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DOMINION OF CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

# ANNUAL SURVEY of EDUCATION IN CANADA

1933

Published by authority of the Hon. R. B. Hanson, K.C., M.P. Minister of Trade and Commerce

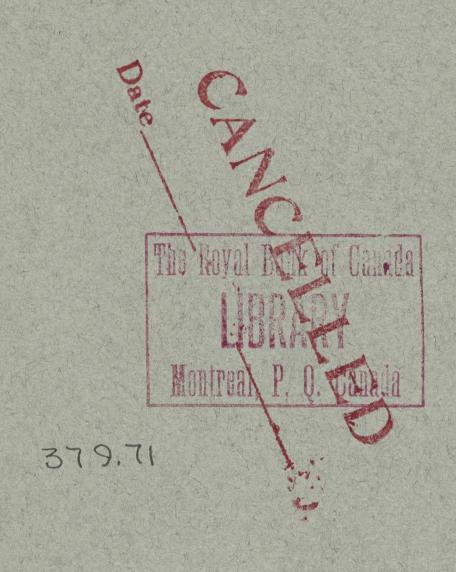


OTTAWA

J. O PATENAUDE

PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1935



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## PREFACE

Expenditure on schools and colleges has dropped abruptly since 1931. The total in that year, corresponding to the \$146,922,000 shown herewith for 1933, was \$178,702,000. The records for 1934, though not yet complete, will show a further substantial decline. Besides a reduction of capital expenditures to very small proportions, there has been a decrease of about one-third in the salaries paid to teachers in several provinces. Reductions have been decidely more severe in rural schools than in towns and cities. Some communities have reduced the teaching year by a few weeks, by reason of a shortage of funds, but very few schools have been continuously closed for any considerable time. Night classes for adolescents and adults have been discontinued or curtailed in many centres.

Part I of the present Survey contains the usual review of education for the Dominion as a whole and for the provinces individually, a directory of education associations and periodicals, as well as a continuation of the bibliography started last year.

In Part II, the statistical tables, some changes and additions have been made with a view to improving the information on special schools and classes, and on teacher training institutions. The tables of Part II are grouped in four main divisions: (1) Summary tables for the different kinds of institutions treated separately in the following divisions; (2) Provincially-controlled schools of all kinds; (3) Universities and Colleges; (4) Schools not Provincially-Controlled, including private or independent schools and Indian schools. Departments of Education have cooperated as usual to make the second group of tables possible.

The Survey has been prepared in the Education Branch of the Bureau of which M. C. Mac-Lean, M.A., F.S.S., is Chief. Part I has been written by J. E. Robbins, M.A., and Part II prepared under his direction.

R. H. COATS,

Dominion Statistician.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics, December, 1934.

12 April 135

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#### INTRODUCTORY NOTES

#### Definition of Terms

- Affiliated College.—A college whose courses are approved, or in some cases prescribed, by a university which conducts the examinations and awards the diplomas to the college's students. But commonly the university exercises no financial control over the college.
- 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 the college.
- Associated College.—In Quebec, an associated college is an affiliated college situated outside of Quebec or Ontario, or more accurately outside of the former Lower Canada and Upper Canada.
- Assisted Section.—A term used in Nova Scotia to indicate that the School Section requires some extra aid from Government or Municipality in order to support a school.
- Boards, School.—The local bodies administering the publicly-controlled schools. (See under Trustee.)
- Business College.—In Canada the term is generally applied to a private institution training young people for office positions. The courses do not usually require more than a year to complete. The institutions generally confer their own diplomas, while also preparing students for public examinations such as those for the Civil Service, and chartered accountants
- Catholic Schools.—In Quebec there are two distinct school systems, both publicly-controlled, one for the Catholic residents of the province—the Catholic Schools; the other group—the Protestant Schools—being attended by most of the non-Catholic elements in the province, including the large Jewish Community in Montreal.
- Classical College.—The most numerous type of affiliated colleges in Quebec. Within the province they are termed "secondary" institutions. They give instruction all the way from what would be considered the elementary grades in other provinces to the end of a full course for the B.A. Degree. They are subsidized by the Provincial Government, but their courses are controlled by the universities to which they are affiliated (Laval and Montreal), not by 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 which has attained to a certain standard in equipment and staff.
- Commissioners, Board of.—In Quebec, where the administrative school unit is the municipality instead of the district or section, the regular school board is called the Board of Commissioners, while the dissentient or minority board whether Roman Catholic or Protestant, is called the Board of Trustees.
- Commissioners, District.—The administrative school unit which is called "school district" in all provinces except Quebec, Ontario and Nova Scotia, 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 office the secretary of the district commissioners.
- Commissioners, School.—In Nova Scotia, the name given to members of school boards in incorporated towns.
- Consolidated School.—An amalgamation of two or more rural schools, or of rural schools with village or town schools, either for the purpose of strengthening 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.

- Continuation School.—Generally, a school where instruction is continued beyond elementary grades, but which has not reached the official status of a high school. In "Continuation schools" in Ontario, at least one teacher devotes full time to work of secondary grade; they are, generally speaking, the high schools of villages and rural centres.
- Day Schools.—In this report the term is used to distinguish classes conducted during the day from evening or night schools. It never means "non-residential" as it does, for instance, when the Report of the Department of Indian Affairs classifies Indian schools as residential and day schools.
- Department.—Used in some provinces to mean classroom.
- 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.
- Departmental.—Refers always to the Department of Education, e.g., Departmental Summer School means a summer school conducted by the Department of Education.
- District Municipality Schools.—In British Columbia, each municipality (rural or "district", and urban) is a school district, and the schools in each municipality are under the control of one board of trustees.
- District, School.—In all provinces except Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario, the smallest administrative school unit, locally governed by a board of school trustees; 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, Poor.—In New Brunswick, a school needing a special government and county fund grant for its support.
- Division, School.—In British Columbia, a department or classroom in a school.
- Elementary Grades.—In all of the provinces except Quebec, the first eight grades (not counting kindergarten) in the ordinary schools, as distinguished from the more advanced "secondary" grades, See table 7.
- Elementary School.—A school that teaches the work of elementary grades.
- General Schools.—The expression used in Nova Scotia Reports with the meaning that "ordinary schools" has in this report.
- Grades, School.—The subdivisions of the work of ordinary day schools, the elementary "grades" being, in all provinces except Quebec, Grades I to VIII, and the secondary, Grades IX to XII, each of the twelve grades requiring about one year for the average child to complete. See table 7.
- 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.—A secondary school in all provinces, or at least a school where one or more teachers devote the greater part of their time to instruction in the secondary grades. In Nova Scotia, Protestant Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia all purely secondary schools are called high schools. In Ontario, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan the largest secondary schools are called collegiate institutes and smaller schools are called high schools. (In Ontario the smallest of all are called continuation schools.) The Quebec English Catholic communities also used the term "high school."
- High School Departments.—In Manitoba, the section of a school doing high school work when there are one or two teachers giving their full time to high school work.
- High School Grades.—Same as secondary grades.
- Independent School.—In Quebec, the primary schools (ordinary schools) that are not publicly-administered by boards of commissioners or trustees, but by private organizations. The term is practically the equivalent of "private school" as that term is used in this report. But most of the Quebec independent schools receive grants from the provincial Government, whereas the private schools in other provinces ordinarily do not.
- Inspectors.—In all provinces, the representatives of the Department of Education who periodically visit all provincially controlled schools. They are paid by, and in most provinces they are appointed by, the Department of Education. But in Ontario city elementary schools the appointments are made by the local Board of Education by whom they are also paid, and are subject to approval by the Minister of Education.

- Inspectorate.—The area under the supervision of a school inspector.
- Intermediate School.—In Quebec, Protestant schools in which the first nine grades are taught. In Manitoba this term is in future to apply to grades VII, VIII and IX as a group, whereas it formerly meant a school in which one or two teachers devoted their time to high school work. Ontario currently proposes the introduction of a new type of school with this name, to teach the upper elementary and lower high school grades.
- Junior College.—An expression not frequently used in Canadian education, but when used in this report means a college teaching only part of the course for the B.A. degree, usually only two years in advance of matriculation.
- Junior High School.—In British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Manitoba a school teaching grades VII, VIII and IX, and offering subjects (especially prevocational such as manual training) that cannot be taught in all schools handling these grades. They are practically all located in the larger centres.
- Kindergarten Primary.—In Ontario, a school or room, combining the work of 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.
- Ordinary Schools.—A term used in this report to designate all schools doing the general work of kindergarten and the eight elementary and four secondary grades (in Quebec the primary schools) as distinguished from technical or vocational schools and special schools for physically or mentally deficient children.
- Primary School.—In Prince Edward Island the term is used to mean a one-room school. In Quebec the term is used in the sense that "ordinary schools" is used in this report, and within the province it designates the large group of schools giving a general elementary education as opposed to the group (the secondary schools) preparing for professional studies in the university.
- Primary Elementary Schools.—A subdivision of the Catholic Primary Schools of Quebec. They provide a course of one preparatory year and six years in advance of it.
- Primary Complementary.—A second subdivision of Catholic Primary Schools in Quebec providing a general two-year course in advance of the Primary Elementary Schools (the 7th and 8th years) directed towards commerce, agriculture, industry or (for girls) domestic economy. They are also called primary vocational schools.
- Primary Superior Schools.—A third subdivision of Catholic Primary Schools in Quebec offering a course of three years, the ninth, tenth and eleventh. In existence only since September 1929.
- Private School.—A school not directly under the control of the Department of Education in the matter of program of studies, etc., and administered by persons that are not publicly appointed. Ordinarily they do not receive grants from the Province except in Quebec. (See Independent Schools.)
- Protestant Schools.—One of the two groups of schools in the province of Quebec. (See Catholic Schools.)
- Provincially-Controlled Schools.—A term used in this report to designate all the schools under the immediate jurisdiction of the provincial Departments of Education, and to distinguish them from (1) Indian Schools (2) Private Schools, (3) Colleges and Universities.
- Public Schools.—In Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta the elementary schools under provincial control are divided into two classes, "public" schools and "separate" schools. In other provinces the term generally designates all publicly-controlled (i.e. provincially controlled) schools, both elementary and secondary. The term is avoided as far as possible in this Survey on account of its conflicting meanings in the different provinces, but when used, unless speaking only of Ontario, Saskatchewan or Alberta, it means all publicly-controlled schools.
- School.—In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan Reports, a single school room in charge of a teacher, in other provinces the whole institution. It is used in the latter sense in this Report.
- Secondary Grades.—School grades in advance of grade VIII, usually grades IX to XII, as distinguished from the earlier grades which are termed "elementary."
- Secondary Schools.—Schools organized to teach the work of secondary grades except in the Catholic Quebec system. Here the secondary schools are a group preparing students for university professional courses, as opposed to the primary schools which give the training required for admission to normal schools, technical schools, etc.

- Section, School.—A term used in Nova Scotia and Ontario to indicate the unit corporation for school self-government—the equivalent of "school district" in other provinces, except Quebec.
- Separate Schools.—One of the two groups into which provincially controlled elementary (there are a few separate secondary schools in Alberta, and elementary schools in all provinces may teach a year or two of high school work) schools are divided in Ontario, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, the other group being called "public schools." It is scarcely accurate to say that the separate schools are denominational and the public schools undenominational, for the public school in an area in its management and in the instruction given (especially where the Separate School is Protestant, and there are a few Protestant Separate Schools in each of the three provinces) may be more denominational than the separate school in the same area. Rather the separate schools are dissentient schools that have arisen when either Roman Catholics or Protestants in an area prefer to set up a separate school rather than to patronize the one in existence. The separate schools in these provinces are in all cases either Roman Catholic or Protestant. In fact legal provision does not exist for separate schools for any other group, except for coloured people in Ontario.
- Special Schools.—Schools for children who are subnormal mentally or physically, correspondence schools, and such other provisions as may be made for those who cannot attend the classes of regular schools.
- Superior Schools.—In New Brunswick, a school equipped and staffed to teach high school work 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 that offers full time technical courses—commercial, household science; art or industrial. Many of these schools also offer instruction to adults in evening classes.
- Trustees, School.—The members of school boards. They are generally appointed by the local ratepayers (urban sections in Nova Scotia, and high school districts in Ontario excepted) to manage the school or schools in a particular district (or section or municipality, according as the local administrative school unit may have the one name or the other in different provinces). The term is used in all provinces, but is applied in Quebec only to the members of minority boards, the members of majority boards being called commissioners, as also are the school board members in incorporated towns of Nova Scotia.

Ungraded School.—When used, means a one-room school.

#### Ages of Free Admission to Schools

- Prince Edward Island.—Resident children from the 6th to the 16th year of their age; older children if there is accommodation.
- Nova Scotia.—Trustees must provide accommodation for all residents over 5 years of age who wish to attend, in accordance with the regulations of the Council of Public Instruction.
- New Brunswick.—Trustees must provide accommodation for residents between 6 and 20; others may attend if there is accommodation.
- Quebec.—Usually 5 to 16 in elementary 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 is excluded from school for non-payment of monthly fees.
- 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.
- Manitoba.—Every person between the ages of 6 and 21 years has the right to attend some school.
- Saskatchewan.—In rural and village districts, between 5 and 21; in towns and cities, between 6 and 21. In order to equalize eductional 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. Certain fees are chargeable for pupils classified in grades above VIII when a high school or continuation room is maintained.
- Alberta.—Children are admitted to Alberta schools as soon as they have attained the age of six.
- British Columbia.—Accommodation must be provided between the ages of 6 and 18 years. In the discretion of School Boards children may be admitted who are under 6 years or over 18 years.
- Yukon.—Children are admitted to school as soon as they have attained the age of six years.

#### Ages of Compulsory Attendance

- Prince Edward Island.—Ages 7 to 13, inclusive; monthly attendance must be 60 per cent of the days schools are in operation. In Charlottetown and Summerside, attendance must be 100 per cent.
- 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 and must be reported for discipline when 5 days absent.
- New Brunswick.—In districts other than cities and towns under section 105 of the Schools Act (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 Saint John, Fredericton, Chatham and Newcastle, 6 to 14. Employment of children under 16 may be forbidden by the school board.
- Quebec.—No statutory laws for compulsory attendance.
- 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 university matriculation standing must attend full time; those exexempted on the plea of circumstances compelling them to go to work must attend part time (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.
- Manitoba.—Children of ages 7 to 14 must attend full time. Any pupil over 14 if enrolled must attend regularly. A child over 12 may be exempted for employment, but only six weeks in the term. Employment under 14 (except as mentioned) is forbidden. Children of ages 14 to 16 must attend school regularly if not engaged in some regular occupation.
- Saskatchewan.—All children 7 to 15 who have not passed grade VIII standing, subject to certain conditions as to distance from school, etc., must attend full time. Employment of unexempted children under 15 forbidden. Deaf mutes between the ages of 8 and 15 must attend an institution seven months in each year.
- Alberta.—All children 7 to 15 must attend full time.
- British Columbia.—Children of ages from 7 to 15 must attend full time during the school year. Yukon.—All children 7 to 14 years must attend full time where there is a school established.

#### 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 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 about two weeks at Christmastide, also Friday and Monday of Easter season, and all statutory holidays. The school year now comprises 200 authorized teaching days. Full Government grant to the teacher is earned by keeping school open 100 days each half year.
- New Brunswick.—July 1 to June 30, with a summer vacation commencing July 1, and extending until the Tuesday immediately following Labour Day, 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 Monday nearest the first of September; the Protestant Committee regulations from the 1st July to the 15th August, but in practice, schools may open in September.
- Ontario.—The school year consists of two terms: September 1 to December 22, and January 3 to June 29. In addition to the intervals 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 ending in June.

- 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 special resolution of the board, to the first day of September; (c) Christmas, from the 24th day of December to the 2nd day of January, both days inclusive.
- Saskatchewan.—For finances, calendar year; for other statistics, July 1 to June 30. (Up to 1920, however, all statistics were 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 March 1. 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 for at least 200 days during the 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 were given for the calendar year.) The vacations are: Easter, the four days following Easter Monday; summer, between July 1 and September 1; winter, December 24 to January 2. In every school there shall be not less than eight weeks vacation during the year.
- British Columbia.—July 1 to June 30. The vacations are: Summer, July and August; winter, two weeks immediately following the third Friday in December; Easter, Good Friday, Easter Monday and the four days following Easter Monday.
- Yukon.—Approximately August 18 to June 15. Vacations are: From June 16 to August 18, approximately; December 24 to January 2; from Thursday before Good Friday to Wednesday following Easter Monday.

### CHAPTER I.—THE DOMINION AS A WHOLE

Last year it was recorded on this page that expenditure for schools, colleges and universities had dropped from the peak of \$178,700,000 in 1931 to \$163,945,000 in 1932. The corresponding figures for the school year ending in 1933 show a still greater drop, to \$146,922,000. The fall continued in 1934. Though its exact extent is not yet known, available data indicate that the total for 1934 was probably not above \$130,000,000. Up to 1933 the percentage drop was much greater in Ontario and the Western Provinces than in Quebec and the Maritimes. Capital expenditures have generally been brought to a very low level, and teachers' salaries, in the provinces for which 1934 records have been received, show a three-year decrease of about one-third. Reductions have been much more severe in rural schools than in towns and cities. A shortage of funds has led some communities to shorten the teaching year by a few weeks, but very few schools have been continuously closed for any considerable time.

#### SCHOOL COSTS IN PERSPECTIVE

Expenditures for schools since 1929 in common with most other expenditures, whether public or private, have been subjected to close scrutiny and many adjustments. In judging the long-term desirability or propriety of such major adjustments, as distinct from temporary expediency, it seems essential to have in mind a picture of the business of school support in relation to other uses and demands for money in the economic order. In an attempt to sketch the outlines of such a picture the Education Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has within recent months published a number of studies in bulletin form.

The first discusses expenditures for schools as a factor in the cost of raising the Canadian child. It concludes that in recent years the cost of the average Canadian child's schooling has been about \$750, and that the other costs involved in raising him or her to the age of self-support have been about \$5,000. In other words, it costs about the same to raise six children and give them an average schooling, as to raise seven children with no formal schooling whatever. Considering such records as the decennial census on earnings and occupations, it does not seem difficult to justify the one-seventh spent on the child for schooling, from a purely economic point of view. That seventh seems without doubt a remunerative investment to the society which provides the schools. A higher productive capacity, to be sure, is not the only or the highest good that the school seeks to realize in the lives of the children passing through it, but a study of the economics of the process may justifiably be limited to this aspect.

The second bulletin considers expenditure for schools in relation to national income and other items of national expenditure. The 1930-31 expenditure of Canadian consumers, in the neighbourhood of \$4,750,000,000, appears to have been distributed somewhat as follows: About 55 per cent went for the purchase of food, clothing and shelter, including taxes paid as a part of the purchase price; about 7 per cent was paid in direct taxes, and allowing 8 per cent for savings, 30 per cent was left to be spent for other things with a certain amount of indirect taxes included in their cost. The amounts spent out of this 30 per cent for churches, theatres, hospitals, etc., can be compared with the amount spent for schools. Of the total expenditure, about 3.5 per cent went to schools and universities. The greater part of this was included in the 7 per cent paid as direct taxes. Indirect taxes took about 8 per cent of the consumers' outlay; thus total taxation, direct and indirect was about 15 per cent.

The third bulletin compares several aspects of school support in 1931 and 1913. It shows that expenditure on publicly-controlled elementary and secondary schools increased from \$54,000,000 to \$140,000,000, or about 160 per cent., but that in spite of this increase, a day's schooling was really cheaper in the more recent year. In other words, the dollar-cost of everything the consumer buys averaged higher in 1931, but the cost of a day's schooling had not increased in as high a proportion as the cost of other things. Besides being cheaper in 1931, a day's schooling must

have improved in quality, for teachers had more thorough training and experience, and more diversity of opportunity was open to pupils in the selection of courses. The average child leaving the schools in 1931 had received more than eight years of schooling, in 1913 something like six years. This increase of one-third in the length of the child's school life is sufficient to account for the increase in school costs. If the number of persons gainfully employed is a fair indication of the population's ability to pay, school costs in recent years have been on the whole about 40 per cent more difficult to meet than in pre-war years, but because schools are in the main supported by small communities independently of one another, the increased difficulty has been much more than 40 per cent in some, and less in others.

The interested reader, wishing to pursue the subject of school costs in more detail, may apply to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for copies of the Cost of Education Bulletins, 1934.

