age, 1927

136.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année par degré, sexe et âge, Saskatchewan, 1927

Grade — Degré	Sex — Sexe	Age—Age 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
K.—E.M.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
I	B.—G.	23	70	59	38	15	10	6	6	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	232
	G.—F.	23	80	67	37	13	9	7	7	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	245
II	B.—G.	–	8	33	44	47	14	10	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	160
	G.—F.	–	14	23	31	29	12	5	3	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	120
III	B.—G.	–	–	7	29	40	40	17	7	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	146
	G.—F.	–	–	7	14	51	36	12	5	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	132
IV	B.—G.	–	–	1	5	12	31	22	23	11	4	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	112
	G.—F.	–	–	–	4	20	36	20	25	6	3	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	118
V	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	6	16	29	22	14	5	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	96
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	12	23	34	29	10	15	1	2	–	1	–	–	1	128
VI	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	6	18	14	15	10	4	–	2	–	1	–	1	71
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	2	6	30	23	30	10	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	105
VII	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	12	14	13	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	48
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	22	19	20	6	1	1	–	–	–	–	77
VIII	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	9	11	9	3	2	–	3	3	3	48
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	11	16	18	11	6	3	2	1	3	1	75
IX	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	13	17	22	5	5	3	4	9	80
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	33	32	15	8	4	2	2	2	105
X	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	9	10	9	5	6	3	16	68
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	17	29	25	10	5	3	1	2	94
XI	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	13	16	19	23	15	8	25	121
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	21	27	22	19	6	–	8	109
XII	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	26	23	12	6	17	89
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	18	18	13	19	6	5	85
Spec.—Spéc.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	B.—G.	23	78	100	116	120	117	106	91	73	70	60	56	67	56	40	25	73	1,271
	G.—F.	23	94	97	86	127	122	119	125	99	123	112	97	63	44	31	12	19	1,393
	Total	46	172	197	202	247	239	225	216	172	193	172	153	130	100	71	37	92	2,664

Unclassified—Non classifiés ..... Boys—Garçons 10
Girls—Filles 19

Grand Total 2,693

137.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools: Distribution of pupils enrolled during year in Alberta, by grade, sex and age, 1927

137.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année, par degré, sexe et âge, Alberta, 1927

Grade — Degré	Sex — Sexe	Age—Age 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
K.—E.M.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
I	B.—G.	10	44	59	22	6	2	2	3	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	151
	G.—F.	11	59	75	36	12	5	3	4	6	3	3	2	–	–	1	–	–	220
II	B.—G.	–	6	12	16	11	6	3	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	58
	G.—F.	–	9	21	34	16	2	4	2	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	92
III	B.—G.	–	–	5	18	26	15	6	3	1	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	80
	G.—F.	–	–	6	29	37	24	11	9	5	3	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	128
IV	B.—G.	–	–	–	4	14	21	18	7	1	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	70
	G.—F.	–	–	–	7	20	33	17	9	4	4	3	1	2	–	2	1	–	103
V	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	2	10	14	12	4	1	2	–	2	–	1	–	–	48
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	3	24	35	18	6	4	1	3	1	–	1	–	–	96
VI	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	1	5	17	29	14	1	–	2	3	2	1	1	1	77
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	7	23	31	18	4	4	1	4	3	2	2	5	104
VII	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	9	17	12	1	2	–	1	2	1	2	50
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	11	21	15	2	1	3	1	–	2	2	64
VIII	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	13	17	11	4	3	1	1	3	6	63
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	16	20	12	3	5	2	3	4	7	74
IX	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	28	58	79	65	21	16	8	9	14	299
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	65	83	51	14	4	3	2	16	262
X	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	51	64	37	6	4	7	22	205
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	66	79	43	16	7	5	18	251
XI	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	49	68	33	15	5	31	222
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	55	74	39	18	12	22	238
XII	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	10	15	12	10	19	71
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	8	16	12	8	15	62
Total	B.—G.	10	50	76	60	60	59	63	60	81	108	169	191	147	74	54	36	96	1,394
	G.—F.	11	68	102	106	88	96	98	86	103	136	193	201	144	81	49	37	95	1,694
	Total	21	118	178	166	148	155	161	146	184	244	362	392	291	155	103	73	191	3,088

138.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools: Distribution of pupils enrolled during year in British Columbia, by grade, sex and age, 1927