#### A GROWING SPIRIT OF EDUCATIONAL INOUIRY

A comprehensive view of school expenditures in their economic setting, such as the foregoing summary suggests, should offer some guidance to what is, in the long run, appropriate in the way of school support. If economic conditions were perfectly controllable such a view might never be lost sight of. But in years like the few just past, school administrators have found themselves with less money to spend, and no choice in the matter, except to choose how the cut would be distributed among the different items of expenditure.

The resultant necessity of sacrificing some activities, of curtailing others, of substituting cheaper for more expensive, has raised among administrators the question of relative values within the educational system in a much more forceful way than did the apportionment of the customary increases of earlier years. Similarly among the teachers as they have felt reductions, and among the ratepayers as conditions have made it more difficult for them to pay even a reduced school levy. Each recent year has turned more attention on the functioning of the schools, their present position and achievements, in comparison with what could be expected of them in Canadian society. In the weighing and judging that is being done, there is evidence of a growing disposition to consult the situation in older countries, especially Great Britain and Western Europe, resulting from an awakening to the value of their experience for Canada in her present position. It seems to have been the sensing of this disposition in Canada and the other Dominions, as well as a growing realization of the lessons to be learned by English education from Dominion experience, that has led to the recent establishment, in the University of London, of an Institute of Education for the interchange of experience among educators from all parts of the Commonwealth; and to the inauguration of a comprehensive and authoritative Empire Year Book of Education, in the editorship of which the Institute is associated with a former Minister (President of the Board) of Education.

Evidence of the greater public interest in education is to be found in the increased number of inquiries received at the Education Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in the greater space that the subject claims in the press, in investigating groups of many kinds, including Committees of the Legislature in several provinces. The growing body of investigation by graduate students in Canadian universities is indicated by the record of theses for degrees in education, appearing in this and the previous edition of the Annual Survey of Education. Education conferences of Dominion scope or wider have been unusually numerous in 1934, and projects for several Dominion wide educational inquiries have arisen from them.

In February the International Council for the Education of Exceptional Children convened in Toronto, to discuss the general theme, "Special Education in a Changing World." In keeping with the growing interest in this branch of education a special section has been introduced in Part II of this Survey on special schools and classes for handicapped and delinquent children. While the educational problem of providing special facilities for exceptionally bright children should also receive special statistical attention, it has been possible to secure very little information relative to experiments or practices in making special provision for them.

In May a Dominion-wide symposium on adult education, the first meeting of its kind, was held at the University of Toronto. Reports of activities in all parts of the Dominion were heard, and a committee was appointed to investigate within the ensuing twelve months whether a

permanent association of persons interested in adult education would be feasible and useful. A systematic survey of adult education activities had been started a few months earlier by a group of six Canadians who had chanced to spend the preceding summer together, on tenure of scholarships from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, studying adult education activities in the Scandinavian countries. The committee appointed in May has commissioned completion of the survey by a larger and more representative group.

In May also, the biennial meeting of the National Conference of Canadian Universities was held, at McMaster University, Hamilton. Most of the papers and discussion were concerned with junior colleges and secondary schools in their relationship to the universities, and with post-graduate studies. Several valuable papers in each of these fields appear in the Proceedings of the Conference. They also include a report from the symposium on adult education held in Toronto earlier in the same week.

In June the American Library Association, which has a considerable membership in Canada, held its annual convention in Montreal. Canadian librarians and their problems occupied a substantial part of the programme. A group meeting of Canadian librarians present resulted in the setting-up of something in the nature of a permanent committee under the name of Canadian Library Council. Though the Proceedings of the Conference are not very specific on the point, it appears that the Council will act as an investigatory and consultative body on Canadian libraries. The results of a personal investigation of Canadian libraries by three Canadian librarians under the auspices of the Carnegie Corporation and American Library Association were published in 1933.

After missing two annual meetings, the Canadian Teachers' Federation met at Toronto, in August, 1934. Among the teachers the urge for more information was strong enough to result in undertaking to organize, under the direction of the Federation, a bureau of research. The provincial associations have had voluntary investigational committees for several years. It was also decided to sponsor an All-Canada Education Week, in February 1935, one of the objects of which will be the dissemination of information on the schools and their problems.

The Canadian Education Association, directed by officials of the provincial Departments of Education, met in Toronto in November, 1934, for the first time in five years. The general theme under discussion was secondary education, and it was decided to ask the incoming directors to appoint committees to investigate various aspects: the high school courses of study in all provinces; conditions required for entrance to normal school, and the length of normal school training; the standards required for graduation from high schools and admission to universities, with a view to providing more flexible courses; examination systems in Canada and other countries. A resolution was passed endorsing a closer relationship between the educational interests of the several provinces and a frequent exchange of opinions.

Such are some of the most comprehensive of the many manifestations of a growing spirit of educational inquiry. A recognition of them is leading some Canadian educationists to look for a means of coordinating the varied and independent efforts. At the recent meeting of the Canadian Education Association, the Professor of Education at McGill University proposed to the members that an Institute of Education for this purpose be established under the direction of representatives from the provincial Departments of Education, universities with education faculties, teachers', trustees' and other education associations. In addition to facilitating the investigational work of the member bodies it would probably also be desirable for the Institute to undertake assignments in supplement of theirs. For one thing, closer and more thorough attention has to be given to the history of Canadian education and its backgrounds, before it becomes conscious of its philosophy, and a clearer statement of objectives thus attained may be one of its foremost needs. The Institute further would constitute a medium through which knowledge of the best in the educational practice of other countries might enter Canada systematically, and through which Canada could make her own contribution to the experience of other countries, especially perhaps the other states of the British Commonwealth through cooperation with the newly-founded London Institute.

#### CHANGING EMPHASES—ADULT STUDY

It is an easy matter to point to changes in the mechanics of the educational machinery, such as the declining use of Departmental examinations, that have been initiated or accelerated in the recent years of adversity. The need or desire for economy has been a force in many of

these changes, but it seems certain too that a growing change in attitude toward the educational process has been a factor. As decreasing proportions of the young people leaving the schools have found remunerative employment, the dollar value of schooling has become less immediately obvious, and the economic incentive to the pursuit of diplomas has become less dominating. There remains the distinction among their fellows, and in the community at large, of obtaining a diploma that marks a certain scholastic attainment, but as the proportions obtaining such diplomas have increased, the distinction has become less conspicuous. And as the dollars' and distinction inducements have partially shifted from the scene, the basic value of education has had a chance to come into clearer view,—its value to the individual in opening up a fuller mental life to him, whatever his economic or social position.

The growing realization of this value within the standard school systems is difficult to demonstrate, by reason of not being amenable to measurement, but it may easily be recognized in developments outside of them. There is the increased use of public libraries, the thriving of drama leagues and music festivals, the growth of societies for the preservation of various racial folk lores, the demonstrated popularity of art exhibits even as generally as in the case of the Alberta art truck,—to mention a few of the tendencies which it is probably safe to consider owe more than a little to a growing appreciation of the educative process as a means to cultural rather than economic values.

It may be another aspect of this change that is visible in the trend of attendance at evening technical classes for adults. In the public schools and business colleges of Canada there were over 90,000 evening students enrolled annually for a period of several years ending in 1932. In the two years since, the enrolment has shrunk to something like half of this number. Some of those who would normally have been working and attending evening school were no doubt without employment and remaining in school full time, but these do not account for all of the difference. It is reported that there has been a waning of interest among young people who would have been expected to attend. When satisfactory employment has not been attainable, the interest of many in direct preparation for it has lagged. What proportions of such persons have chosen rather to develop a literary or artistic interest cannot be known, but the growing popularity of these pursuits, as a means of occupying leisure time, seems suggestive when viewed in contrast with the decline in technical studies.

There is a strong suggestion too of a transfer of interest from the technical processes of industry to a study of the social, economic, political, or international framework in which the industry functions. At least, voluntary adult studies of this kind have had an obvious growth in popularity, and there are increasingly frequent demands for the introduction of social studies in the secondary schools, though in the latter case their inclusion is probably more often expected to be at the expense of literary than of technical subjects. Instead of the older view of the economic and social order as something largely capable of self-adjustment when left to itself, like an organism, people have begun to see it rather as a complicated mechanism that needs to be understood and tended, parts of which may even need to be altered or redesigned.

Probably the most outstanding case of organized study of industrial problems among the general population is the experiment of St. Francis Xavier University in Nova Scotia. Starting in 1929 with a few study clubs in farming and fishing communities, the Extension Department in the winter of 1933-4 had over 900 groups, with an average membership of eight or nine persons, studying under its guidance. The most common form of economic adjustment arising from their study appears to have been the undertaking of groups to organize cooperative buying or selling enterprises, several of which are reported to have been eminently successful. Another prominent example is the rapid growth of the Workers' Educational Association in Ontario, in the last four or five years, for the members of which Economics is the most popular subject of study.

As with the study groups of St. Francis Xavier Extension Department, the W.E.A. Classes are undertaken for the single purpose of impartial study of economic or other subjects. Some organizations, of which the League of Nations Society in Canada is an example, use study groups formed within other bodies, such as boards of trade, fraternal societies, clubs, women's associations, forums, young people's societies, etc. Miscellaneous groups of this kind have shown much more active interest in social and economic problems in the last few years, but it is perhaps the exceptional case where sustained attention is given to one problem or set of problems over a

considerable period, as is generally done in the ad hoc study groups or classes. Still another expression of the enlivened interest in public problems is to be found in the number of organizations or movements that have been initiated in the last few years for the purpose of enlisting as many advocates as possible for certain specific solutions. Study circles are naturally common procedure to most of them, and if in virility and variety they are without precedent in the history of Canada, as they seem to be, there is that much more assurance of attempts being made to understand all aspects of the social and economic life.

For the urban-dwellers especially, it is well known that the trend in the present century has been toward more time free from the demands of their daily occupation. This brings about one condition favourable to broad and general educational pursuits but if the time is to be used to advantage there must be more than casual learning facilities available. The securing of more leisure time has until recent years seemed something in itself to be desired. As, more recently, large numbers of the population have found themselves without anything but leisure for months on end—in the sense of having no regular, remunerative employment—it has become more obvious that too much time off work is as little to be desired as too much work, and that leisure hours are only attractive when they too are occupied. In the recent successful founding of summer schools such as the Y.M.C.A. Institute of Economics and Politics, the Alberta University Extension Department's Summer School in Drama, the Ontario W.E.A. Summer School, and others, there seems to be evidence of a desire, on the part of persons in different walks of life to spend even their annual holiday in the systematic pursuit of knowledge,—a practice which a few years ago was considered the peculiar concern of school teachers or university students in quest of academic or professional credits. This changing attitude toward leisure time seems to be another of the realizations that has helped to awaken a more lively interest in adult education, and the aforementioned survey can be expected to suggest lines that may wisely be followed in developing the interest.

Though there have been no united measures to provide educational facilities for the many enduring enforced leisure in the last few years, there have been some very valuable experiments resulting from voluntary effort. The Frontier College extended its service into relief camps for single, unemployed men, but its resources did not permit it to reach a majority of the 200 camps with their 40,000 men last winter. In several of the cities, including Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, and Montreal, there were volunteer organizations last winter that have come to the attention of the Education Branch. One of the outstanding experiments in providing educational and recreational facilities for single or homeless unemployed men in the cities was the Montreal Day Shelter. Last winter was its third season of operation and its report indicates in the following words why regular classes, lectures, play production, moving pictures, library and reading room, and games, constituted part of its activities: "The Day Shelter provides for the one great need of these men-a building where, under the law, during the day they have a right to go and to remain where they will be warm and dry, and where they can sit down in comfort. But three or four thousand men huddled together in a building, most of whom have not been able to find any continuous employment for the past year or more and many of whom see little ahead for them in the future, are apt to lose heart and hope, should be provided with something to do, something which will at least occupy them and which will, if possible, have an educational value so that their present enforced leisure may so far as possible be turned to some useful account in the future." For families in two districts of Montreal, where a high proportion of bread-winners were out of work, a school was used as a Community Centre nightly last winter. Voluntary effort provided leadership and equipment for all members of the community to spend their time congenially and constructively.

#### PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The importance of libraries as an educational agency is recognized by the Education Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in a biennial Survey of Libraries in Canada, giving certain statistical information for individual public, university, college, normal school, government, and special libraries, and reviewing the available data for school, hospital, and other libraries from time to time. A few of the summary facts concerning public libraries, from the 1933 Survey which may be had on application to the Bureau, are given in the following paragraphs.

Public libraries, to the number of 637 in 1933, report a circulation of 22,126,000 books, exclusive of the loans for reading-room or reference-room use. These figures do not include "travelling libraries," "open-shelf libraries," the Carnegie District Demonstrations in the Fraser Valley of British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, or the county libraries of the Nova Scotia Department of Education. The public libraries as at present conducted, are primarily, an urban institution; the total urban population of Canada in 1931 was 5,572,058, while the population in centres served by the 637 libraries was about 4,424,000. Only in Ontario and British Columbia does the number served approximate the total urban population. The number of borrowers registered at the end of 1933 was 1,101,000, about 25 per cent of the population in communities served, just over 10 per cent. of the total Canadian population, or 13 per cent of those over ten years of age.

The circulation of public libraries in 1933 showed an increase of 1,220,000 volumes, or 5.8 per cent over 1931, but the increase was not well distributed. Nearly half of it was in the Toronto Public Library alone (which has nearly one-fifth of the Dominion total of circulation), illustrating the greatly increased demands on libraries during the two years; several other city libraries were obliged to close branches or otherwise curtail their service because of financial handicap, and showed a reduction in circulation. The two incompatible tendencies, increased demands and reduced appropriations, were in evidence generally. Expenditure for books and periodicals on the whole dropped 17 per cent to \$421,000.

Most of the provincial "travelling library" systems were unable to replace worn-out books but experienced more use than ever before. The Manitoba system was discontinued through lack of funds. Much the largest of these systems is the one in Saskatchewan operating from the Bureau of Publications at Regina. It sent out 2,340 libraries in 1933, including 112,300 books. Its recorded borrowers numbered 104,490—more than one-seventh of the province's population over ten years of age—each borrowing on the average about five different books.

#### **PLAYGROUNDS**

The development of public playgrounds, like the development of public libraries, is another way in which the needs of an increasing amount of leisure time are met. By inquiring of the seventy Canadian cities with a population over 10,000, the Education Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics finds that organized playgrounds, apart from school-grounds, are supported out of municipal funds by at least 46. In most of these the playgrounds are conducted by a city department, but in some cases by an independent organization with financial asistance from the city; in a few cases there are organizations of both kinds. Thirteen cities do not support playgrounds but activities are conducted by service clubs or other organizations in four of these. From the remaining eleven no information was received. A minority of the 46 cities do more than provide or equip the grounds. Twenty of them employ professional recreation leaders to direct or supervise the use of the grounds at least part of the year, while ten of them employ such leaders the year round. All but five of the 46 provide parks or grounds with general equipment for play, 38 provide playing fields for baseball, softball, soccer and the like. Most of them also maintain rinks for skating or hockey, one third maintain tennis courts, and a few of them, toboggan slides, bowling greens, golf courses, swimming pools, bathing beaches, or indoor recreation centres. A directory of the organizations may be obtained from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

In the same seventy cities there are 1,578 publicly-controlled schools with 1,829 invididual playgrounds. The latter number is larger on account of about 250 schools having both boys and girls in attendance, but playing on separate grounds. Other schools are for boys alone or girls alone, making the distribution of 1,829 grounds between the sexes as follows: boys only, 550; girls only, 534; boys and girls together, 745. The extent of the practice of segregating the sexes at play varies greatly as between provinces, being highest in the provinces where there are denominational schools, as may be seen from the following table.

SCHOOL PLAYGROUNDS IN CANADIAN CITIES AND TOWNS OF 10,000 POPULATION OR OVER, 1933-34.

	No. of cities or towns	No of school boards	No. of Schools		School	Playground	ds	Number of Schools provided with			
				For Boys only	For Girls only	For boys and girls together	Total	Audit- torium used as gymna- sium	Gymna- sium	Swim- ming pool	Skating rink
Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia CANADA	32	1 3 2 41 70 3 9 8 8 3 140	4 58 37 504 605 67 57 152 94 1,578	1 12 14 212 199 1 31 79 1 550	1 12 15 196 199 1 31 78 1 534	2 34 15 89 355 65 26 67 92 745	4 58 44 497 753 67 88 224 94 1,829	3 23 9 293 125 31 25 50 34 593			

Only in 20 of the 70 cities last year was there supervised play on any of the schoolgrounds during the midsummer vacation. Several cities have discontinued this practice, as an economy measure, within the last few years. In five cities the supervisors were paid by the school board, in nine by the civic playgrounds authorities, and in six by voluntary organizations.

#### EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED

The census of 1931 found that there were about 7500 blind persons in Canada. More than half of them are over the age of 65, indicating that blindness has come upon the majority in later life. About one-tenth, however, are younger than 20 years, and the great majority of these are in special schools where they are supported by the provincial governments. There are six schools with about 500 pupils, (Table 42). The provinces which do not maintain such an institution pay the cost of keeping their blind children in the school of a neighbouring province. For children who are not totally blind, but whose sight is poor, several cities maintain special classes in the public schools (Table 43). The Canadian National Institute for the Blind conducts a campaign for the prevention of blindness. It also directs the new learning required by those whose sight is lost in adult years, either through its staff of sixteen home teachers or industrial classes at one of its five divisional headquarters across Canada. The Institute maintains two free libraries, in Toronto and Winnipeg, with over 20,000 volumes from which books in English or French are carried postfree to every part of Canada. The books are printed in a special alphabet of raised impressions on paper (mostly Braille) and read by touch of the fingers. The newer instructional and recreational media of radio and "talkies" are a boon to the blind. Many theatres in Canada generously provide free passes for blind people and their escorts. Their Institute aids them in obtaining radios, and the Dominion Government issues their radio licences free.

Canada also has in her population nearly 7,000 persons without the power of hearing or of speech. Over 100 of them are also blind. Whereas most of the 7,500 blind Canadians have lost their sight rather late in life, the deaf-mutes are young and have generally been afflicted from birth or very early years. The census of 1931 also inquired concerning the number in Canada who were deaf but able to speak. It discovered almost 7,000, a number approximately equal to those who lack both faculties. About 200 of them are also blind. Education of deaf children, like education of the blind, is regarded as a special responsibility by the provincial governments, and their schools for the deaf are attended by about 1,400 children (Table 42). In Ontario cities there are also special classes in the public schools for children who are hard of hearing, and these enroll almost 1,000 (Table 43). There is no national organizations in Canada to provide special educational advantages for the deaf beyond school-leaving age, in the way that the Canadian National Institute does for the blind.

For children with other physical handicaps, such as cripples, or long-term bed-patients, special classes are held in the school systems of several Ontario cities (Table 43). In Toronto there are teachers employed to instruct the children in their homes. Elsewhere, for instruction of children unable to go to school, the chief reliance is placed upon the correspondence courses of the

Departments of Education (Table 48). Most of the long-term hospitals for physical ailments, whether for children or adults, such as the sanatoria for tuberculosis, are provided with libraries of a considerable size. There are 31 institutions of this class in Canada with over 5,000 inmates, averaging about 2,000 volumes apiece.

A record of the enrolment in five residential institutions for feeble-minded children at various points in Canada, is given in Table 44. Ontario appears to have proportionately greater accommodation for this type of case than other provinces, there being 1,752 children in the Ontario institution as compared with 1,161 in the other four. In mental institutions for adults, numbering 51, there are about 30,000 inmates. Exactly half of the 56 mental institutions possess sizeable libraries, and as they are the largest institutions they have about 80 per cent of all inmates. They average 1,231 volumes and 12 periodicals per institution of 901 inmates.

Special classes for backward and psychopathic children within the ordinary public schools are receiving increased attention in most of the provinces. A record of the enrolment in them, which is thought to be fairly complete, is shown in Table 43. The practice was established earlier in Ontario than in other provinces and has been carried into smaller centres, even into rural communities. The total enrolment in such Ontario classes is over 4,600.

Table 41 records the institutions where the "social defectives" are confined—the reformatories and industrial training schools. All but five of the 35 have teachers on their staffs. Their population is in the neighborhood of 5,000, those under 20 years of age averaging about one year in confinement. They have 50 full-time, and 28 part-time, academic teachers, 67 full-time and 11 part-time industrial teachers. Their libraries average 837 volumes per institution. There are also instructors on the staffs of the seven Canadian penitentiaries whose inmates number nearly 4,000. The average penitentiary library has 6,900 volumes.