138.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année, par degré, sexe et âge, Colombie Britannique, 1927

Grade — Degré	Sex — Sexe	Age—Age 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
K.—E.M.	B.—G.	12	22	10	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53
	G.—F.	14	31	12	10	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	68
I.	B.—G.	2	1	13	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
	G.—F.	3	24	17	6	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	52
II.	B.—G.	–	–	6	13	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
	G.—F.	–	1	7	24	8	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44
III.	B.—G.	–	–	–	2	8	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
	G.—F.	–	–	–	10	36	13	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	61
IV.	B.—G.	–	–	–	1	8	8	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	8	15	25	11	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	63
V.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	1	26	33	15	10	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	87
VI.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	11	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
VII.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	20	22	10	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	64
VIII.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	3
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	5	34	14	2	1	–	–	–	–	60
IX.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	8	9	12	2	1	–	–	–	40
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	27	22	29	7	2	–	–	–	95
X.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	10	8	2	3	1	–	–	29
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	7	11	13	4	–	–	–	41
XI.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	7	5	–	–	–	18
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	17	16	8	2	–	–	48
XII.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	1	–	–	6
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spec.—Spéc.	B.—G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	G.—F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	3	6	6	2	2	1	3	28
Total	B.—G.	14	23	29	30	21	15	6	14	19	14	24	27	13	9	2	–	–	260
	G.—F.	17	56	36	50	55	56	69	58	58	92	58	66	43	16	4	1	3	738
	Total	31	79	65	80	76	71	75	72	77	106	82	93	56	25	6	1	3	998

Unclassified—Non classifiés ..... Girls—Filles 78

Grand total 1,076

139.—Business Colleges (Private) in Canada: General Summary by provinces for the year ended June 30, 1927

139.—Collèges commerciaux (privés) du Canada: Résumé par provinces, 1927

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	3	16	48	4	6	3	3	85	Nombre de collèges.
Number of teaching staff	17	7	[1] 69	153	49	12	32	4	343	Personnel enseignant
Number of Students—										Nombre d'étudiants—
Day courses	405	253	1,657	5,895	1,785	378	1,523	140	12,036	Cours du jour.
Night courses	84	75	1,385	2,715	1,343	90	727	39	6,458	Cours du soir.
Correspondence	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Correspondance.
Total	489	328	3,042	8,610	3,128	468	2,250	179	18,494	Total.
Males, specified	155	118	1,463	2,397	1,100	234	830	39	6,336	Jeunes gens classifiés.
Females, specified	334	210	1,579	6,213	2,028	214	1,420	140	12,138	Jeunes filles classifiées.
Unspecified by sex	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	20	Non classifiés par sexe.
Diplomas granted	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Diplômes.

[1] Exclusive of the staff of one large college which would bring the total staff to about 190.
[1] A l'exclusion du personnel d'un grand collège qui porterait le total à environ 190.

140.—Business Colleges in Canada: Courses offered during year, 1927—Collèges commerciaux (privés) du Canada: Cours durant l'année 1927