#### THE SCHOOL AN INCREASING SOCIAL FACTOR

In contrast to some of the specialized educational institutions that have been mentioned, it is of interest to consider the place of the schools as a whole in Canadian society. In one of the earlier paragraphs of this review it was recorded that schools and universities claim about 3.5 per cent of the national expenditure, and this may be considered as an indication of their importance in the economic life of the country. Their weight as a social factor can not be as readily represented statistically, but the following considerations are of interest in this connection.

No other occupational activity in the life of the country claims the daily attention of as many persons. Each year sees one-fourth of the population of Canada appearing in the classroom either as pupil or teacher. There are about twice as many school children as there are farmers in Canada, and as many as there are men in all other occupations combined.

The rate at which the place of the schools is increasing is also worth attention. The average Canadian child today spends more than eight years in school, where his parents spent about six. His schooling lasts nearly half as long again as theirs. When the child of the present day starts to school he may expect to spend there one year of his life for every five years that are left when he leaves school.

It is true, of course, that during the years he is at school many more of his waking hours are spent out of school than in, and that in these hours, as also during the six or seven years before he starts to school, his home is likely to be the dominant factor in his life. As a formative influence the school can hardly be expected to approach the weight of the home. But in relation to other influences its place is high. If from the time that he starts to school he spends an hour and a half weekly in church, at the theatre, at the athletic stadium, reading the daily press, or listening to the radio, the young Canadian of today will have to live to the age of 90 years in order to spend as much time with any one of these as he spends in school. Moreover the time in school, like the time in his parental home, is concentrated in his earlier and more impressionable years.

In the Annual Survey of Education in Canada, 1930, a table was published to show this Bureau's estimate of the years of schooling being received by Canadian children. It was based on the age-grade records of seven provinces for the years immediately preceding 1930, and showed

the average child to be receiving just over eight years of schooling. Since then the Dominion census records of school attendance have become available, and it is possible to calculate from them a more recent figure, This figure shows the number of years schooling received by the average child in each province on the basis of 1931 attendance. It may also be compared with the corresponding record for 1921 and 1911.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF YEARS SCHOOLING RECEIVED BY EACH CHILD, UNDER SCHOOL ATTENDANCE CONDITIONS OF 1911, 1921 AND 1931 RESPECTIVELY

	Years Attended, 1911				Years Attended, 1921				Years Attended, 1931						
	Age 5-6	Age 7-14	Age 15-17	Age 18-24	Total 1911	Age 5-6	Age 7-14	Age 15-17	Age 18-24	Total 1921	Age 5-6	Age 7-14	Age 15-17	Age 18-24	Total 1931
Canada P.E.I N.S. N.B. Que Ont. Man Sask Alta. B.C.	•42 •32 •44 •29 •53 •46 •29 •26 •22 •26	5·34 5·47 5·41 5·20 5·59 4·92 4·06 3·90 5·11	·79 ·80 ·81 ·52 ·66 ·78 ·56	·18 ·16 ·13 ·19 ·16	6·71 6·83 6·46 6·77 7·00 6·15 4·96 4·92	·34 ·44 ·30 ·56	5.98 5.64 5.86 5.34 5.98 6.34 6.11 5.62 5.82 6.41	·91 ·99 ·84	·24 ·26 ·20 ·20 ·31 ·25	7·13 7·55 6·68	·43 ·62 ·35 ·44 ·63 ·42 ·33	6·34 6·47	1.05 1.30 1.11 .88 1.42 1.32 1.23	·30 ·34 ·32 ·24 ·43 ·36 ·34 ·42	8·12 8·73 7·96 7·78 9·20 8·68 8·39 8·82

Conditions of 1931, it will be noted, produced an average attendance per child, throughout Canada, of 8.5 years—almost exactly one year more than in 1921 and two years more than in 1911. These figures represent the actual attendance put in (counting ten months of attendance equal to a school year), not the number of years from the time that the child starts to school until he finishes. Thus they may be considered as the approximate number of school grades covered except that there was probably more retardation in the earlier years. In order to cover 6.5 years or grades in 1911 the child's schooling was spread over 7.96 years, and to cover 8.55 years or grades in 1931 it was spread over 9.83 years.

As well as an absolute change of one year in the amount of schooling, there has been a considerable relative shifting of positions among provinces. In pre-war years schooling was shortest in the western provinces, especially Saskatchewan and Alberta, the two in process of most rapid settlement. Among the older provinces there was not a great deal of difference, all showing between  $6 \cdot 7$  and  $7 \cdot 0$  years, except New Brunswick. In the twenty years following 1911 the western provinces overtook the others in average length of schooling, in spite of the fact that the older provinces went continually ahead. In Alberta this meant increasing the average schooling by nearly four years. Quebec had the smallest increase, about one year, with the result that whereas its schooling was one of the longest in 1911, the others all exceeded it in 1931. It and New Brunswick were the only provinces at the later date not exceeding eight years. The Prairie Provinces and the other two Maritime Provinces at the same date show between eight and nine years; Ontario and British Columbia over nine years.

The time spent at school under the age of seven has shown very little change in twenty years, being less than half a year on the average, in both 1911 and 1931. Attendance between the ages of seven and fourteen, the regular years of elementary schooling, has increased from  $5\cdot34$  to  $6\cdot49$  years. Much the greatest relative increase has been among pupils of age fifteen and older, viz., from  $\cdot82$  to  $1\cdot58$  years.

If a table like the above were made for boys and girls separately, the girls would be seen to receive more schooling than boys,—about half a year more at the present time. This has been a characteristic of Canadian education in the 20th century. For a still longer time there has been less illiteracy among native born Canadian women than men,—a situation that is quite the opposite to that existing among the people who have come to Canada from foreign countries.

A phenomenon that it is of interest to view in the light of this relationship between Canadian men and women in the matter of schooling, is the fact that mothers appear to take more concern for the education of their children than do fathers. Is this partly because they have more schooling themselves? The census shows that the children of widows and deserted wives, up to the

age of fifteen at least, receive more schooling than children who are left with only their father. More wonder still, the school attendance of the widows' children, up to this age, is as good as, or better than, that of children who have both parents living.

#### THE TEACHERS

As the place of the school in the community grows, there is an increased importance in maintaining or improving qualifications among those in charge of the schools. The records of a pre-war year, compared with a recent year, offer assurance in this respect.

In all of the provincial school systems, except the Roman Catholic system of Quebec, teachers in 1931 and in 1913 can be grouped in three classes according to their professional qualifications as follows: First class or higher (the higher representing high school teachers' licences and bearing a variety of names), second class, third class or lower. This grouping, without implying that the certificates of any one of the classes represent the same standing in all, or even in any two, of the provinces, is a permissible device for measuring the relative change in the status of the teachers of all provinces together. In the period 1913-31 the first-class group increased its proportion in the total from 17 per cent to 38 per cent, the second-class group increased from 50 per cent to 55 per cent, whereas the third-class group decreased from 33 per cent to a mere 7 per cent. More than a quarter of those in the third group in 1913, or 9 per cent of all teachers, had no recognized qualifications at all, but were allowed to teach simply because qualified teachers could not be secured. Such teachers had all but disappeared in the records of 1931.

The improvement in class-grouping is very considerable but it tells only a part of the story. The qualifications required for standing in any one of the classes have been continuously raised throughout the period. Higher academic standing, more normal school training, summer school attendance, and so on, have been demanded of the teachers who are now in the schools, as compared with those who were teaching twenty years ago. The changes in this respect have been so numerous and diverse as not to lend themselves readily to classification, but there are probably few people who are not in some measure familiar with them in one province at least, for every province has participated in the improvement. Such changes must have tended to produce more capable teachers, or in other words, to improve the quality of the educational process which it is the teachers' task to direct.

Another characteristic of present day teachers which should make for better teaching is their tendency to stay longer in the profession. Half of the Maritime teachers of 1913 had taught less than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years; those of 1931, more than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years. Half of the Quebec lay teachers had taught no more than about three years in 1913, but five years in 1931. There was a corresponding change in Ontario, though not as great, for the Ontario teachers were more permanent in the earlier year. The Western provinces have not kept a record of teachers' experience since 1913. But the Education Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has compiled a record for Manitoba for about half of the period, and if it is a fair indication of what has been happening in these provinces, as there is good reason to believe, the increase in length of tenure has been even more pronounced than in the more easterly provinces.

An interesting corollary of the longer training and experience of the present day teacher is recorded in the decennial census. The typical school mistress of 1931 was found by the census to be 27 years of age, two years older than her counterpart of 1921, and three years older than the pre-war teacher. The census of 1931 found too that the male teacher was just about four years older than his lady colleague, and that he was receiving about \$170 in salary for her \$100. His average earnings for the year were \$1,576, hers \$918, both averages including teachers in religious orders. (Since 1931 both averages have been reduced by something like one-third). Apart from university professors and lecturers, there were about 83,000 teachers, of whom nearly 65,000 were ladies. The ladies thus outnumbered the men three and a half to one, but the men have been gaining ground in the post-war years. Their number is half as big again as it was ten years ago when they were outnumbered by the ladies nearly four and a half to one.

The census shows the extent to which teaching is a salaried occupation in Canada. In a total of 82,982 school teachers, only 813 were conducting schools of which they were the owners. There were 10,820 teaching (of whom 8,643 were in Quebec) who reported themselves as receiving

no salary, practically all of whom were nuns or teaching brothers. The remaining 71,349, of whom 16,096 were men and 55,253 women, were on salary, and for this number there is a record of time lost from their work in 1930-31 as follows:

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG SCHOOL TEACHERS IN CANADA, 1930-31

Cause of Lost Time	Number Lo	sing Time	Weeks Lost		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Without position		2,168 595 1,275 4,065	18,249 1,942 3,924 548 24,663	66,340 9,574 25,708 3,727 105,349	

About 6.4 per cent of the men and 7.4 per cent of the women lost some time,—enough time in all to be the equivalent of 475 men and 2,025 women idle throughout the year. Both fared about the same in the matter of not having jobs, but the ladies lost a disproportionate amount of time for other reasons, as compared with the men, especially through sickness. A few days of sickness probably does not usually involve loss of pay, but approximately one of every 80 men teachers, and two of every 80 lady teachers had a serious illness during the year,—an illness that lasted about 20 weeks on the average.

The number losing time from work by reason of not having a position for all or a part of the year was 2,843, and the time that they lost was the equivalent of over 1,600 teachers being without positions all year. There were probably some others who were qualified as teachers but had never secured a school, who do not appear in the census record as teachers. It is known, moreover, that these cases have become much more numerous in the years since 1931, but there is no record of their number. To prevent the number increasing, some of the provinces have closed one or more of their normal schools, and practically all have placed restrictions of some kind on the number of candidates to be admitted. Restrictive measures have varied from placing a specific limit on the number of candidates admitted, to the raising of entrance requirements and fees. Table 62 shows the effect on enrolment in teacher training institutions up to 1933, and it has been still more pronounced since then.

#### PROVINCIAL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS

It is now about fifteen years that all provinces have had a teachers' association of the kind now familiar and federated in the Canadian Teachers' Federation. These are organizations open only to teachers, and in the words of an executive of one of them, they originated in the desire of the teachers to control an organization by and for themselves. In 1919, representatives of the four western provinces came together and initiated what is now the Canadian Teachers' Federation, which since 1927 has included all provincial associations except the Quebec Catholic. The members of constituent bodies contribute to the Dominion-wide organization fifty cents per member, the maximum contribution from any one organization being \$1,000. It pays the expenses of provincial representatives to come together for an annual meeting at which matters of common interest are discussed. The provincial groups have annual general meetings, executive meetings as often as necessary, and committees studying problems throughout the year. There are three associations in Ontario, representing subdivisions of the teaching force,—elementary women, elementary men, and secondary teachers—and one in each of the other eight provinces, all of which are listed in Chapter III. The total membership of the eleven in 1934 is about 23,000, or over 40 per cent of the possible number, not counting the 19,000 Catholic teachers in Quebec, whose organization has not entered the Canadian Teachers' Federation. In relation to the total number of teachers in each province, the proportion who are members of an association varies roughly as follows: Prince Edward Island, 85 per cent; Nova Scotia, 35 per cent; New Brunswick, 30 per cent; Quebec Protestant, 70 per cent; Ontario Secondary, 80 per cent; Ontario Women (elementary), 30 per cent; Ontario Public School Men, 35 per cent; Manitoba, 45 per cent; Saskatchewan, 40 per cent; Alberta, 65 per cent; British Columbia, 60 per cent.

Generally speaking, the associations have sought and obtained recognition that they represent the collective voice of the teachers. They have devoted much attention to the betterment of salaries, tenure, superannuation schemes, and other matters affecting the teachers' security and welfare. They have sought opportunities of further training for teachers in service, and the establishment of higher requirements for new teachers entering the profession. In more recent years their investigations have been directed, to an increasing extent, toward problems of curricula, administration and finance. Their active interests have become so wide that, as noted on an earlier page, it was decided at the Dominion meeting, in August, 1934, to set up a central organization for investigations. A Publicity Committee, likewise of the Canadian Federation, provides to the nine magazines published by the provincial groups, material of interest to all. More recently there has been discussion of a still more unified policy of publication, whereby the local magazines would be replaced by one published under the direction of the Dominion Federation, in which some space would be reserved for news of special interest to each province. Another venture of the associations in common is the conducting of a country-wide "Education Week" in February, 1935. Some of the provincial organizations have sponsored such a programme in the last few years, but never before has it been undertaken on a Dominion-wide scale.

Perhaps the most striking aspect of the recent development of the associations is the manner in which they have become active in studying the problems of the schools in their widest sense, as distinct from the immediate problems of the teacher. One provincial executive probably expresses the attitude that has determined the teachers upon these general co-operative investigations, and "Education Weeks" intended to interest the general public in their findings, in saying: "The only way to gain permanent benefit is to change the attitude and outlook of the people. We are therefore turning our thoughts more and more to research and experiment, and to working in co-operation with trustees and parents so that they too will be ready for change."

#### CHAPTER II.—THE PROVINCES INDIVIDUALLY

The preceding chapter takes note of trends and conditions common to education in all or several of the provinces. The present chapter deals with each province separately, and attempts to note some of the important conditions and tendencies, but it cannot in any single year be in any sense complete or exhaustive.

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The enrolment of the common school system for the year ending in June, 1933 was 18,247, and the average daily attendance 13,810, raising the percentage of attendance two points from the record high of the preceding year to 75·6 per cent. Almost 60 per cent or 10,852, of the pupils were in one-room schools, where the percentage of attendance was 71·1 as compared with 82·3 in the larger schools.

In 1933 promotions by teachers and inspectors replaced the Departmental Examination in Grade VIII, or Public School Leaving Examination, as it has been called. The Entrance to Prince of Wales College Examination, at the end of Grade X, remains. Candidates, who may be prepared in any school of the province, rural or urban, numbered 730 in 1933, of whom 406 were successful. Both the number trying this examination, and the proportion passing it, increased considerably in 1932 and 1933, and there has been a corresponding increase in the enrolment of the College. This situation in turn, aided by employment conditions in other lines of work has produced an unusual surplus of certificated teachers.

In addition to its normal school status, Prince of Wales has added a year to its course with the aid of a grant from the Carnegie Corporation, and in its new quarters teaches a full junior college course. The province-wide demonstration of modern library-service, mentioned in these notes last year, has its headquarters in the College.

Before the winter of 1933-34, ten branch libraries had been established, and it is expected that this number will be doubled within a year. Each branch has received from 500-1,000 books. The two pre-existing public libraries, Charlottetown and Summerside, have received additions to their stocks. Not only the books in one branch, but all in the system are available to the individual borrower. A beginning has been made at the organization of study groups in connection with the branch libraries, and more attention is to be given to this activity in the second winter.

St. Dunstan's University reports an enrolment of 152 and the six private schools of the province 511.

#### **NOVA SCOTIA**

The provincial school system shows an enrolment of 117,238 in 1933, a decrease in Grade V. and lower grades, an increase in Grade VI. and higher, as compared with 1932. Grade XI. showed the greatest increase. The proportion of the year's enrolment present on the average day rose from 77·4 per cent to 80·1 per cent. There was practically no change in the number of schools operating, or in the number of days they kept open. School support held up better, in fact, than in other provinces. The total expenditure of 1933 was just about equal to that of 1932, and higher than the preceding years. The average salary of teachers was as high as in 1930, though it had been higher in the two intervening years.

The teaching force continued to show improvement in regard to professional certificates and experience. It was found possible to discontinue the summer session at the Normal College for lower grade certificates. Professional training of a full year's duration has become obligatory, not only for those training at the Normal College, but for the prospective high school teachers

who take a post-graduate year in one of the universities, beginning in 1933-4. Special training at the Normal College and the Departmental Summer School is to be offered for teachers of the primary rooms in town schools. At the end of five years all teachers in such rooms will be required to hold such a certificate.

The Department of Education directs a number of educational activities for the benefit of the adult population, as well as the regular schools. The county libraries function through the medium of the schools. They have been placed in 13 of the 18 counties to date. A box of 25 books is placed in each school, and exchanged three times yearly. Correspondence courses in high school and vocational work enrolled 995 students in 1933. Coal mining and engineering evening classes in seventeen centres enrolled 642, and other technical evening classes in nine centres 1,555. More advanced technical evening courses are given at the Technical College. For two hours each Friday afternoon from October to May the Department conducts a series of radio broadcasts which include musical selections and talks on current events, science and nature, literature, travel, biography and social problems. While these broadcasts are intended primarily for children in the upper school grades there are many adult listeners.

The Department of Agriculture conducts short courses and home study courses from the Agricultural College, and has a staff of seventeen extension workers. St. Francis Xavier University has an Extension Department concentrating on the organization of study groups in farming, coal mining, and fishing communities. In the winter of 1933-34 there were over 950 of these with 7,616 members. No brief description can fairly summarize the work of the University in this line. Acadia University gives regular radio programmes. Its bookmobile service has been discontinued for a time.

The regular University and College enrolment in Nova Scotia, with over 2,600 students of post-matriculation standing, held its own in 1933, but shows a downward tendency in 1934. Private schools showed some decline in 1933, the enrolment being 2,655.

#### **NEW BRUNSWICK**

The enrolment shown for schools under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education in 1933 was 89,281. To complete the total in the provincial day schools, 1,323 full-time and 282 part-time students in the schools of the Vocational Education Board must be added. The increase of about 1,200 over the preceding year is all in the higher grades, the first four grades having shown a considerable decline. The Chief Superintendent reports that a few more schools than usual were closed in 1933, and that there was an average reduction of 15 per cent in teachers' salaries. There was a still greater reduction in 1934, making the two-year drop from 1932 more than 30 per cent on the average, and almost 40 per cent in rural schools. In common with other provinces, New Brunswick is finding itself with a definite surplus of certificated teachers.

Only three centres conducted evening classes under the Vocational Education Board, as compared with nine in 1931, and the enrolment dropped in the two years from 2,556 to 812. The summer school for technical teachers was not held, for lack of funds. The summer schools at Mount Allison University and the University of New Brunswick were held as usual, however, with an attendance only slightly reduced.

The full-time attendance of university students remained as high in 1933 as in the years immediately preceding. Private elementary and secondary schools suffered a loss in attendance, however, it being 3,544 as compared with 3,826 in 1932.

#### QUEBEC.

The Catholic primary schools enrolled 533,711 in the year 1932, of whom 51,458 were in independent or private schools. There were 3,755 male teachers, 70 per cent of whom were members of religious communities, and 15,725 female teachers, 44 per cent of whom were nuns. The 8,546 lay female teachers in 1932-33 received an average annual salary of \$278, and 1,581 of them received no more than \$200. In view of this the Inspector General and the Superintendent recommend that a new basis of the regular provincial grants be adopted, whereby no grant would be allowed a board paying its teachers less than a stated minimum, possibly \$200, and higher grants would be paid to boards paying higher salaries.

The Protestant schools enrolled 79,153 children in 1932, with an average daily attendance of 64,048, of whom 1,977 were in independent or private schools. About 40,000 are in the city of Montreal, and if the suburbs are included, well over 50,000. The remaining 30,000, or fewer, are scattered over a wide area, making the support of schools, and attendance at them very difficult. Consolidation of schools continues to make headway as a means of meeting the problem. At Quebec and Huntingdon there are hostels for boarding children away from home.