Courses or Combination — 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 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			
		M. H.	F.		M. H.	F.		M. H.	F.		
Total Enrolment	24	4,108	7,268	21	832	2,031	38	582	1,419	16,240	Total des inscriptions.
Day Courses	24	2,020	4,780	21	559	1,533	37	448	1,228	10,568	Cours du jour.
Night Courses	23	2,134	2,446	17	276	495	23	114	211	5,676	Cours du soir.
General Commercial	13	327	58	14	130	132	16	167	209	1,066	Principes commerciaux.
Stenography	22	822	3,660	19	108	1,043	33	157	980	6,844	Sténographie.
Book-keeping	12	692	612	11	223	341	21	133	226	2,271	Tenue des livres.
Typewriting	10	436	867	9	96	348	16	87	439	2,308	Dactylographie.
Accountancy	3	112	35	1	6	13	3	33	25	231	Comptabilité.
Adding Machine	2	1	56	–	–	–	2	–	25	86	Arithmographe.
Civil Service	–	–	–	1	2	–	3	3	69	78	Service civil.
Correspondence	3	161	500	1	54	85	5	6	234	1,049	Correspondance.
English	2	96	225	3	92	218	8	27	290	961	Anglais.
Filing	1	30	230	–	–	–	3	37	142	443	Classement.
French	2	80	80	–	–	–	5	9	78	254	Français.
Matriculation	1	64	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	90	Immatriculation.
Office Routine	5	50	258	5	5	12	5	3	171	514	Travail de bureau.
Secretarial	14	221	826	8	27	105	8	18	84	1,311	Secrétariat.
Telegraphy	1	38	17	–	–	–	1	1	–	58	Télégraphie.
General Education	1	9	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	Instruction générale.
Clerical	3	18	51	2	10	57	3	3	50	197	Travail de commis.
Business	8	422	392	4	73	164	2	7	50	1,122	Pratique des affaires.
Penmanship	2	218	279	3	84	172	3	38	149	948	Calligraphie.
Spelling	2	159	418	2	38	133	8	44	337	1,141	Ortographe.
Arithmetic	3	132	40	3	96	180	7	76	232	769	Arithmétique.
Unspecified	3	880	1,142	3	83	290	4	103	100	2,608	Non spécifiés.
Preparatory	2	70	43	2	8	3	6	13	7	154	Préparatoire.
Teacher-Training	1	1	4	–	–	–	1	–	5	12	Formation des instituteurs.
Business Papers	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	47	49	Documents commerciaux.
Rapid Calculation	2	201	250	1	30	82	2	6	78	652	Calcul rapide.
Dictaphone	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	36	60	99	Dictaphone.
Mimeographing	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	36	60	97	Miméographe.
Mechanical Book-keeping	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	17	34	55	Tenue des livres mécanique.
Letter Copying	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	36	60	97	Copiage de lettres.
Farmer's Sons	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	5	Fils d'agriculteurs.
Salesmanship	1	6	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	10	Vente.
Station Agent	1	101	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	102	Agent de gare.
Traffic Courses	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	Cours de traffic.
Public Speaking	1	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	Art oratoire.
Banking	1	99	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	105	Banque.
General Improvement	2	10	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	Amélioration générale.
Rapid Calculator	1	12	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	Calculateur rapide.
Key-punching Machines	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	Poinçonneuse mécanique.
Miscellaneous	1	–	105	–	–	–	–	–	–	106	Divers.

14. INDIAN EDUCATION—INSTRUCTION DES INDIENS

141.—Indian Schools: Classes of Schools, denominations represented and enrolment, 1911 to 1927

141.—Ecoles indiennes: Types d'écoles, confessions religieuses et inscriptions, 1911-1927

Year — Année	Schools—Ecoles: Total Number of Schools — Nombre total d'écoles	Class of Schools — Types d'écoles: Day — Ecoles du jour	Residential — Internats	Combined — Internats et externats	Enrolment—Inscriptions: Number Enrolled — Nombre d'élèves inscrits: Boys — Garçons	Girls — Filles	Total	Average Attendance — Moyenne de fréquentation quotidienne	Percentage of Attendance — Pourcentage de fréquentation
1911	324	251	73	–	5,607	5,583	11,190	6,763	60·44
1912	325	251	74	–	5,648	5,655	11,303	6,838	60·49
1913	326	249	77	–	5,631	5,513	11,144	6,929	62·18
1914	333	256	77	–	5,908	5,806	11,714	7,218	61·62
1915	335	257	78	–	6,367	6,101	12,468	8,711	69·87
1916	345	269	76	–	6,528	6,271	12,799	8,080	63·13
1917	341	265	76	–	6,167	6,011	12,178	8,285	68·03
1918	339	264	75	–	6,211	6,202	12,413	7,878	63·46
1919	322	248	74	–	5,966	5,986	11,952	7,601	63·59
1920	321	247	74	–	6,020	6,176	12,196	7,649	62·71
1921	326	253	73	–	6,219	6,339	12,558	8,074	64·29
1922	331	250	71	–	6,605	6,416	13,021	8,668	66·56
1923	340	255	72	13	6,931	6,792	13,723	9,106	66·35
1924	324	242	73	9	6,896	6,976	13,872	9,188	66·23
1925	333	247	73	13	7,031	7,191	14,222	9,879	69·46
1926	344	254	74	16	7,318	7,464	14,782	10,598	71·69
1927	343	250	77	16	7,309	7,401	14,710	10,541	71·66