For current data on normal schools, technical schools, classical colleges and institutions of higher education the reader is referred to the appropriate tables of Part II.

Several varieties of night schools for adults are subsidized in Quebec. The oldest variety, first introduced in 1889, were established to combat illiteracy, and since this objective has been largely attained the schools have become mainly a medium of learning English. They are operated by local school boards in towns or cities with a population of 2,500 or over,—21 different centres in 1933 with an enrolment of 8,621. Night classes at the technical schools in larger centres have developed into an important institution in recent years, though they have suffered some loss of enrolment since 1931 when it was over 3,500. The Schools of Fine Arts at Montreal and Quebec have about 400 evening students annually. Schools of Arts and Trades are another variety of long standing. There were courses of this kind in 17 centres in the winter ending in 1933 with an attendance of 3,057. In Montreal there are still other types of evening instruction such as courses in commercial subjects at the School of Higher Commercial Studies, in voice culture and diction at Le Monument National, and in Montreal as well as other centres there are courses in vocal music.

The foregoing types of night schools operate throughout each winter. There are others lasting only a few days or weeks, the instructors of which move from place to place. The new Handicrafts School, described in these notes last year, is in this class, and in 1933 it numbered nearly 12,000 in its classes. The older courses in dressmaking occupied seven instructresses, and there were 3,081 women or girls in their classes. In addition to these again, there are several of the still more occasional extension lectures in agricultural and household subjects, as in other provinces. Officers of the Provincial Bureau of Health perform similar duties in promoting health education.

McGill University conducts evening lecture courses in a number of subjects throughout the winter, and directs various other extension activities through its Department of Extra-mural Relations.

#### **ONTARIO**

On May 31, 1933, the enrolment in provincially-controlled elementary schools was 584,883, of whom 101,552 were in Roman Catholic Separate Schools; in secondary schools 116,905, of whom 11,364 were in continuation schools, 68,603 in collegiate institutes and high schools, and 36,938 in vocational schools (the last figure including 1,673 in special or auxiliary industrial schools, in Toronto and Hamilton). The enrolment in elementary schools includes 8,077 in "fifth classes" who are doing the first two years of secondary work. Some of these "fifth classes" are in the cities and towns where they provide a convenient means of experimenting with a change in the established point of division between elementary and secondary schools. The elementary course in Ontario, up to High School Entrance is outlined at the present time to cover seven years, as in Quebec, and in contrast with eight years in the other provinces. In centres as large as Kitchener and Waterloo all of the first-year high school work was done in the elementary schools last year, while Toronto, Kingston and other towns had some fifth classes.

Evening classes in the provincial schools have been drastically reduced in number and attendance since 1931. Though figures for 1934 are not available, those for 1933 as compared with 1931 indicate the trend. The enrolment in those of vocational schools dropped from 47,440 to 33,860, in academic high schools from 3,273 to 2,889, in elementary schools from 4,043 to 1,565. In some cases the classes were discontinued as an economy measure, and in other cases fewer applicants appeared. This would be due in part to the fact that more young people were remaining in school full-time, instead of having found gainful employment and studying at night as in more normal years.

The Department of Education finds a surplus of trained teachers, as in other provinces. The second year of normal training became obligatory on the first group of teachers in 1933. All seven normal schools had a second-year class, in which the total attendance was 778 as compared with 1,808 in the first year, but the new administration of 1934 has decided not to continue the second-year plan. The proposal to limit normal school admissions to holders of First Class Academic standing, does not come into effect until 1935.

University enrolment showed little change from 1932 in contrast with the large increases of the preceding years. Those of post-matriculation grade numbered 16,776. Current expenditure of universities dropped from \$6,907,304 to \$6,560,015 and capital expenditure from \$1,376,186 to \$434.411.

Private elementary and secondary schools had a smaller enrolment in 1933,—just over 11,000. Private business or commercial schools have suffered severe losses in enrolment for three years.

Between 1931 and 1933, public libraries, of which there are 468 in Ontario, show an increase in circulation from 13,853,000 to 15,137,000, not counting the use of books in reading or reference rooms. Nearly half of the increase was in the Toronto public library which has just over one-fourth of all circulation in the province.

Extension work of the universities was quite well maintained. The Workers' Educational Association, whose tutors are paid by the University of Toronto, continued the steady growth it has had since 1930. The University of Toronto, apart from the W.E.A. classes, enrolls about as many students in its evening classes as all the other Canadian universities combined,—over 2,000 each year.

#### **MANITOBA**

There were 150,070 day pupils in the provincially controlled schools of Manitoba in 1933, as compared with 151,927 in 1932. Half of the reduction was in Winnipeg which has about 27 per cent of all pupils. The reduction appears likely to continue for some time due to the decreasing number of younger children. The evening technical classes, mainly in Winnipeg, were attended by only 2,002 students, as compared with 3,333 in 1930.

School revenues have fallen more than 25 per cent in two years, and still farther in 1934. The average salary of teachers in 1934 was \$710 as compared with \$1,020 in 1931; in one-room schools the average for 1934 was \$498 as compared with \$867 in 1931 and \$892 in 1930. A Committee of the Legislature was appointed to investigate conditions and needs in 1934.

The University occupied its two new buildings on the Agricultural College site. These are for the senior students of the Arts and Science courses. Instruction for junior students continues to be at the old location in the city. University and College enrolment did not increase in 1933 but was still above the 1931 level. The current expenditures decreased in two years from \$1,369,000 to \$990,000.

There are public libraries in five Manitoba cities or towns. In a number of other centres the Women's Institute provides some library service, assisted by the Travelling Library Branch of the Department of Education, but this latter service was discontinued in 1933 as an economy measure. Similarly the provisions of the Public Schools Act relating to libraries have been suspended, and inspectors report that the return of the \$10 grant is much needed.

#### **SASKATCHEWAN**

The enrolment in provincial day schools was 225,992 in 1933 as compared with 229,193 in 1932. The reduction is not due to closed schools, however. In normal years they operate about 200 days, and after two difficult years the average was still 190 days. School revenues dropped 35 per cent, teachers' salaries 38 per cent and still further since. Expenditure for buildings and equipment has been reduced to small proportions. Practically the only new building being done is in the extreme north, where hundreds of families have migrated from the drought area, and here the schools are being built from materials native to the locality, and with co-operative effort, thus avoiding any considerable indebtedness. Correspondence courses from the Department of Education have been much used where ordinary school facilities have been lacking or curtailed.

The University of Saskatchewan has been able to raise its entrance requirements one year, as the University of Toronto did two years ago. Regina College, which sought to add to its teaching a sufficient number of courses for a university degree, has now been sold to the University which will continue to conduct it as a Junior College with special facilities in Music and the Fine Arts. It appears to be the aim of the University President to have the present end of the Junior College course eventually become the normal point of division between secondary and university education, and the University has accordingly commenced the issue of a diploma, Associate in Arts, to students completing the Junior College course or second year Arts.

Public libraries in Saskatchewan, 41 in number, show a circulation of about 1,500,000 volumes in 1933. The provincial travelling library system, the largest in Canada, had 104,490 borrowers, or about one-seventh of the whole population, and the average circulation is about five books per borrower.

#### **ALBERTA**

Provincially-controlled schools enrolled 171,445 pupils in 1933, of whom 66,279 were in one-room schools. The average number of days of operation for all schools was 192.5. This represents a decrease of 2.5 days from 1932 but is approximately the same as for 1931 and exceeds the figure for any earlier year. School disbursements do not show as great a proportionate decrease as in the other prairie provinces, but many districts experience a serious difficulty. In the Berry Creek district the difficulty has led to a promising experiment with a large unit of administration.

The Berry Creek area included four municipalities with 67 rural school districts, covering an area of about 2,000 square miles. Unequal financial and population conditions among the different districts induced them to amalgamate for purposes of school administration and support in 1933. Some of the schools were moved to more accommodating locations, in some cases two or three to the same spot, thus providing a dormitory for children from localities where they were not sufficiently numerous for a school to be operated. Such pupils are taken care of from Monday to Friday by older children, their parents or a woman in charge. In very severe weather the children, may stay over the week-end. This dormitory provision is supplied by the new and enlarged school district in place of conveyance required by the School Act for pupils living more than three and a half miles from school, and in the opinion of the official trustee is proving much cheaper and more satisfactory. The cost of operating the schools in the old districts for the six-months spring term of 1933 was \$26,600. The cost for the ten months, 1933-34, under the new arrangement was \$24,400. This includes the moving of schools and the preparing of dormitories. The cost for the school year 1934-35 is estimated at about \$21,000.

The Edmonton normal school was not operated in 1933-34, and fewer than 500 students enrolled in the other two schools. Teachers' salaries in 1933 do not shows as great a decline as in the other prairie provinces. More severe reductions will be shown for 1933-34, when many districts were permitted to pay less than the statutory minimum of \$840.

Evening technical classes regained most of what they lost in enrolment in 1932. The 1933 figure was 1,770. The Extension Department of the University continued its varied forms of service for the general population, adding to its activities the summer school in drama, travelling art exhibits, etc. Various bodies in Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge provided special educational facilities for unemployed persons. Twenty public libraries had a circulation of 1,667,000 in 1933 as compared with 1,535,000 in 1931.

#### **BRITISH COLUMBIA**

The enrolment for 1933 was 116,816 in the provincially-controlled schools and 3,906 in private schools. Since 1931 the fourth year added to the high school course for junior matriculation has tended to keep the enrolment on the increase. The total in 1933 declined in Vancouver, which has more than one-third of the province's school children.

The expenditure of the provincial government on schools and the University was reduced from \$4,015,074 in 1932 to \$2,849,972 in 1933. The amount provided locally in support of schools increased from \$5,704,259 in 1932 to \$6,091,525 in 1933.

The enrolment in evening technical classes was 4,600 in 1933. It had been 6,269 in 1932 and 7,167 in 1931.

Public library service suffered considerably in 1933 through lack of financial support. The Vancouver library was closed for several months. The total circulation of 31 libraries in the province was 1,775,000 volumes in 1933, where it had been 2,069,000 in 1931. The District Demonstration of library service in the Fraser Valley is expected to become self-supporting next year.

The current expenditure of institutions of higher education dropped in two years from \$931,120 to \$628,990 in 1933. The University's grant from the Province was less than half what it had been,—\$250,000 in 1933. Students of post-matriculation grade in the university and colleges numbered 2,069 in 1933, 2,443 in 1931.

#### YUKON

There were five schools for white children operating in 1933, located at Dawson, Whitehorse, Mayo and Carcross. There were 10 teachers, 176 pupils, and the percentage of attendance was 92 per cent.

# APPENDIX TO CHAPTER II.—PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION ON EDUCATION, 1933

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The Public Schools Act. Legislation enacted in Chapter 8 of 1933 is confined to a few additions to the sections of the Act dealing with compulsory attendance and the application for judgment against lands for unpaid taxes.

The Teachers Superannuation Act is amended by Chapter 9. The Provincial Treasury's contribution to the fund is to be one half of that of the teachers. Persons applying for pensions after thirty years of service must be at least sixty years of age. No superannuation allowance is to be granted until sanctioned by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The section fixing the amount payable to persons retiring through disability after fifteen or twenty years of service is repealed. Superannuation allowances are to be based on the number of years of "actual service." The years of service previous to the coming into force of the Act are to be reckoned at 75 per cent of the actual years of service. In the case of the teaching staff of Prince of Wales College and Normal School or of any teacher or supervisor whose salary for at least twenty years has been paid by the Provincial Government, this service is to be counted as 50 per cent or 75 per cent of the actual years of service, depending on the date of retirement. The minimum pension of \$365 per year is to apply only to teachers having forty years of actual service. A teacher leaving the profession after three years of service, but before becoming eligible for pension, is to be entitled to all contributions made by him to the fund, except those made in the first two years.

#### **NOVA SCOTIA**

The Education Act is amended by Chapter 24. The problem of the section with few children of school age is dealt with in a clause empowering the Council of Public Instruction, in its discretion, to make temporary arrangements for the education of such children in other sections or through the Correspondence Division. This does not necessarily imply consolidation and if the school population increases the school may be revived. The onus of excluding unvaccinated pupils from attendance is transferred from the teacher to the trustees. Another clause re-enacts the provisions for teachers' contracts, together with the schedules, the latter, through a technicality, not having been legally incorporated with the form of contract itself as set forth the previous year. Additional clauses bring duly licensed teachers in the Nova Scotia Training School within the benefits of the Pension Fund; provide for the payment of school fees in the case of children having no settlement in the province; enable trustees to assess for property inadvertently left off the list furnished by the Clerk of the Municipality; and make it clear that Grade XII comes within the scope of high school instruction on account of which grants are paid under Section 98 of the Education Act.

The Attendance Act is amended and thoroughly revised by Chapter 25. The chief aim of the amendment is to consolidate the efforts of local attendance officers and to enforce the Act more effectively in rural sections. Under the revised Act the teacher is to co-operate in the fullest manner possible with local societies and organizations actively interested in children.

#### **NEW BRUNSWICK**

The Schools Act.—Chapter 26 permits, for another year, a reduction in the minimum salaries payable to teachers. This amendment however is not to apply to any contract in existence at the time of its passing. The section dealing with free schooling is not to be applicable to graduates of grammar or high schools. Chapter 27 provides for the valuation of property for the purpose of equalizing assessments in a consolidated school district including parts of two or more counties.

The Compulsory Attendance Act—Part III of the Act is made applicable to the town of Edmunston by Chapter 28.

The Act Respecting the Purchase, Sale and Free Distribution of School Books is subject to the following change in Chapter 29. School boards are to supply the necessary text books to pupils whose parents or guardians are unable to do so. The Provincial Government will refund the school boards 75 per cent of the cost of these books. Only pupils in grades I to V of ungraded schools and grades I to VIII of graded schools are to be eligible to receive free books.

The Teachers' Pension Act is amended by Chapter 30. A Teacher resuming work after an absence of ten or more years from teaching in the public schools of the Province, is to teach for at least five years before becoming eligible for a disability allowance. The medical certificate, with the application for a disability allowance is to indicate clearly that the disability has arisen from the teaching service. The deduction from government allowances to teachers, payable into the fund, is changed from five to eight per cent.

School District No. 1, Madawaska is authorized, in Chapter 83, to issue debentures not exceeding \$30,000, to refund a loan for the completion of school buildings.

#### **QUEBEC**

The Education Act. Chapter 53 adds the following clause to the duties of school boards. "To exact from every lay person who wishes to devote himself to teaching, a satisfactory medical certificate." Other changes in this chapter are as follows. A married female teacher, of primary education, retiring after twenty years of service, before she is fifty years of age, is to be entitled to only the contribution she has made to the pension fund. In the case of widowhood, if such a teacher resumes teaching, she may recover her pension rights by returning this sum within five years. The annual deduction from the public school fund and from that part of the superior education fund appropriated for the support of institutions managed or directed by officers of primary education, payable into the pension fund, is increased from four to ten per cent. The section of the Act dealing with the sale of immovable property for taxes is enlarged upon in Chapter 54.

City Legislation.—The Board of Roman Catholic School Commissioners of the City of Quebec is authorized in Chapter 57 to borrow by the issue of bonds or debentures, \$300,000 for new schools, and \$200,000 to consolidate a debt incurred for the purchase of property. The Act also empowers the board to borrow temporarily a part of these sums, provided that the temporary loan does not exceed \$100,000. Chapter 58 restricts the application of section 3 of the Act enabling The Montreal Catholic School Commission to adopt the necessary regulations for the creation of a local pension fund. Several sections of the Education Act relating to school taxation, the qualifications of electors, and the remuneration of the commissioners, are altered in Chapter 59, in regard to the Catholic School Commission of Verdun. Chapter 63 authorizes the Board of Roman Catholic School Commissioners of the City of Sherbrooke to borrow a sum not exceeding \$75,000 by an issue of debentures.

The school commissioners of the school municipality of Ste. Madeleine, the towns of St. Pierre-aux-Liens and La Présentation de la Ste-Vierge, and the village of St. Laurent are exempted in Chapters 60-62 from the application of certain previous Acts.

In addition to the above legislation there are the following amendments to Acts relating to individual institutions. Chapter 4 empowers the Lieutenant Governor in Council to grant, on or after March 1st, 1935, to the *University of Montreal*, a sum not exceeding \$1,500,000, or to guarantee the loan of such a sum by the University for the purpose of completing its building and of meeting obligations in connection with it. An amendment is made to the charter of the *Polytechnic School* in Chapter 5. For the purpose of redeeming a previous loan the corporation of the *Three Rivers Technical School* is authorized by Chapter 7 to borrow \$50,000, payment of which is to be guaranteed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Section 9 of Chapter II of the Statutes of McGill University, relating to certain powers of *The Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning* is confirmed by Chapter 56.

#### **ONTARIO**

The School Law Amendment Act, Chapter 58 of 1933, affects the Various School Acts as follows:

The Department of Education Act.—The Minister of Education is empowered to cancel, by one month's notice in writing to the board, and renew any existing agreement between the Minister or the Department with any school board, relating to the training of students of the College of Education or a normal school.

The Public School Act.—Any vacancy occuring in an urban school board is to be filled by a person elected at the first regular meeting, except when the vacancy occurs within one month of the annual election. The Minister is empowered to close any public school where for two successive years fewer than eight persons between the ages of five and fourteen have resided in the section. Public school boards may make grants to the Ontario Education Association or other like associations in Ontario. A County treasurer is not to stop payments of, or retain any legislative grant because of default in payment of any sum due to the county from a local municipality. For the years 1933 and 1934 the township grant towards teachers' salaries is to be reduced by 25 per cent. Any person whose school taxes are in arrears is not eligible to be elected, or to act as a school trustee. Estimates for continuation school are to be separate from those of public or separate schools.

The Separate Schools Act.—Every separate school voter is to be marked "S" on the voters list furnished the board by a city or town.

The High Schools Act.—Every city and town is to be a high school district and a high school is to be established in each district. Pupils from a village with a population of 1200 or more, or from a township of 4000 or more, are not to be considered county pupils.

The Vocational Schools Act.—The composition of Advisory Vocational Committees is changed by a section of the Act.

The Teachers' and Inspectors' Superannuation Act.—The average salary for the full number of years that contributions have been made to the fund, may be used as a basis for superannuation allowances, if it is greater than the average salary for the last ten years of employment. The annual superannuation payment is not to exceed three fifths of the salary used as its basis. Applications for retirement through permanent disability must be made within two years of last employment. Any certificates of employment required under this Act are to be given free of charge to teachers by the school boards.

Other clauses in this chapter make possible the charging of fees to any pupil attending a continuation, high, or vocational school, who has attended such a school for six years after completing the fourth form course in a public or separate school; limit the liability of a county for county pupils attending these schools; make changes to the regulations covering medical and dental inspection in public and separate schools; and provide that the estimates of any school board are to show any surplus or deficit at the end of the previous year and the amount of revenue to be derived from any source during the year.

An amendment to the Act incorporating Havergal College, in Chapter 82, provides for the annual retirement and replacement of the four members of the Board of Governors who have been longest in office.

The five previous Acts respecting the incorporation of the College of Ottawa are replaced by The University of Ottawa Act, Chapter 106, 1933.

#### **MANITOBA**

The Education Department Act is subject to the following change in Chapter 10. When the Board of Reference is requested to inquire into a dispute between a school board and a teacher, further action by either party is to be suspended until the Board has reported its findings to the Minister of Education.

The Public Schools Act. In Chapter 33 the basis of the amount levied for school purposes by a rural municipalty is reduced from \$3.60 to \$2.50 for each day school is kept open in each district in the municipality. The sum received by a school district under this section is not to exceed its actual expenses for the year less the legislative grant earned. This chapter also provides, that the part of a rural municipality attached to a town or village to form a school district, may, by resolution of the board, be treated as a separate ward for election purposes; and that school districts in unorganized or disorganized territory may be united to form one district, and divided into wards if necessary by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. In addition to the above there are a few minor changes.

The University Act is amended by Chapter 50. The Chancellor is to be elected for a period of one year to the graduates of the University. The Board of Governors is to be increased to fourteen members by the inclusion of the Chancellor, the President of the University, and three members elected by the graduates. The procedure to be followed in the above mentioned elections and additional powers conferred on the Board of Governors is given in detail in this chapter. The section of the Act, providing for the appointment of the Advisory Council for the Agricultural College of Manitoba, is repealed.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

The School Assessment Act. Chapter 44 deals with the collecting of arrears of taxes in school districts in territorial units that have become village districts, and with the adjustment of levies in a village or town district situated partly in a territorial unit. This chapter also provides for the taxation of any building on exempted land, that is being used as a residence.

The Vocational Education Act is amended by Chapter 45. Applicants for admission to any day vocational school are to have grade VIII or equivalent standing. Vocational education committees are to consist of eight members instead of ten as formerly. Any vacancy occurring on a committee is to be filled for the remainder of the year by an appointee of the school board.

The Teachers' Superannuation Act. Amendments in Chapter 46 deal with continuity of teaching service and the retirement of teachers within ten years of the coming into force of the Act or before becoming eligible for superannuation.

#### **ALBERTA**

The School Act. Chapter 21 empowers the Minister of Education to authorize until July 1st, 1934 the engagement of any teacher at a salary less than the minimum payable under this Act. Rural and village school districts operating eight or more class rooms are to be able to increase the number of their trustees from three to five. Terminations of teaching agreements are to be approved of by an inspector, except when terminated by the board in July, or by the teacher in July or August. This chapter also deals with the disposition of surplus moneys arising from the dissolution of a school district.

The School Assessment Act. Chapter 22 makes additions to the list of property exempt from taxation under this Act. This chapter also provides that unpaid school taxes are to be given preference in the event of the seizure or attachment of property, and that no proceedings to enforce a writ of execution against a school board are to be taken without the consent of the Board of Public Utility Commissioners.

The School Grants Act is amended by Chapter 23. Grants to the schools providing accommodation for pupils above grade VIII, are subject to considerable change. The period for which grants are to be paid during a school year is reduced from 200 to 180 days. The aggregate amount of all grants, except in consolidated or rural high school districts, is not to exceed a sum equal to \$500 for each room maintained in the district.

#### **BRITISH COLUMBIA**

The Public Schools Act. Legislation in Chapter 57 provides for the following changes: (1) The method of computing the provincial grant is again changed. The grants are to be based on the salaries paid to teachers under the new schedules to be prepared by the Council of Public Instruction, the number of teachers regularly employed in the district, and the assessed value of taxable property in the district. For further details of the scheme the Act should be consulted. (2) The disposal of moneys arising from the sale or lease of school property is to be subject to the approval of the electors of the municipality when the amount is \$1000 or more, and of the council of the municipality when it is a lesser amount. (3) With the approval of the Council of Public Instruction a board may refuse to admit to school any child under seven years of age. (4) A board of three arbitrators, one appointed by the school board, one by the council, and the third by the two already appointed, can set the amount for the school expenses for the year, when the council of a municipality refuses to accept the amount submitted by the school board. (5) Municipal and rural school districts are to be able to create a special fund to meet the cost of school sites, buildings, furniture or equipment, by including in their yearly estimates an amount not exceeding one mill on the dollar of the taxable property in the district. (6) The section relating to the dismissal of a teacher is amended and the law governing the teacher's appeal against dismissal is given in greater detail. (7) A new schedule of fees for non-resident pupils under fifteen years of age, attending a high school or high school grades, is authorized. (8) A Board of Reference composed of three members, for arbitrating disputes between teachers and school boards, is to be appointed annually by the Council of Public Instruction. The Chairman of the Board is to be a member of the Bar of the Province nominated by the Chief Justice of British Columbia, one member is to be nominated by the British Columbia Teachers' Federation and the other by the British Columbia School Trustees' The various powers of the Board are given in the Act. (9) The Council of Public Instruction is empowered to define or redefine the boundaries of any assisted school or school district for the purpose of creating a rural school district.

The Teachers' Pension Act. Chapter 67 deals with the superannuation rights of teachers entering the service of the Department of Education before the coming into force of this Act.

The Board of Governors of the *University of British Columbia* is empowered by Chapter 72 to award annually a junior matriculation scholarship to a student enrolled in the first year of Victoria College.

#### CHAPTER III.—EDUCATION ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA

The list that follows attempts to classify organizations in the education field on the basis of their nature or function rather than on the basis of the area they serve. Those concerned with areas smaller than provinces are not included. Under one or two of the headings, only national organizations are included. Names of officers are as in the latter part of the year 1934.

#### GENERAL ASSOCIATIONS OF EDUCATIONISTS

The Canadian Education Association.—Founded in 1892 as Dominion Educational Association. Name changed to Canadian Education Association, with a new constitution, in 1918. Conference in Toronto, November, 1934, at which general theme of discussion was secondary education. Committees to be appointed to investigate secondary curricula, examinations, etc. Secretary, W. J. Karr, Department of Education, Toronto; President, G. F. Rogers, Department of Education, Toronto.

National Council of Education.—Founded 1919. Secretary, Fred J. Ney, 5 Queen's Park, Toronto.

Canadian Educational Guidance Movement.—Founded December 29, 1930. Formerly the Canadian Collegiate Movement. Secretary, Herbert L. Troyer, 396 St. Clements Ave., Toronto 12.

The New Education Fellowship.—Branches have been organized in most of the larger Canadian cities, including Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria. Honorary Secretary for Canada, Miss Marjorie Lord, 400 Avenue Road, Toronto 5, Ontario.

Ontario Educational Association.—Founded in 1861. Annual meetings are held in Toronto, Easter week. President, F. P. Gavin; Secretary, A. E. Bryson, 44 Silverthorne Ave., Toronto 9. Secretaries of the four Departments are: Public School Department, C. G. Mikel, 204, Kingswood Rd., Toronto; Supervising and Training Department, J. V. McIntyre, Normal School, Peterborough; College and Secondary Department, W. A. Kenyon, 15 Lessard St., Toronto; Ontario Trustees' and Ratepayers' Association (see below).

Association Canadienne Française d'Education d'Ontario.—Last annual meeting in Ottawa, October 23-24, 1934. President, Dr. P. E. Rochon, Clarence Creek; Secretary, Edmond Cloutier, Le Droit Bldg., Ottawa.

Ontario Vocational Guidance Association.—Instituted January, 1935. To assist individuals and organizations working in this field throughout the province. Secretary, Shirley L. Muir, 27 Albany Ave., Toronto. Membership Committee, A. G. McColl, Westdale Secondary School, Hamilton.

Manitoba Educational Association.—Founded 1905. Membership, about 2,000. President, Inspector A. B. Fallis, Portage la Prairie; Secretary, Ida E. Brydon, 820 Wellington Crescent, Winnipeg. Annual conventions are held at Easter in Winnipeg.

#### GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION

Only the "Departments of Education" are listed here. In addition some of the other provincial Departments administer schools or colleges of a special kind, especially the Departments of Agriculture. Vocational education in New Brunswick is administered by a special Vocational Education Board, various schools of Quebec by Boards reporting to the Department of the Provincial Secretary, etc.

Canada.—Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa. Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, H. W. McGill.

Prince Edward Island.—Chief Superintendent of Education, H. H. Shaw, Charlottetown.

Nova Scotia.—Superintendent of Education, H. R. Munro, Halifax.

New Brunswick.—Chief Superintendent of Education, A. S. McFarlane, Fredericton.

Quebec.—Superintendent of Education, Hon. C. F. Delage, Quebec; French Secretary of the Department of Education, Lionel Bergeron; English Secretary, W. P. Percival.

Ontario.—Deputy Minister of Education, D. A. McArthur, Toronto.

Manitoba.—Deputy Minister of Education, Robert Fletcher, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan.—Deputy Minister of Education, J. H. McKechnie, Regina.

Alberta.—Deputy Minister of Education, G. W. Gorman, Edmonton.

British Columbia.—Superintendent of Education, S. J. Willis, Victoria.

Yukon Territory.—Commissioner, G. I. MacLean, Dawson.

## SCHOOL TEACHERS' AND PRINCIPALS' ORGANIZATIONS

Canadian Teachers' Federation.—Founded 1919. A federation of eleven provincial associations since 1927. Annual meeting in Toronto, August, 1934. President, J. R. MacKay, Saskatoon; Secretary, C. N. Crutchifield, Shawinigan Falls, Quebec.

Business Educators' Association of Canada.—Founded 1896. Made up of private business schools throughout Canada. Conducts all final examinations in member schools. About 15,000 papers are written on each year. President, J. H. Bowden, Robinson Business College, Simcoe, Ont.; Secretary, W. F. Marshall, Westervelt School, London, Ont.; Registrar, W. H. Stapleton, St. Thomas, Ont.; Chairman, Board of Examiners, J. M. Rosser, St. Thomas Business College, St. Thomas, Ont.

Association of Headmistresses of Canada.—Third annual meeting in Ottawa, March 1934. Object of the Association is to provide a medium of expression for girls' private secondary schools in Canada. President, Miss Maud Edgar, Montreal; Secretary, Miss I. Cumming, Trafalgar School, Montreal.

Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation.—Founded 1924 (continuing the P.E.I. Teachers' Union since 1924, previously known as the P.E.I. Teachers' Association, founded about 1880). Membership over 500. Annual meetings held at Charlottetown in April. Secretary, Miss Ethel Taylor, West Kent School, Charlottetown.

Nova Scotia Teachers' Union.—Founded 1896 as Education Association. Reorganized 1920 as a purely teachers' association. Membership about 1200. President, W. L. Barteaux, Kentville; Secretary, Miss S. MacDonald, Sydney. Annual general meeting at Easter.

Nova Scotia Headmasters' Association.—Founded 1930. Secretary, H. V. Corkum, Mahone Bay. Annual meetings are to be held at Halifax last week of Christmas holidays.

New Brunswick Teachers' Association.—Founded 1918. Last biennial meeting was held in Saint John, June, 1934. Membership over 800. President, E. J. Alexander, High School, Saint John; Secretary-Treasurer, H. C. Ricker, Sand Cove Road, West Saint John, N.B.

The Teachers' Institute of New Brunswick.—Founded 1878. Number of members 821. President, A. S. McFarlane, Chief Superintendent of Education, Fredericton; Secretary, H. H. Hagerman, 123 Charlotte St., Fredericton. Last meeting was held June 26-28, 1934, in Saint John; the next meeting probably in Moncton, in June, 1936.

Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec.—Founded 1864. Annual conventions at Montreal in October. Membership 1830. President, Gordon H. Heslam, 4041 Beaconsfield Ave., Montreal. General Secretary, W. E. Black, 352 Lansdowne Ave., Westmount.

High School Principals' Association of the Province of Quebec.—Founded 1927. Members about 50. Annual meetings in Montreal High School in October. Secretary, Harold S. Cook, St. Lambert.

Comités Permanents des Maisons d'Enseignement secondaire affilieés.—President of the Laval Committee, M. l'abbé Emile Beaudry; President of the Montreal Committee, M. l'abbé J. D. Lalonde, Montreal.

Association des institutrices Catholiques de la Province de Québec, Inc.—Founded 1902. Annual meeting June 27, 1933. Membership fee reduced with a view to increasing membership, and to making the Association better able to maintain salaries and pensions. Secretary, Mde. J. P. Gagné, 23 rue Bouffard (St-Malo), Quebec.

L'Association des Instituteurs de la circonscription de l'Ecole Normale Laval.—Founded over 50 years ago. Meets two or three times yearly. Secretary, c|o Laval Normal School, Chemin Ste-Foy, Quebec.

L'Association des Instituteurs de la circonscription de l'Ecole Normale Jacques-Cartier.—Meets two or three times yearly. Secretary, c'o Jacques Cartier Normal School, Lafontaine Park, Montreal.

Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation.—Founded in 1920. President, Miss Aileen Noonan, Windsor; Secretary, S. H. Henry, 28 Bloor St. W., Toronto; Membership, about 3,250. Annual meetings held during Christmas vacation at Toronto.

Federation of Women Teachers' Associations of Ontario.—Founded 1918. Membership, about 3,500. President, Miss E. Lane, 5 High Park Ave., Toronto; Secretary, Miss H. E. Carr, 28 Bloor Street, W., Toronto. Annual meetings held at Easter in Toronto.

The Ontario Public School Men Teachers' Federation.—Founded 1920. Membership over 800. President, K. C. Hortop, Windsor; Secretary, J. E. Robertson, 16 St. Clair Gardens, Toronto. Annual meetings held in Toronto during Easter week.

Western Ontario Secondary Schools' Association.—Founded 1921. Number of members, 55. Promotes interschool activities in all forms of athletics, debating and public speaking. President, C. G. Yorke, Glencoe,; Secretary, Professor N. C. Hart, University of Western Ontario, London. Annual meetings held in May at the University of Western Ontario.

Manitoba Teachers' Federation.—Founded 1918. Number of members, about 1,800. President, G. M. Churchill, Dauphin; Secretary, E. K. Marshall, 618 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. Annual meetings are held Easter week in Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan Teachers' Federation.—Organized December, 1933 from three earlier associations in the province,—The Teachers' Alliance, the Educational Association, and the Rural Teachers' Association. Membership in 1934 over 3,000. President, J. R. MacKay, Saskatoon; Secretary, L. F. Titus, Saskatoon.

The Alberta Teachers' Alliance, Inc.—Founded 1917. Membership over 3,600, not counting provisional members. President, E. J. Thorlakson, Calgary; Secretary, J. W. Barnett, Imperial Bank Bldg., Edmonton. Annual meetings are held Easter week. Membership about 3,700.

The British Columbia Teachers' Federation.—Founded 1916. Membership about 2,400. Annual conventions at Easter, in Vancouver in 1934. President, J. R. Mitchell, West Vancouver; General Secretary, Harry Charlesworth, Aldine House, 1300 Robson Street, Vancouver.

## SCHOOL TRUSTEES' ORGANIZATIONS

Canadian School Trustees' Association.—Founded 1922. President, Samuel Farmer, Port Perry, Ontario; Secretary, M. A. Campbell, 28 Bloor Street W., Toronto. Last meeting was held in Montreal, November, 1930.

Provincial Association of Protestant School Boards of Quebec.—Organized 1929. Deals especially with the problems of boards outside of larger urban centres. Convention at Asbestos, September 20, 1934. Secretary, A. E. Smith, Magog.

Ontario School Trustees' and Ratepayers' Association.—One of the four sections of the O.E.A. President, Rev. N. R. D. Sinclair, Allandale; Secretary, M. A. Campbell, 28 Bloor Street W.. Toronto.

The Associated High School Boards of the Province of Ontario.—Founded 1932. Deals solely with problems relating to Secondary Education. Membership open to all High School and Collegiate Institute Boards, and Boards of Education, in Ontario. Last Convention held in Toronto, March 1st and 2nd, 1934. President, Dr. F. D. Cruickshank, Weston; Secretary, Dr. H. A. Semple, 941 College Street, Toronto, 3.

Ontario Urban School Trustees' Association.—Founded 1919. Membership in all cities and towns in Ontario with a population over 5,000. President, J. F. Honsberger, M.D., Kitchener; Secretary, C. T. McBride, St. Catharines. The last Annual meeting was held at Hamilton, 1934; the next will be held at Kitchener.

Manitoba School Trustees' Association.—Founded 1906. Membership 600-700. President, Mathew J. Stanbridge, Stonewall; Secretary, Robert Love, Melita. Annual conventions are held, in January or February, usually in Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan School Trustees' Association.—Founded 1915. President, R. H. Heane, Elbow; Secretary, C. E. Little, K.C., 2 Victoria Park Bldg., Regina. Annual conventions are held, at Prince Albert in 1934.

Alberta School Trustees' Association.—Founded 1907. Annual meetings are held in February. President, J. O. King, Raymond; Secretary, Mrs. A. H. Rogers, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.

British Columbia School Trustees' Association.—Founded 1905. Annual convention. Secretary, Geo. A. Grant, 713 Pacific Building, 744 Hastings Street W., Vancouver.

## NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS WITH SPECIAL OBJECTIVES IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCHOOLS

League of the Empire, Canadian Branch.—Promotes interprovincial and intra-Empire correspondence between school children, and exchange of teachers, mainly with London, England. Chairman, Principal Maurice Hutton, Alexandra Palace, Toronto; Secretary, Miss F. M. Standish, 141 Albany Street, Toronto.

Overseas Education League.—Founded 1910. Organizer, F. J. Ney. Among other activities, conducts annual tours to Great Britain and Continental Europe, for teachers and others.

The Strathcona Trust.—For the encouragement of physical training and military drill in the schools. Founded 1908. Secretary, c/o Department of National Defence, Ottawa.

Canadian National Federation of Home and School Associations.—Founded July, 1927. President, Dr. George W. Kerby, Mount Royal College, Calgary; Secretary, Mrs. A. M. Curtis, 514 Sunderland Ave., Calgary. Biennial meetings, the third in Port Arthur, July, 1933, next in Vancouver, 1935. There are provincial organizations in Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta.

Canadian Junior Red Cross.—Membership at June, 1933, was 268,211 in 8,629 branches. The unit of organization is the classroom, each classroom being a branch. For statistics see Part II. National Headquarters, 410 Sherbourne St., Toronto 5.

Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare.—Founded 1921. Seeks to act in close advisory relationship to the administrative health and welfare bodies of the Provincial Governments. In 1934 took over the work of the Child Welfare Division, Department of Pensions and National Health. Executive Director, Miss Charlotte Whitton, 245 Cooper St., Ottawa.

Canadian Association of Child Protection Officers.—Founded 1921. Aims through study and discussion to secure uniformity in laws relating to the protection and care of children, and in the methods of their administration and enforcement. Secretary, Judge Ethel Mac-Lachlan, Juvenile Court, Regina, Sask.

Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada.—Founded 1897. Had 83 branches and 315 nurses on duty in 1933. See Part II for further data. Elizabeth L. Smellie, Chief Superintendent, Jackson Building, Ottawa.

Canadian Council of the Girl Guides' Association.—Founded in 1912. The unit of organization is the Company or Pack, details of which, and of the membership of 42,531, may be seen in Part II. General Secretary, Miss E. A. Riepert, 22 College St., Toronto.

The Boy Scouts' Association.—Originated 1907. Incorporated in Canada, 1914. For details of the membership of the 59,984 boys in 1933, see Part II. Chief Executive Commissioner, John A. Stiles, Dominion Headquarters, 306 Metcalfe St., Ottawa.

Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene.—Annual meetings. Secretary, Marjorie H. Keyes, 111 St. George St., Toronto 5.

Canadian Council on Boys' and Girls' Club Work.—Organized 1931. Aims to coordinate the junior farm work of the different provinces. For statistics see Part II. Secretary, Alex E. MacLaurin, Confederation Building, Ottawa.

Canadian National Safety League.—Interested in educating children in accident prevention and safety measures. General Manager, J. F. H. Wyse, Metropolitan Building, Toronto 2.

League of Nations Society in Canada.—National Secretary, T. W. L. MacDermot, Wellington St., Ottawa.

Canadian National Institute for the Blind.—Its campaign for the prevention of blindness is conducted in part through the schools. Managing Director, E. A. Baker, 186 Beverley St.., Toronto.

#### UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATIONS

National Conference of Canadian Universities.—Founded 1911. Membership, 27 universities and colleges and the National Research Council. A biennial meeting usually. President 1934-36, President Carleton Stanley, Dalhousie University, Halifax; Secretary, Prof. W. A. Mackintosh, Queen's University, Kingston. Last meeting was held May, 1934, at McMaster University, Hamilton.

National Federation of Canadian University Students.—A record of current officers has not been received.

Canadian Federation of University Women.—Founded 1919. Membership 2,059 in 30 University Women's Clubs. All must be university graduates. One of its chief objectives is to promote the higher education of women. A travelling scholarship of \$1,250 is offered annually. Meetings triennial, Edmonton, 1934. President, Miss Laura Newman, 125 Ontario St., St. Catharines; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. L. Savage, 93 Garfield Ave., Toronto.

#### ADULT EDUCATION ORGANIZATIONS

For a guide to the University and College Extension Departments doing work in this category, Table 68 of Part II might be consulted. Enrolment in night classes and correspondence courses of Departments of Education may be seen in Tables 47 and 48, Summer Schools in Table 63. Other provincial Departments, especially Departments of Agriculture work in this field, and of course an untold number of non-governmental organizations including churches, service clubs, occupational or political groups, etc.

Committee on Adult Education.—A committee appointed at a Dominion conference on adult education in Toronto, May, 1934. The Committee is conducting a survey of adult education activities in Canada, and when this is completed will consider the advisability of forming a permanent Canadian-wide organization for the encouragement of adult instruction. A second Dominion wide meeting is to be held before the end of May, 1935. Chairman of the Committee. W. J. Dunlop, Director of Extension, University of Toronto.