By Provinces, 1927—Par provinces, 1927

P.E.I.—I. du P.-E.	1	1	–	–	9	16	25	15	60·00
N.S.—N.-E.	12	11	–	1	135	149	284	152	53·48
N.B.—N.-B.	10	10	–	–	128	125	253	166	65·61
Que.—Qué.	35	31	–	4	726	734	1,460	1,053	72·12
Ont.	92	75	12	5	1,893	894	3,787	2,526	66·70
Man.	55	42	10	3	1,132	1,097	2,229	1,575	70·66
Sask.	38	24	13	1	955	935	1,890	1,528	80·85
Alta.	22	2	20	–	671	725	1,396	1,201	86·03
B.C.—C.B.	61	43	16	2	1,412	1,460	2,872	2,006	69·85
N.W.T.—T.N.-O.	9	5	4	–	110	154	264	196	74·24
Yukon	8	6	2	–	138	112	250	123	49·20
Totals	343	250	77	16	7,309	7,401	14,710	10,541	71·66

Residenti al Schools, 1927—Internats, 1927

Province	Number of Schools — Nombre d'écoles	Denominations — Confessions religieuses: Roman Catholic — Catholique romaine	Church of England — Anglicane	United Church — Eglise unie	Presbyterian — Presbytérienne	Number enrolled — Nombre d'élèves inscrits: Boys — Garçons	Girls — Filles	Total	Average Attendance — Moyenne de fréquentation quotidienne	Percentage of Attendance — Pourcentage de fréquentation
Ont.	12	6	4	1	1	524	582	1,106	1,008	91·14
Man.	10	4	2	3	1	489	520	1,009	912	90·39
Sask.	13	8	3	2	–	668	689	1,357	1,205	88·80
Alta.	20	12	6	2	–	657	699	1,356	1,179	86·95
N.W.T.—T.N.O.	4	3	1	–	–	76	93	169	133	78·70
B.C.—C.B.	16	9	2	5	–	761	812	1,573	1,383	87·92
Yukon	2	–	2	–	–	33	38	71	61	85·92
Total, Residential Schools	77	42	20	13	2	3,208	3,433	6,641	5,881	88·55

142.—Indian Schools: Classes of Schools, denominations represented and enrolment, 1911 to 1927—Concluded

142.—Ecoles indiennes: Types d'écoles, confessions religieuses et inscriptions, 1911-1927—fin

Day Schools, 1927—Ecoles du jour, 1927

Province	Number of Schools — Nombre d'écoles	Number on Roll — Nombre d'élèves inscrits			Average Attendance — Moyenne de de fréquentation quotidienne	Percentage of Attendance — Pourcentage de fréquentation
		Boys — Garçons	Girls — Filles	Total		
P.E. Island—Ile du P. E.	1	9	16	25	15	60·00
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle Ecosse	11	131	144	275	150	54·54
New Brunswick—Nouveau Brunswick	10	128	125	253	166	65·61
Quebec—Québec	31	703	709	1,412	1,020	72·24
Ontario	75	1,325	1,264	2,589	1,458	56·32
Manitoba	42	630	567	1,197	651	54·39
Saskatchewan	24	285	236	521	316	60·65
Alberta	2	14	26	40	22	55·00
Northwest Territories—Terr. du N. Ouest	5	34	61	95	63	66·32
Br. Columbia—Col. Britannique	43	641	637	1,278	617	48·28
Yukon	6	105	74	179	62	34·63
Total, Day Schools—Ecoles du jour	250	4,005	3,859	7,864	4,540	57·73

Combined Public and Indian Schools, 1927—Ecoles publiques et indiennes combinées, 1927

Nova Scotia—Nouvelle Ecosse	1	4	5	9	2	22·22
Quebec—Québec	4	23	25	48	33	68·75
Ontario	5	44	48	92	60	66·66
Manitoba	3	13	10	23	12	52·17
Saskatchewan	1	2	10	12	7	58·33
Br. Columbia—Col. Britannique	2	10	11	21	6	28·57
Total	16	96	109	205	120	58·54

143.—Indians Schools in Canada: Number of pupils in each Standard or Grade, 1911 to 1927

143.—Ecoles indiennes au Canada: Nombre d'élèves dans chaque échelon ou degré, 1911 à 1927

Year — Année	Standard—Echelon						Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
	Equivalent Grade—Degré équivalent						
	I	II	III	IV—V	VI—VII	VIII—X	
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	4,416	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
1925	6,251	2,707	2,750	1,692	836	486	14,222
1926	6,542	2,824	2,321	1,627	912	556	14,782
1927	6,329	2,642	2,378	1,697	996	668	14,710

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