Frontier College.—"The University in Overalls." Offices of administration, Toronto. Principal E. W. Bradwin; Registrar, Jessie Lucas.

Workers' Educational Association of Ontario.—Organized in 1923. Secretary, Drummond Wren, Simcoe Hall, University of Toronto, Toronto. Branches in 15 cities and towns. Tutors are paid by Department of Extension, University of Toronto. There is no national W.E.A. organization, or provincial in any other province.

Y.M.C.A.—National Council, 40 College St., Toronto.

Y.W.C.A.—National Council, 143 College St., Toronto.

Federated Women's Institutes of Canada.—Biennial Conventions. Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. R. Lancefield, Aldershot, Ontario.

## LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

Canadian Library Council.—Formed in June, 1934 during the week of the American Library Association Conference in Montreal. President, John Ridington, University of B.C., Vancouver; Secretary, E. S. Robinson, Public Library, Vancouver.

Maritime Library Association.—Reorganized 1934. President, Mrs. Stanfield, Public Library, Truro, N.S. Secretary, Mrs. M. K. Ingraham, Acadia University Library, Wolfville, N.S.

Quebec Library Association.—Organized in 1932. Membership 142. Annual meeting in Montreal in October. Secretary, Miss A. O'Connell Hayes, 8 Amesbury Ave., Montreal.

Montreal Special Libraries Association.—Organized 1932. Secretary, Mrs. M. E. Bevington, Librarian, Department of Immigration and Colonization, Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal. Annual meetings to be held in May.

Ontario Library Association.—Organized 1900. Secretary, Miss Muriel Page, Public Library, Toronto. Annual meetings held Easter Monday and Tuesday at Toronto Public Library (1934 meeting in Montreal).

Ontario Regional Group of Cataloguers.—Organized 1927. Secretary, Miss Ruth McKenzie, Public Library, Toronto. Annual meetings held at Public Library, Toronto.

Public Libraries Branch, Ontario Department of Education.—Inspector of Public Libraries, F. C. Jennings, Department of Education, Toronto.

Saskatchewan and Alberta Departments of Education administer the Public Libraries Acts in their provinces, the former since 1915, the latter since 1931.

Alberta Library Association.—Organized 1930. Secretary, Mrs. Cecil E. Race, Assistant to Librarian, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

British Columbia Public Library Association.—Organized 1911. Annual meeting of 1934 held at New Westminster. Secretary, Miss Lorna Barton, Public Library, Vancouver.

British Columbia Public Library Commission.—Composed of three members. Appointed under Public Libraries Act. Superintendent, Herbert Killam, Victoria.

# SOME EMPIRE AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS WITH CANADIAN AFFILIATIONS

American Library Association.—Numerous members in Canada. Annual Conference of 1934 held in Montreal. Headquarters, 520 North Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Carnegie Corporation of New York.—From the British Dominions and Colonies fund that it administers, grants and other assistance are given to universities, colleges, libraries, museums, etc., in Canada. Headquarters, 522 Fifth Ave., New York.

Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.—By educational surveys, aid in providing pension schemes, etc., assists higher education in Canada. Headquarters, 522 Fifth Ave., New York.

Institute of Education, University of London.—An Empire centre for the discussion and investigation of educational problems that are important to the constituents of the British Commonwealth. Its organization is still in progress. Chairman of the University Delegacy, Rt. Hon. Lord Eustace Percy. Principal, Sir Percy Nunn, Southampton Row, London, W. C. 1. Lord Eustace Percy also edits the Year Book of Education (first edition in 1932), a volume of about 1,000 pages, treating of the subject of education within the Empire as a single theme. Editor's office, Montague House, Russell Square, London, W. C. 1.

International Bureau of Education.—The object of the Bureau is to act as an information centre for all matters relating to education, and to facilitate the exchange of information between countries. Issues a quarterly bulletin and various special studies in both French and English. Office, 44 Rue des Maraîchers, Geneva, Switzerland.

International Conference of the New Education Fellowship.—Conference in the Union of South Africa, 1934. Headquarters, 29 Tavistock Square, London, England.

International Council for the Education of Exceptional Children.—Conference in Toronto, Canada, February, 1934. President, G. Elmore Reaman, Glen-Lawrence School, Toronto; Secretary Olive A. Whildin, Baltimore, U.S.A.; Editor, Council Review, H. Z. Wooden, Principal of the Ann J. Kellogg School, Battle Creek, Mich., U.S.A.

International Institute, Teachers' College, Columbia University.—Established 1923 to aid in the guidance and training of foreign students of American education, and American students of foreign education. Director, Paul Monroe. Editor of the Educational Year Book, I. L. Kandel.

League of Nations, International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation.—Aims at the promotion of collaboration between nations in all fields of intellectual effort in order to foster a spirit of international understanding as a means to the preservation of peace. Headquarters, 2 rue de Montpensier, Palais Royal, Paris, France.

Rockefeller Foundation.—As part of a world wide programme assists Canadian universities, organizations, and individuals, through its four divisions; International Health, Medical Sciences, Natural Sciences, Humanities. Headquarters, 49 West 49th St., New York.

Universities Bureau of the British Empire.—Publishes Universities Year Book. Office, 88a Gower St., Torrington Place, London, W. C. 1.

World Association for Adult Education.—Founded at the close of the War. Aims to encourage all efforts devoted to the extension and enrichment of adult education. President, Albert Mansbridge; Secretary, Dorothy W. Jones; Central Office, 16 Russell Square, London, W. C. 1.

World Federation of Education Associations.—Fourth Biennial conference at Denver, Colorado in 1931. President, Paul Monroe, Columbia University, New York; Vice President for America, Harry Charlesworth, 1300 Robson St., Vancouver. Secretary, Charles H. Williams, Columbia, Missouri, U.S.A.; Treasurer, E. A. Hardy, 124 Duplex Ave., Toronto. Conference of 1935 to be held at Oxford, England, in August, at the same time as the conferences of the International Federations (elementary and secondary) of Teachers' Associations.

## CHAPTER IV.—EDUCATION PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN CANADA

The following list is published as a directory of magazines in Canada whose chief interest is in the field of education. Most of them are published either by corporations or teachers' associations' but some are sponsored by Departments of Education. The names of officers, except for possible inaccuracies, are as in the latter part of calendar year 1934. The number of years a journal has been published is indicated by the volume it is in.

Journal of Education.—The supplement to the Report of the Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, published about five times per year. The medium of the Education Department's official notices. Published since 1866. Semi-annual before 1931.

Bulletin of the Nova Scotia Teachers' Union.—Official organ of the Nova Scotia Teachers' Union, Inc., Vol. XI., Bi-monthly except July and August. Editor-in-Chief, H. V. Corkum, Box 266, Mahone Bay; Business Manager, John J. Oliver, Box 666, Yarmouth.

The Educational Review.—Official organ of the New Brunswick Teachers' Association and Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation. Vol. 49. Monthly except July and August. Editor and Business Manager, Miss Jessie I. Lawson, 80 Pitt St., Saint John, N.B.

L'Enseignement Secondaire au Canada.—A monthly review issued by the Permanent Committee of Institutions of Secondary Instruction, affiliated to Laval University and the University of Montreal, 19th year. Managing Director, M. l'Abbé Emile Beaudry, Laval University, Quebec.

L'Enseignment Primaire.—The organ of Catholic primary schools of the province of Quebec. Monthly, Vol. 56. Editor and Proprietor, C. J. Magnan, Inspector-General of Catholic Normal Schools, 79 Chemin Ste-Foy, Quebec; Business Manager, P.O. Box 636, Upper Town, Quebec.

L'Ecole Canadienne.—Pedagogical review in which both languages are used. Official organ of the Montreal Catholic School Commission. Monthly. Tenth year of publication. Librarie Beauchemin, Ltée., 430 St. Gabriel Street, Montreal, Quebec.

L'Ecole Primaire.—Monthly, Vol. 10. Editor, Eugène Achard, Librairie Générale Canadienne, 36 Sterling Ave., Montreal.

Technique.—The official organ of Quebec technical schools. An industrial review with some articles in each of the French and English languages in each issue. Published monthly, Vol. X. Printed by the printing section, Montreal Technical School. Director, Augustin Frigon, Polytechnic School, 1430 St. Denis St., Montreal.

The Educational Record of the Province of Quebec.—Quarterly journal ln the interest of the Protestant schools of Quebec, and the medium through which the Proceedings of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education are communicated, Vol. 53. Editor and Publisher, J. C. Sutherland, Inspector-General of Protestant Schools, Quebec.

The Teachers' Magazine of Quebec.—Official organ of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec. Bi-monthly during school year, Vol. 17. Editor, John Anderson, High School, Westmount; Business Manager, J. K. Snyder, High School, Westmount.

The School.—A magazine devoted to Elementary and Secondary Education in Canada. Monthly except July and August. Vol. 22. Editorial Board, the Staff of the Ontario College of Education, University of Toronto, 371 Bloor St. W., Toronto 5; Managing Editor, W. E. Macpherson, (deceased, January, 1935).

Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation Bulletin.—Bi-monthly except July and August, Vol. 15. Editor, E. A. Hardy, 124 Duplex Ave., Toronto 12.

The Educational Courier.—Official organ of the Federation of Women Teachers' Associations of Ontario, and The Ontario Public School Men Teachers' Federation. Bi-monthly except July and August, Vol. 5 as joint publication of the two associations. Editor, Miss H. E. Carr, 28 Bloor St., W., Toronto 5; Business Manager, J. E. Robertson, 16 St. Clair Gardens, Toronto.

School Progress.—"The National School Executives' Magazine." Illustrated. Vol. 3. Published monthly at 2 College St., Toronto. Editor, H. F. Coles; Ass't. Editor, J. D. Welsh.

Ontario Library Review.—Vol. XVIII. Published quarterly by the Public Libraries Branch of the Ontario Department of Education in the interest of the public libraries of the province. The only library periodical published in Canada. Editor, F. C. Jennings.

The Canadian School Journal.—Official organ of the Ontario Educational Association. Monthly, Vol. 12. Published by the Ontario School Trustees' and Ratepayers' Association (one of the four main departments of the O.E.A.). Editor, M. A. Campbell, 28 Bloor St. W., Toronto.

The Canadian Teacher.—Published by the Educational Publishing Company, 36 Shuter St., Toronto. Every 19 days except July and August, beginning September 1. Vol. 39. Editor, Miss Louise R. Rorke.

The Ontario Home and School Review.—Published quarterly by the Ontario Federation of Home and School Associations. Executive Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. H. Maltby, Room 903, Hermant Bldg., 21 Dundas Sq., Toronto.

Dents' Teachers' Aid.—Monthly. Vol. 3. Published by J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd., Toronto and Vancouver. Editor, E. W. Reid.

Bulletin de la ligue des instritutrices catholiques de l'ouest.—Published in Winnipeg, five times a year. Vol. XI.

The Western School Journal.—Incorporating "A Bulletin of the Department of Education for Manitoba" and "A Bulletin of the Manitoba Educational Association." Monthly except July and August, Vol. 28. Editor, W. A. McIntyre, Business Address, Corner William Ave., and Ellen St., Winnipeg.

The Manitoba Teacher.—Official organ of the Manitoba Teachers' Federation. Monthly except July and August, until 1933. Quarterly since. Vol. 15. Business Manager, E. K. Marshall, 618 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

The Western Teacher.—"The modern classroom magazine." Lesson plans and outlines for elementary schools, Vol. 5. Published monthly by Western Extension College, Ltd., Educational Publishers, Saskatoon and Winnipeg.

The School Trustee.—Published monthly by the Saskatchewan School Trustees' Association, Vol. 5. Managing Editor, C. E. Little, K.C., 2 Victoria Park Building, Regina.

The Alberta School Trustee.—Organ of the Alberta School Trustees' Association. Vol. 2. Monthly. Editor, Mrs. A. H. Rogers, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

The A.T.A. Magazine.—Official organ of the Alberta Teachers' Alliance, Inc. Monthly. Vol. 15. Managing Editor, J. W. Barnett, Imperial Bank Building, Edmonton.

The B.C. Teacher.—Published on the 15th of each month, except July and August, by the British Columbia Teachers' Federation, Vol. 14. Managing Editor, Harry Charlesworth, Aldine House, 1300 Robson St., Vancouver.

Parent-Teacher News.—Published by the British Columbia Parent-Teacher Federation. President, Mrs. T. A. Barnard, 547 Albert St., Nanaimo.

# CHAPTER V.—BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CANADIAN STUDIES IN EDUCATION, 1933-34

Under this caption in the Annual Survey of Education in Canada, 1932, appeared a bibliography covering the years 1929-33, (unpublished theses 1931-33 only). The list published below carries the record on into 1934, and at the same time makes the record for the years back to 1929 more complete by remedying any omissions that have come to notice, and by broadening the record to cover articles on education in the several university reviews published in Canada, viz.,

Dalhousie Review, Dalhousie University, Halifax.

Queen's Quarterly, Queen's University, Kingston.

University of Toronto Quarterly, Toronto.

Le Canada Français, Université Laval, Québec.

Revue Trimestrielle Canadienne, Ecole Polytechnique, Montréal.

Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa.

The bibliography does not attempt to cover articles in other periodicals, some of which are indexed in the Canadian Periodical Index. Nor does it attempt to include text books. These are listed in the annual Canadian Catalogue of Books, published by the Toronto Public Library. A record of annual reports of Departments, Boards, Universities, etc., was included last year, and is not repeated below.

The fifteen sections into which the bibliography is divided are in no sense clear cut and mutually exclusive, but the classification thus effected should make the list in some measure easier to use. Probably more of the studies should be entered under two or more headings, but it is difficult or impossible for the compiler to do so without having a copy or summary of the study before him.

## EMPIRE, FOREIGN, AND INTERNATIONAL

Brouillette, Benoit.—Les Instituts de Géographie en France. Revue Trim. Can. March 1934. 22 pp.

Charbonnier, Felix.—Collection des universités de France. Le Canada Français. June, 1933.

Clarke, F.—The London Institute of Education. (Its present nature and an interpretation of the task that lies before it). Queen's Quarterly. pp. 55-70. Spring, 1934.

de la Montagne, G. H.—Le problème de l'Ecole Unique en France. Le Canada Français. May, 1932.

Eustace Percy, The Rt. Hon. Lord.—An Empire Centre for the Study of Education. The Year Book of Education, 1934. Evans Bros., Russell Square, London. pp. 685-7.

Falconer, Sir Robert.—Scottish Influence in the Higher Education of Canada. Trans. Royal Soc. of Can., 1927. 14 pp.

Falconer, Sir Robert.—English Influence on the Higher Education of Canada. Trans. Royal Soc. of Can., 1928. 16 pp.

Falconer, Sir Robert.—American Influence on the Higher Education of Canada. Trans. Roy. Soc. of Canada., 1930.

Mumford, W. B. An Experiment in the Education and Social Adjustment of Native African Peoples. Ph.D. Univ. of Toronto, 1930.

Norwood, C.—The English Tradition of Education. Dalhousie Review, Vol. x, 1930.

Rice, Letha E.—A Study of the Status of Speech Correction in the Public Schools of the United States and Canada with Suggestions and Exercises for Speech Correction in the Elementary School. M.A., 1931. Kansas State Teachers' College, Emporia, Kansas.

Turner, Malcolm Allan.—Secondary Education in Scotland. M.A. Bishop's University, 1934. 108 pp. ms.

Vlassis, George B.—Comparative Study of Secondary Education in the United States, Canada and Greece. M.A. Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, 1932.

## HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL

Auclair, L'Abbé Elie J.—Figures Canadiennes. 2 vol., 1933. Contains 24 biographies of Quebec men of the last 100 years, including M. Meilleur, first Superintendent of Education in Lower Canada, and his successor M. Chauveau, etc. Librairie Lévesque, 1735 St. Denis St., Montréal.

Falconer, Sir Robert.—The Gilchrist Scholarships: an Episode in the Higher Education of Canada. Trans. Royal Soc. of Can., 1933.

Forget, l'Abbé Anastase.—Histoire du Collège de l'Assomption. 1833, Un siècle, 1933. 810 pp. Imprimerie Populaire Ltée, Montréal.

Gamey, Harold W.—Some Aspects of the Development of Public Education in British Columbia. M.A., 1934. Univ. of B.C. 136 pp. ms.

Japp, Robert.—Education as a Political Issue Under the Union. Ph. D. McGill.

Magnan, C. J.—See General Studies.

Miller, Burton Alfred.—Education in the Graeco-Roman Period. M.A. Bishop's Univ., 1934. 108 pp. ms.

Murray, Walter C.—Manitoba's Place in University History. Trans. Royal Soc. of Can., 1928. 12 pp.

Tessier, Albert.—Vieilles enseignes. (Teaching in France from 13th to 18th century). Le Canada Français. March, 1933.

Tomkinson, Grace.—An Old Schoolmaster Speaks. Dalhousie Review. April, 1934.

Wallace, W. S.—A History of the University of Toronto. 1927. 307 pp. Univ. of Toronto Press.

Weir, George M.—See School Administration and Finance.

Willcox, Constance.—Centennial Booklet, Picton (Ont.) Collegiate and Vocational Institute, 1834-1934. 60 pp., 1934.

## PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

Bridges, Katherine, M.B.—The Social and Emotional Development of the Pre-School Child. 1931. pp. 277. Kegan Paul.

Brown, A.—The Normal Child, Its Care and Feeding. (3rd edition, revised). McClelland & Stewart, Toronto, 1932.

Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare.—Child Welfare Problems in Habit Formation and Training. A series of six folders, first published 1930, reprinted 1933. Council House, 245 Cooper St., Ottawa.

Fleming, Miss M.—A Method of Evaluating the Home discipline of the Pre-School Child. M.A. Univ. of Toronto, 1931.

Fred, Beatrice V.—A Study of Companionship among Pre-School Children. M.A. Univ. of Toronto, 1933.

Gage, Beatrice E.—A Method for Investigating the Moral Judgment of the Young Child. M.A. Univ. of Toronto, 1933.

Husband, Margaret L.—The Food Preferences of Nursery School Children. M.A. Univ. of Toronto, 1933.

Longpré, Daniel.—L'enfant sain. Aux Editions Albert Lévesque. Montréal, 1933.

McFarland, Miss E. L.—An Analysis of the Paintings of Pre-School Children. M.A., 1932. Univ. of Toronto.

Millichamp, Miss D.—The Genetic Development of Emotion in the Infant. M.A. Univ. of Toronto, 1932.

Mitchell, Harriet.—Post-Natal Letters,—a series of 12. Play and Play Material for the Pre-School Child, 1929. Published by the Canadian Council of Child and Family Welfare, Ottawa.

Prevey, Esther Elizabeth.—A Study of the Mental Growth of the Pre-School Child. (Study based on the Developmental Schedules as outlined in Gesell, "The Mental Growth of the Pre-School Child"). M.A. Univ. of Alta., 1934. 140 pp. ms.

Stapleford, Miss E. M.—A Study of Resistance in Pre-School Children. M.A. Univ. of Toronto, 1932.

#### EXTRA CURRICULAR-ACTIVITIES

Bélanger, R. P. Paul.—Le Scoutisme canadien-français. L'Oeuvre des Tracts. Montréal, 1931. (Almost unknown a few years ago in French Canada and considered as an English and Protestant institution, the Boy Scout movement has rapidly won the confidence of a great many French Canadian supporters).

Dominion Bureau of Statistics.—(1) School Playgrounds in Canadian Cities. (2) Civic Playgrounds in Canadian Cities. Two bulletins of the Bureau, 1934.

Leavens, C. F.—Health Services in the Schools of Manitoba. M.A. Univ. of Man., 1934.

Wilson, Gordon S.—The Value of the Tuxis Program as Directed to Adolescent Behavior. M.A., 1934. Univ. of B.C. 403 pp. ms.

Woods, D. S.—The Relation Between Play Activities and Success in School Examinations. M.A. University of Chicago.

#### EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY AND TESTING

Currie, A. B.—A Diagnostic Study of the Errors and Difficulties of Bookkeeping I Students in Learning the Theory of Debits and Credits and some of its Applications. B. Educ., 1934. Univ. of Alta.

Ford, Mary E.—An Evaluation of the Results obtained with the Knox Cube Test. M.A. Univ. of Toronto, 1933.

Glen, J. Stanley.—The Relationship between Intelligence and Achievement of Elementary School Children. M.A. Univ. of Toronto, 1933.

Griffin, J. D. M.—A Guide for the taking of Psychiatric Histories and the Examination of Children. M.A. Univ. of Toronto, 1933.

Henderson, A. E.—A Study in Errors in Elementary Bookkeeping. M.A. Univ. of Alta., 1934. 221 pp. ms.

Humphrey, George.—The Nature of Learning in its Relation to the Living System. (International Library of Psychology, Philosophy and Scientific Method). VIII. 296 pp. Kegan Paul, London, 1933.

Kaplan, Miss E.—The Existence, Measurement, and Significance of a Speed Factor in the Abilities of Public School Children. M.A. Univ. of Toronto, 1932.

Lewis, Elmer N.—Memory: Learning, Retention and Forgetting of Public School Pupils. D.Paed., Univ. of Toronto, 1934. 227 pp. ms. An abstract printed.

Macnamara, Miss J. G.—A Preliminary Analysis of the Results of the Rorschach Test. M.A. Univ. of Toronto, 1932.

Parmenter, Morgan, D.—The Ambitions of Public School Children. M.A. Univ. of Toronto, 1933.

Reaman, George Elmore.—Child Guidance, for Parents and Teachers. 91 pp. Longmans Green, Toronto, 1933.

Rochester, R. B.—An Exploratory Study of Adjustment in a Secondary Boys Boarding College. M.A. Univ. of Toronto, 1933.

Rogers, Kenneth H.—Intelligence and Perseveration related to School Achievement. Ph.D. University of Toronto, 1933.

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Atkinson, Rev. Harry.—The Industrial Training School for Boys, Portage La Prairie, Manitoba. A review of the work of the school 1926-1931, by the Superintendent.

Canadian Medical Association.—Report of a Survey made of the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene in 1932. 69 pp. Published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Ottawa.

Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene.—A bibliography of the publications of the Committee, and of the men and women associated with it, appears at the end of the survey which was made of the organization by the Canadian Medical Association in 1932, and published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Ottawa. (See preceding item).

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King, H. L.—A study of the Principles Involved in Dealing with Juvenile Delinquency and their application in the City of Edmonton. B. Educ., 1934, Univ. of Alta. 98 pp. ms.

McCollum, Miss E. M.—A Study of Male Juvenile Delinquency in the City of Toronto, M.A. 1932, Univ. of Toronto.

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Reaman, George Elmore.—See Educational Psychology.

Simon, T.—(1) Ecoliers anormaux. (2) La mesure du développement de l'intelligence par l'échelle B.S. avec démonstration. (3) La place de la pédagogie expérimentale et un essai d'organisation scientifique de l'école. Studies distributed by the Quebec Section of the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene 1929.

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— Whither Bound.—A study of all boys committed to industrial schools from Toronto Juvenile Court for the years 1929 and 1930. Big Brother Movement, Toronto.

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- Bennett, W. G.—Educational Bookkeeping. 184 pp., 1933. Pitman, Toronto.
- Bouck, C. D.—Handbooks in Composition. Four books in the series, each covering two elementary grades. First of series published, 1931; second, 1932. J. M. Dent. Toronto and Vancouver.
- Byers, Isa M.—Military Training in Canadian Schools and Colleges. Pamphlet published by the Educational Committee of the Toronto Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. 1929.
  - Calvin, D.D.—Apology for Geography. Queen's Quarterly. Summer, 1934.
  - Dalbis, L. J.—L'Enseignement des sciences naturelles. Revue Trim. Can. 1930. p. 177.
- Dill, George (Editor-in-Chief)—The Teachers' Omnibus. Volume 1, Grade 1. (A Primary Teacher's Handbook). J. M. Dent & Sons. Toronto and Vancouver, 1934. (Contributing editors are D. J. Dickie, Olive Fisher, Kate G. MacLeod, Helen Palk, P. H. Sheffield, N. Emily Tedd).
- Diltz, B.C. & Cochrane, Honora M.—Sense and Structure in English Composition. A Teacher's Handbook. 201 pp. Clarke, Irwin & Co., Toronto, 1933.
- Fox, W. Sherwood.—The Educational Influence of School Readers. Trans. Royal Soc. of Can., 1932. Reprinted, Queen's Quarterly, Nov. 1932.
  - Hammell, Agnes.—Advancing in Picture Study. W. J. Gage & Co., Toronto, 1933.
- Holland, Catherine Nisbet.—The Relation between Arithmetic in the Elementary School and Mathematics in the Secondary School. (An examination of the existing situation in Quebec Protestant schools, and suggestions for change). M.A., McGill, 1934.
- Jones, G. M.—Practical and Literary English. A handbook for teachers of junior and intermediate high school grades, 1928. J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd., Toronto and Vancouver.
- Lambry, Robert.—Le Dessin chez les Petits—Savoir regarder et pouvoir reproduire. A volume in the collection "Les sciences et l'Art de l'éducation."
- Landreau, Georges & Désy, J.R.A.—Notes Pédagogiques pour l'enseignement du Dessin, 1931. Montreal Technical School.
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  - Miller, Emile.—L'Enseignement de la Géographie. Revue Tri. Canadienne. Dec. 1930,
- Miller, C. J. & Litalien, E.—Guide pour l'Enseignement de l'Agriculture dans les Ecoles primaries, 1934.
- Morgan, E. H.—A Study of Retardation in a Typical City Elementary School. M.A. Univ. of Man., 1934.
- Plumptre, A. F. W.—(1) Economics in Academic High Schools. (2) Review of Economic Text-Books for Use in Canadian High Schools (Mr. Plumptre in collaboration with A. E. Gilroy). In Vol. VII. of Contributions to Canadian Economics, University of Toronto Press, 1934.
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  - Ross, Mgr. S. G.—L'Enseignement religieux. L'Ecole Sociale Populaire, Montréal, 1930.

Sage, Walter N.—The Teaching of History in the Elementary Schools of Canada. Proc. of the Canadian Historical Association, 1930. pp. 55-64. Published by the Public Archives, Ottawa.

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Tanghe, Raymond.—L'Utilité des études économiques. Le Canada français. Jan. 1933.

Thrush, Miss M. E.—Primary Occupational Work. A Teacher's Handbook, 1933. J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd., Toronto.

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West, M.P., Swenson, E. and others.—A Critical Examination of Basic English. Bulletin No. 2 of the Dept. of Educational Research, Ont. College of Education. University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 1934. pp. 53.

Weston, Wm. P.—A Teacher's Manual of Drawing for Elementary and High Schools, with 85 plates. 165 pp. Thos. Nelson and Sons., Toronto, 1933.

Wilson, George.—Why Teach History? Queen's Quarterly. Aug, 1933.

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Clarke, F.—A Survey of Tendencies in Secondary Education, Past, Present and Future. The Year Book of Education, 1934, Evans Bros. Ltd., Russell Square, London, W.C. 1. pp. 557-607.

Clarke, F.—Some Reflections on Secondary Education. University of Toronto Quarterly, Oct., 1933.

Copp, Harold W.—The History and Development of Health and Physical Education in the Elementary and Secondary Schools of Ontario. M.A. Univ. of Michigan, 1933.

Farley, P.E.—L'Enseignement secondaire—Contre la "vocation présumée." Revue Tri. Canadienne. Vol. XV. 1929.

Flahaut, J.—L'Enseignement secondaire—Contre la "standardisation" des intelligences. Revue. Tri. Canadienne. Vol. XV., 1929.

Fyfe, W. H.—Science in Secondary Education. (A scholar, schooled on the classical curriculum shows the rightful place of science in the secondary schools). Queen's Quarterly, Spring, 1934. pp. 29-40.

Gill, Dorothy A.—The Drama in Secondary Education. (An attempt to estimate the suitability of the drama for inclusion in the curriculum of the secondary schools.) M.A., McGill, 1934.

Jaouen, Jean.—La Formation Sociale dans l'Enseignement Secondaire. A volume in the collection "Les Sciences et l'Art de l'Education."

Judge, Mable Estelle.—Les auteurs français dans l'enseignement aux Etats-Unis. A statististical study of French authors and texts used in secondary schools and colleges of the United States. M.A., McGill, 1933.

Logan, J. W.—In Defense of Latin, Dalhousie Review. 1930. Vol. X.

Maheux, Arthur.—(1)Remarques sur les "Brevets." Le Canada Français, March, 1933. (2) Jan., 1933. De la préparation aux études supérieures II,—Les brevets. (3) De la préparation aux études supérieures 1.—Aux études médicales, Nov., 1932.

Minville, Esdras.—Instruction ou Education. A propos de réforme de l'enseignement secondaire. (A series of articles reprinted from Le Devoir). L'Ecole Sociale Populaire, 4260 rue de Bordeaux, Montreal, 1931.

Muschamp, P. L. H.—Modern Languages in Schools. Dalhousie Review. Vol. IX, 1929.

Savage, E. G.—Secondary Education in Ontario. (Board of Education Pamphlet No. 53, the study being the result of Mr. Savage having spent a term as exchange inspector in Ontario in 1926.) Pub. 1928. 101 pp. H.M.S.O., Kingsway, London, W.C. 2.

#### TEACHERS AND TEACHER TRAINING

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PART II—STATISTICAL TABLES.

PARTIE II—TABLEAUX STATISTIQUES.

### ALL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS SUMMARIZED

## 1.—Summary of educational institutions in Canada, 1933, or latest year reported1

#### A. ENROLMENT

				*		
		P.E.I. I.PÉ.	N.S. NÉ.	N.B. NB.	Que. Qué.	Ont.
1	Provincially Controlled Schools—  (a) Ordinary and technical day schools.  (b) Evening schools.  (c) Correspondence courses.  (d) Special schools³.  (e) Normal schools.	-	117,238 2,236 995 404 398	90,888 812 - 347	562,856 15,108 - 1,179 2,537	38,314 1,800
2	Privately Controlled Schools—  (a) Ordinary Day schools	511 159	$2,655 \\ 425$	3,544 496	56,587 2,849	
3	Dominion Indian Schools	33	447	314	1,644	4,525
4	Universities and Colleges—  (a) Preparatory courses  (b) University standard  (c) Other courses at university <sup>4</sup>	152	238 $2,630$ $6,243$	$^{389}_{1,291}$		16,776
	Grand Total		133,909 512,846			

#### B. EXPENDITURE

2 3	Provincially Controlled schools—  (a) By Provincial Governments  (b) By ratepayers, etc  Privately Controlled schools (estimated).  Indian schools  Universities and Colleges.	19,000 1,235	114.000	137,000 17,074	2,800,000	6,088,046 44,482,988 1,050,000 374,920 6,994,426
	Total	680,786	5,544,322	3,506,453	35, 203, 485	58,990,380

## C. Further information on Day Schools under Public Control, Item 1 (a) Above<sup>5</sup>

Enrolment—Boys	9,177 9,070 15,525 2,421 7,395 10,852	58,507 58,731 100,537 16,701 55,062 62,176	44,674 44,607 — 50,344 38,937	306, 107 310, 415 - - - -	397,51 381,46 654,58 124,39 556,59 222,37
Attendance—  Average daily attendance  Average (median) days per pupil  Average number of days schools open  Percentage of enrolment in average attendance	$13,810 \\ 164 \\ 200 \\ 75 \cdot 7$	93,866 168 196 80·1	70,876 175 188 79·3	516,516 - - 83·8	606,86 - 77·
Teachers, total	645 166 479	3,597 416 3,181	2,641 $330$ $2,311$	22,345 4,122 18,223	21,36 4,82 16,54
Accommodation— Number of school districts. Number of school houses. Number of class-rooms. Number of pupils per class-room. Number of rural schools.	477 477 645 28 416	$   \begin{array}{r}     1,761 \\     \hline     3,260 \\     \hline     36 \\     1,451   \end{array} $	1,421 $2,455$ $36$ $1,252$	7,839 8,231 *19,700 31 -	7,68 *19,00 4 6,13

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Figures for 1 (a) and 2 (a) in Quebec are for 1931-32; for 1 (a) in Ont., except secondary schools, are for calendar year 1932; all others are for 1932-33.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 176 in the Yukon in 1 (a), 411 in the Yukon and N.W.T. in 3, 13,953 in population and \$45,466.

<sup>3</sup> Schools for the blind, deaf, or mentally defective. These are boarding schools and many of the pupils are from another province than the one in which they are at school. This is true, too, of industrial or reform schools in some provinces, with an enrolment exceeding 3,000, which should properly be included under this heading.

<sup>4</sup> Includes also 453 in the Departmental summer school for teachers in N.S., 2,918 in Ont., and 245 in B.C., not included in reports of universities or colleges.

<sup>5</sup> Includes also 2 (a) in Quebec.

\* Estimated.

## 1.—Résumé Statistique de l'instruction publique au Canada, chistres de 1933 ou du dernier rapport<sup>1</sup>

#### A. Inscriptions

Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. CB.	Canada <sup>2</sup>		
150,070 2,002 1,555 562 481	226,007 1,659 1,765 136 715	168,992 1,770 1,286 205 677	116, 816 4, 600 1, 525 93 383	66,501 8,926 4,811	(b) Du soir. (c) Cours par correspondance. (d) Ecoles spéciales. <sup>3</sup>	
5,490 2,239	1,541 810	2,453 1,421	3,906 1,517	87,929 14,862		2
2,466	2,247	1,720	3,618	17,425	Fédérales—Écoles indiennes	3
303 3,468 900	504 2,517 830	296 2,028 398	2, 071 830	21,701 $41,175$ $25,879$	(b) Cours universitaires.	4
169,536 700,139	238,731 921,785	181,246 731,605	135,359 694,263	2,530,056 $10,376,786$	Grand Total. Population de 1931.	

#### B. Dépenses

1,207,836 6,397,405 394,000 216,390 989,997	7,549,033 $99,000$ $303,182$	$\begin{bmatrix} 9,668,600\\ 210,000\\ 265,794 \end{bmatrix}$	091.440	21, 260, 984 100,203,657 5, 193, 000 1, 712, 223	Écoles sous contrôle provincial—.  (a) Par gouvernement provincial.  (b) Par contribuables, etc.  Écoles sous contrôle privé (estimatif).  Écoles pour Indiens.  Universités et collèges.
9, 205, 628	10,841,169	12,796,954	10, 107, 218		

## C. Pour plus amples renseignements sur les ecoles primaires publiques 1 (a) ci-dessus<sup>5</sup>

75,503 74,567 129,686 20,384 109,090 40,980	111,893 189,999 35,104 94,532	$   \begin{array}{r}     84,502 \\     142,076 \\     26,916   \end{array} $	57,054	1,132,300	Inscriptions—Garçons. Filles. Classes élémentaires. Classes secondaires. Ecoles urbaines. Ecoles rurales.
		,			Assiduité—
121, 190		137,558	104,978	1,840,663	Moyenne de fréquentation quotidienne.
179		189	-		Moyenne de jours d'assiduité par élève.
-	190	193	_	-	Moyenne des jours d'ouverture des écoles.
80.7	77.4	81.3	89.8	80.6	Pourcentage des fréquentations totales en fréquentation
4,406	8,276	6,050	2 010	70 041	moyenne.
955			3,912		Instituteurs et institutrices.
		1,710	1,218	16, 147	
3,451	5,867	4,340	2,694	57,094	Institutrices.
					Local—
2,238	5,010	3,708	821	_	Nombre de districts scolaires.
2,043	-	0,.00	1,207	_	Maisons d'école.
4,290	6,891	5,796	3,670	65,707	
35	33	30	32	00,101	Elèves par salle de classe.
_	-	3, 167	1,028		Ecoles rurales.
		3,101	1,020		Lioutes i ui ales.

¹Les chiffres pour 1 (a) et 2 (a) de Québec se rapportent à 1931-32; ceux 1 (a) de l'Ontario, sauf ceux des écoles secondaires à l'année civile 1932; tous les autres sont pour 1932-33.

² Y compris 176 dans le Yukon en 1 (a), 411 dans le Yukon et les territoires du N.-O. en 3, 13,953 en population et \$45,466.

³ Ecoles pour aveugles, sourds ou arriérés mentaux. Ce sont des pensionnats et plusieurs élèves viennent d'une province voisine. Il en est de même des écoles industrielles et correctionnelles de quelques provinces, dont l'inscription dépasse 3,000 et qui devraient paraître sous cet en-tête.

⁴ Y compris aussi 453 dans les écoles départementales pour instituteurs en N.-E., 2,918 en Ont., et 245 en C.-B., cours qui ne sont pas donnés aux universités ou collèges.

⁵ Y inclus 2 (a) dans le Qué.

\* Estime.

2.—Summary Enumeration of Educational Institutions in Canada by Provinces, for 1933 or latest year reported

/W 0	Dutilline J Line Carrier of the Control of the Cont		
9	Résumé détaillé des institutions enseignantes du	Canada par provinces	, chiffres de 1933 ou dernier rapport

	Num- ber of School Dis- tricts or	Num- ber of	Num- ber of		Number of Teachers Nombre d'instituteurs			Number of Pupils Nombre d'élèves			Per- centage of Attend-	
Province	Institutions  Nombre d'arrondissements scolaires ou d'institutions	School Houses Nom- bre de maisons d'école	salles de	Male — Hom- mes	Fermale Fermanes	Total	Male Gar-	Fe- male — Filles	Total	ance Moy- enne de présence	Pour- cent	Province
Prince Edward Island (1933) Primary Schools Graded Schools Total General Schools Prince of Wales College, Teacher training	416 61 477 1	416 61 477 —	416 229 645 –	65	315 164 479 6	229	5,361 3,816 9,177 81	5,491 3,579 9,070 150		6,090	82.35	Ecoles à classes multiples.
Others, P. W. College	1 6	- - - - - - 1	- - - - - - 1	- - 16 - 3 - 1	- - - 24 3 -	30 - 16 24 6 - 1	166 - 152 72 45 - 12	183 - - 439 114 - 21		, -	- - - - - - 51.52	Autres, collège P.W. Cours agricole et technique (jour). (soir). Université St-Dunstan. Ecoles primaires et secondaires privées. Collèges commerciaux. Ecoles pour les aveugles et les sourds.
Nova Scotia (1933)  Urban Schools.  Rural and Village Schools.  All General Schools.  Normal College.  Departmental Summer School  Evening Mining and other Technical Schools.  Correspondence.  Universities and Colleges.  Private Elementary and Secondary Schools.  Business Colleges.  Schools for the Blind and Deaf.  Indian Schools.	1 27 - 12 16	-	1,196 2,064 3,260 - - - - - - -	159 257 416 9 266 - 326 16 10 - 4	1, 171 2, 010 3, 181 3 8 - 43 121 11 - 7		27,504 31,003 58,507 53 76 - 6,922 949 159 - 216	27,558 31,173 58,731 345 377 - 1,736 1,706 266 - 231	$\begin{bmatrix} 62,176\\117,238\\398\\453\\2,236\\995\\8,658\\2,655 \end{bmatrix}$	47,653 93,866 - - - - - - -	83·93 76·64 80·07 - - - - -	Ecoles rurales. Toutes écoles générales. Ecole normale. Ecoles d'été départementales. Ecoles du soir. Correspondance. Universités et collèges. Ecoles primaires et secondaires privées. Collèges commerciaux. Ecoles pour les aveugles et les sourds.
New Brunswick (1933) Cities and Towns (1st Term)	. 150	_	- - - -	- - - -		- - -		-	27,083 26,610 21,292 19,890	-	- - - -	Nouveau-Brunswick (1933) Ecoles des cités et des villes (1er terme). (2ème terme). Autres écoles à classes multp. (1er terme). (2ème terme).

All Graded Schools (1st Term)	168 1, 252 1, 208 1, 421 1, 376	_	1, 193 1, 198 1, 260 1, 217 2, 455 2, 422 - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - 324 330 - - 30 19 - - 9 121 36 4 - 1	2,299 2,311 - 32 18 - 36 6 127 9 - 15	2,623 2,641 62 37 - 12 127 163 13 - 16	42,021 41,679 - 833 - 80 1,328 1,342 1255	42,427 41,146 - 774 - 267 388 2,202 314 - 159	82,825 89,281 1,607 812 - 347 1,716 3,544	- - - - 70,8761	79·38 79·64 74·88	Ecoles techniques (de jour). (du soir). Correspondance. Ecoles normales. Universités. Ecoles primaires et secondaires privées. Collèges commerciaux. Ecoles pour les aveugles et les sourds.
Quebec (Primary 1932, others 1933)  Elementary Schools, Catholic  Under control of Commissioners.  Under control of Trustees  Independent.  Total.  Elementary Schools, Protestant  Under control of Commissioners.  Under control of Trustees  Independent.  Total.  Intermediate Schools, Protestant  Under control of Commissioners.  Under control of Trustees  Independent.  Total.  Complementary Schools, Catholic  Under control of Trustees  Independent  Total.  High Schools, Protestant  Under control of Trustees  Independent  Total.  High Schools, Protestant  Under control of Trustees  Independent  Total.  Superior Schools, Catholic²  Under control of Commissioners  Under control of Commissioners  Under control of Trustees  Independent.  Total.  Superior Schools, Catholic²  Under control of Commissioners  Under control of Trustees  Independent  Total.		6, 478 107 251 6, 836 388 137 22 547 52 21 - 73 350 4 209 563 48 111 9 68		774	10,381 - 1,572 - 218 - 3,433 - 610 - 1,911	11,155 - 1,682 - 233 - 5,742 - 853 - 2,582	26,800 - 26,800 - 3,099 - 85,018 - 10,533	163,283 - 25,207 - 3,081 - 68,992 - 10,433 - 37,949	43,617 7,787 603 52,007 4,420 1,760 - 6,180 133,152 698 20,160 154,010 16,829 2,763 1,374 20,966 40,982 14,438	- 4,916 - 134,233 - 18,041 - -	79·01	Québec (Ecoles primaires 1932, autres 1933) Ecoles élémentaires catholiques. Sous contrôle des commissaires. Sous contrôle des syndics. Indépendantes. Total. Ecoles élémentaires protestantes. Sous contrôle des commissaires. Sous contrôle des syndics. Indépendantes. Total. Ecoles intermédiaires, protestantes. Sous contrôle des commissaires. Sous contrôle des syndics. Indépendantes. Total. Ecoles complémentaires catholiques. Sous contrôle des commissaires. Sous contrôle des syndics. Indépendantes. Total. "High Schools", protestants. Sous contrôle des syndics. Indépendantes. Total. Ecoles supérieures, catholiques². Sous contrôle des commissaires. Sous contrôle des syndics. Indépendantes. Total. Ecoles supérieures, catholiques². Sous contrôle des commissaires. Sous contrôle des syndics. Indépendantes. Total. Total. Total.

¹ Calculated from the total attendance First Term (5,544,406.5); Second Term (7,815,725); average number of days school was open First Term (75.8) and average number days school was open First Term (112.7). This gives a total days attendance during the year of 13,360,131.5 and an average number of days school was open of 188.5, from which the average daily

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Superior Schools is a new term in the statistical classification. In previous years these schools have been included with complementary schools.

<sup>1</sup> Calculé sur la fréquentation totale du premier terme (5,544,406·5); second terme (7,815,725). Nombre moyen de jours de classe dans le premier terme, 75·8 et dans le second terme, 112·7. Ceci donne une fréquentation totale de 13,360,131·5 pour l'année, et 188·5 jours de classe avec une fréquentation moyenne de 70,876 par jour.

2 Les Ecoles Supérieur en sont une nouvelle classification statistique. Antérieurement, elles étaient classifiées avec les écoles complémentaires.

2.—Summary Enumeration of Educational Institutions in Canada by Provinces, for 1933 or latest year reported 2.—Résumé détaillé des institutions enseignantes du Canada par provinces, chiffres de 1933 ou dernier rapport

	Number of School Districts or Insti-	Num- ber of School	Num- ber of Class		Number of Teachers Nombre d'instituteurs			Number of Pupils Nombre d'élèves			Per- centage of Attend-		
Province	Nom- bre	Houses  Nom- bre de maisons d'école	Rooms Nombre de salles de	Male — Hom- mes	Fermale Femmes	Total	Male Gar- çons	Fe-male Filles		Attendance — Moy- enne de présence	ance — Pour- cent	Province	
Quebec—Con. Total Primary Schools under control Roman Catholic. Protestant. Total Independent Primary Schools Roman Catholic.	7,044 <sup>1</sup> 795 <sup>1</sup>	7,001 657 542	2,491	3,178 314 576	12,681 2,329 3,044	15,859 2,643 3,620		-	482,253 77,176 51,458	-	-	Québec—fin Total des écoles primaires contrôlées. Catholiques. Protestantes. Total des écoles primaires indépendantes. Catholiques.	
Protestant. Grand Total Primary Schools. Roman Catholic. Protestant. Total Kindergarten Schools (Catholic).	-	7,543 688 8,231	_	3,754 3,754 368 4,122	71 15,725 2,400	125 19,479 2,768 22,247	263,487 40,432 303,919	38,721 $308,945$	1,977 533,711 79,153 612,864	449,570 64,048 513,618	84·23 80·92 83·80	Protestantes. Grand total des ecoles primaires. Catholiques. Protestantes. Total.	
Schools for the Deaf and Blind— Roman Catholic	2	= -		72 1 19	119 13 63	191 14 82	345 53 366	36	635 89 567	85	95.51	Protestantes.	
Normal Schools— Roman Catholic Protestant	30	-	_	156 5	257 5	413 10	709 - 27	1,722 217	2,431 244	2,175 222	89·47 90·98	Ecoles normales— Catholiques. Protestantes.	
Technical Day Schools (See Table 26)	33	-	-	-	-	-	3,319	4,635	7,954	-	-	Ecoles techniques, cours du jour (Voir tableau 26).	
Evening Schools (See Table 47)	46	-	-	_	_	-	-	-	15,108	-	-	Ecoles du soir (Voir tableau 47)	
Universities and Colleges— Two French Universities and affiliated colleges.	127	-	-	1,344	151	1,495	14,828	11,947	26,775	-	-	Universités et collèges— Deux universités françaises et collèges affiliés.	
Two English Universities and affiliated col- leges.		-	-	697	66	763	3,505	814	4,319	-	-	Deux universités anglaises et collèges affi- liés.	
Independent unaffiliated schools	21 43 30	-		190 213 5		190 277 58	_	-	1,139 4,732 1,644	4,145	87·60 74·88		

Ontario—(1933, except Public and Separate)	1	1	1	1	1	,	1	1	1	1	1	Ontario—(1933, écoles publiques et sénarées ex-
Public Schools* (1932)												Ontario—(1933, écoles publiques et séparées exceptées). Ecoles publiques* (1932)
Rural	-	5,674	_	1,193	5,975	7.168	118, 113	110,091	228, 204	163, 205	71.52	Rurales.
City	_	345	_	996	4,115	5, 111	113,495	109,321	222,816	171,955	77.17	Des cités.
Town.	_	248	_	267	1,433	1,700	37,843	36,356	74, 199	57,418	77.38	Des villes.
Village	_	157	_	139	483	622	13,301	12,593	25,894	19,555	75.52	Des villages.
Total	_	6,424	_	2,595	12,006		282,752	268, 361	551, 113	412, 113	74.78	Total.
Roman Catholic Separate Schools* (1932)		0,121		2,000	,000	11,001	,,,,			,		Ecoles séparées (catholiques)* (1932)
Rural	_	465	_	57	677	734	13,522	13,518	27,040	20,388	75.40	Rurales.
City	_	178	_	125	1,221	1,346			58,094	46,870	80.68	Des cités.
Town	_	103	_	28	578	606	13,276		26, 241	21,038	80 - 17	Des villes.
Village	_	18	_	Ξ'	53	53	962	977	1,939	1,508	77.77	Des villages.
Total	_	764	_	210	2,529	2,739		56,030	113,314	89,804	79 - 25	Total.
Continuation Schools †	_	220	_	169	324	493	5,060	6,304	11,364	10,625	93.50	Ecoles de continuation†
High Schools t	_	140	- 1	1,073	1,234	2,307		13,641	25,472	24, 104	94 - 63	Lycées†
Collegiate Institutes †	_	68	_	} -,	,		22,775	20,356	43, 131	40,725	94.42	Instituts collégiaux†
Vocational Schools †												Ecoles professionnelles †
Day, full time	-	_	-	774	455	1,229	17,809	16,769	34,578	29,496	85.31	Cours du jour, réguliers.
Day, part time	-	_	_	119	132	251	379	622	1,001	-	_	Cours du jour, irréguliers.
Day, special	_	_	_	_	-	_	496	735	1,231	-	-	Cours du jour, spéciaux.
Day total	_	67	-	893	587	1,480	18,716	18,222	36,938	-	-	Cours du jour, total.
Evening Schools	-	59	-	775	398	1,173	16,098	17,762	33,860	-	-	Cours du soir.
Correspondence	-		-	-	-	_	_	_	1,800	-	-	Correspondance.
Technical Teachers College	1	_	-	3	1	4	174	66	240	-		Collège d'instituteurs techniques.
Night Elementary Schools		18	_	_	-	49	-	_	1,565	880	56.23	Ecoles élémentaires du soir.
Night High Schools	-	19	-	-	-	131	-	_	2,889	854	29.56	Ecoles secondaires du soir.
Normal Schools	8 2 30	-	_	69	39	108	713	2,055	2,768	-	-	Ecoles normales.
Model Schools	2	-	_	5	3	8	30	81	111	-	-	Ecoles modèles.
Departmental Summer Schools	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	2,918	-	-	Ecoles d'été départementales.
Universities and Colleges	35	-	_	1,731	278	2,009	18,949	8,966	27,915	-	-	Universités et collèges.
Business Colleges	75	-	-	86	104	190	1,559	3,387	4,946	-	-	Collèges commerciaux privés
Private Schools	91	-	-	225	570	795	3,722	7,487	311,242	-	-	Ecoles privées.
Schools for the Blind and Deaf	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	435	-	-	Ecoles pour les aveugles et les sourds.
Indian Schools	99	-	-	-	-	-	2,273	2,252	4,525	3,441	76.04	Ecoles pour Indiens.
												** *! * (4000)
Manitoba (1933)—									0 700			Manitoba (1933)—
One-room High Schools		121	-	-	-	121	-	-	2,586	2,199	85.03	
Two-room High Schools	-	43	-	-	-	86	-	_	1,928	1,686	87.45	Lycées à deux classes.
Collegiate Departments	-	13	-	-	-	39	-	-	880	740	84.09	
Collegiate Institutes	-	26	-	-	-	1972	-	-	9,263	8,118	87.64	Institute collégiaux.
Junior High Schools	-	15	-	-	-	982	-	-	3,394	3,015	88·83 79·86	Lycées juniors.
Elementary Schools	-	1,825	-		0 -	3,865	-	-	132,019	105,432		Ecoles élémentaires.
All general Schools	2,238	2,043	4,290	955	3,451	4,406	75,503	74,567	150,070	121, 190	80.75	Toutes écoles générales.
Normal Schools	4	-	-	10	9	19	122	359	481	-	-	Ecoles normales.
Vocational Day Schools	6	-	-	-	-	176	-	_	3,141		_	Ecoles techniques du jour.
Vocational Evening Schools	4	-	-	-	-	95	-	-	2,002	-	_	Ecoles techniques du soir.
Correspondence	-	-	-	-	-	- 004	0 001	1 504	2,238	-		Correspondance.
University and Colleges. Business Colleges.	7	-	-	362	32	394	3,081	1,584	4,665	-	-	Université et collèges. Collèges commerciaux
Business Colleges	7	-	-	15	37	52	884	1,355	2,239	-	-	
Private Schools	37	-	-	40	172	21,2	2,290	3,200	5,490	-	_	Ecoles privées. Ecoles pour les aveugles et les sourds.
Schools for the Blind and Deaf	1	-	-	-	-	Ξ	1 040	1 990	127	1 749		
Indian Schools	57	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	-	1,240	1,226	2,466	1,742	70.64	Ecoles pour Indiens.

<sup>1</sup> Districts. The number of municipalities was 1,491 Catholic and 345 Protestant.—¹ Districts; on comptait 1,491 municipalités catholiques et 345 protestantes.

2 Manual Training and Household Science Teachers are not included, Junior High School Teachers include only those teaching High School classes.—² Les professeurs de travaux manuels et de science ménagère non compris. Les instituteurs de lycées juniors comprennent seulement ceux enseignant dans les degrés secondaires. \*Calendar year—\*Année civile.

3 The totals include pupils not given by sex.—³ Les totaux comprennent les élèves dont le sexe n'est pas mentionné.

† Enrolment figures are for the last school day in May—†Les chiffres de l'inscription se rapportent au dernier jour scolaire en mai.

2.—Summary Enumeration of Educational Institutions in Canada by Provinces, for 1933 or latest year reported 2.—Résumé détaillé des institutions enseignantes du Canada par provinces, chiffres de 1933 ou dernier rapport

	Number of School Dis-Num tricts or ber of Insti-School		Num- ber of Class	Number of Teachers  Nombre d'instituteurs			Number of Pupils — Nombre d'élèves			Aver- age Attend-	Per- centage of Attend-	
Province	Nom- bre d'arron-		Rooms Nom- bre de salles de classe	Male Hom- mes	Fermale Femmes	Total	Male Gar- çons	Fe- male — Filles	Total	ance — Moy- enne de présence	Pour- cent	Province
Saskatchewan (1933) Rural Elementary Schools. City Elementary Schools. Town Elementary Schools. Village Elementary Schools. All Elementary Schools. Collegiate Institutes and High Schools Vocational Schools (Day). Vocational Schools (Evening) Correspondence. Normal Schools. University and Colleges¹ Business Colleges Private Schools. Schools for the Blind and Deaf Indian Schools	13 90 392 4,863 18 3 3 - 3 11 15 34			1,436 765 2,201 208 20 190 10	3,889 1,870 5,759 108 10 33 14	2,635 7,960 316 86 67 -	$\left\{\begin{array}{c}13,833\\9,863\\18,615\\109,008\\5,106\end{array}\right.$	64,652 13,228 9,901 18,906 106,687 5,206 - - 505 1,372 599 921 1,168	27,061 19,764 37,521 215,695	23, 781 16, 651 30, 242 166, 574 8, 428	73·01 87·88 84·25 80·60 77·23 81·73 - - - - - - 81·89	Saskatchewan (1933)  Ecoles élémentaires rurales. Ecoles élémentaires des cités. Ecoles élémentaires des villes. Ecoles élémentaires des villages.  Toutes écoles élémentaires. Instituts Collégiaux et "High Schools." Ecoles professionnelles du jour. Ecoles professionnelles du soir. Correspondance. Ecoles normales. Université et collèges¹. Collèges commerciaux. Ecoles privées. Ecoles pour les aveugles et les sourds. Ecoles pour Indiens.
Alberta (1933) Cities and Towns Village Schools. Rural Schools. Total General Schools Normal Schools Vocational Schools (Day) Vocational Schools (Evening) Correspondence. University and Colleges Business Colleges (1932) Private Schools. Schools for the Blind and Deaf Indian Schools	213 3,167 3,451 3 5 14 - 7 5 34	_	5,796 - - - - - - - - - -	1,710 19 - - 236 20 78 -	4,340 8 - 23 30 92	- - 6,050 27 142 75 - 259 50 170 - -	194	84,502 483 2,099 616 - 886 842 1,252 - 935	1,770 1,286 2,722 1,421 2,453 74	64,210 137,558 - - - 2,278	85.68 77.00 81.39 - - - - - 92.45	Alberta (1933) { Ecoles publiques des villes.     Ecoles des villages.     Ecoles rurales.     Toutes écoles générales.     Ecoles normales.     Ecoles professionnelles (du jour).     Ecoles professionnelles (du soir).     Correspondance.     Université et collèges.     Collèges commerciaux (1932).     Ecoles privées.     Ecoles pour les aveugles et les sourds.     Ecoles pour Indiens.

TD 242 T. Cl. I Lie (1000)		1	1	1	1		Seven in the		1	1	1	Colombie Britannique (1933)
British Columbia (1933)	78	0.4	564	398	258	656	9,121	9,431	18,552	16,044	86.48	"High Schools."
High Schools	10	14	175	117	117	234	3,420	3,251		5,985	89.72	Lycées juniors
Junior High Schools	27	27	27	32	5	37	302	371	673	586	87.37	Ecoles supérieures
Superior Schools	37	101	1 216	292	1,118	1,410	25,620	23,909		45,281	91.42	Ecoles publiques des cités.
City Public Schools	34	121	1,316	124	445	569	10,261	9,604		19,076	96.03	Ecoles rurales des municipalités.
Rural Municipality Schools	24	167	553	255	751	1,006	11.038	10,488		18,008	83 - 66	Ecoles rurales et assistées.
Rural and Assisted Schools	642	776	1,035	1 010		3,912			116,816		89.86	Toutes écoles générales.
Total General Schools	821	1,207	3,670	1,218	2,094	5,912	129	254	383	101,010	00 00	Ecoles normales.
Normal Schools	2	-	-	13	0	19	129	204	245	_		Ecoles d'été départementales.
Departmental Summer Schools	2	-	-	13	9	44			11,988			Ecoles professionnelles (du jour).
Vocational Schools (Day)	24	-	-	-	-	-		-				Ecoles professionnelles (du soir).
Vocational Schools (Evening)	40	-	- 1	-	-	-	-	- T	4,600		_	Correspondance.
Correspondence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,525	-		Cours pour la formation d'instituteurs.
Correspondence	-	-	-	-	-	-			218	-		Université et collèges.
University and Colleges	5	-	-	103	17	120	1,653	1,003		-	-	
Business Colleges	19	-	-	15	29	44	397	1,120		-	-	Collèges commerciaux.
Private Schools	52	-	-	60	220	288	1,479	2,427	3,906	-		Ecoles privées.
Schools for the Blind and Deaf	1	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	79			Ecoles pour les aveugles et les sourds.
Indian Schools	65	_	-	-	-	-	1,781	1,837	3,618	2,774	76.67	Ecoles pour Indiens.
Indian Schools	00								A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In addition to these were 2 junior colleges affiliated to University of Saskatchewan.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> En outre, on compte 2 collèges juniors affiliés à l'université de Saskatchewan.

3A.—School enrolment and population of school age in counties or census divisions, 1933 3A.—Inscription et population d'âge scolaire dans les comtés ou divisions de recensement, 1933

Province and county	Total Population	Po	opulation 5-	-19		ool Enrolm		Average Attend- ance		y Grade E n du degré		Po	pulation 15	5-19
Province et comté	1931	Male Garçons	Female Filles	Total	Male — Garçons	Female Filles	Total	Moyenne de fré- quenta- tion	Male Garçons	Female Filles	Total	Male Garçons	Female Filles	Total
Total Canada	10,376,786	1,640,687	1,605,704	3,246,391	1,147,127	1,130,119	12,277,278	1,836,491	_			525,247	514 341	1,039,588
Prince Edward Island Kings. Prince. Queens.	88,038 19,147 31,500 37,391	14,203 3,214 5,384 5,605	13,666 3,009 5,100 5,557	27,869 6,223 10,484 11,162	9,177 2,024 3,389 3,764	9,070 2,107 3,282 3,681	18,247 4,131 6,671 7,445	13,810 3,057 5,050 5,703	920 208 287 425	1,368 370 426 572	2,288 578 713 997	4,632 1,067 1,756 1,809	4,272 914 1,549 1,809	8,904 1,981 3,305 3,618
Nova Scotia Annapolis Antigonish Cape Breton Colchester Cumberland Digby and Clare Guysborough Halifax Hants Inverness Kings Lunenburg Pictou Queens Richmond Shelburne Victoria Yarmouth and Argyle	512,846 16,297 10,073 92,419 25,051 36,366 18,353 15,443 100,204 19,393 21,055 24,357 31,674 39,018 10,612 11,098 12,485 8,009 20,939	85,067 2,456 1,705 16,602 4,023 6,084 3,122 2,584 15,265 3,949 3,936 5,042 6,295 1,635 2,011 2,144 1,323 3,620	81,956 2,310 1,604 16,330 4,006 5,763 2,909 2,254 15,499 3,076 3,603 3,765 4,889 5,902 1,622 1,812 1,967 1,216 3,429	167,023 4,766 3,309 32,932 8,029 11,847 6,031 4,838 30,764 6,347 7,552 7,701 9,931 12,197 3,257 3,823 4,111 2,539 7,049	58,507 1,849 1,115 11,745 2,947 4,217 2,016 1,709 10,788 2,325 2,586 2,830 3,431 3,853 1,108 1,190 1,522 822 2,454	58,731 1,829 1,168 11,789 2,962 4,270 2,038 1,568 10,870 2,382 2,497 2,954 3,569 3,849 1,167 1,134 1,478 837 2,370	117,238 3,678 2,283 23,534 5,909 8,487 4,054 3,277 21,658 4,707 5,083 5,784 7,000 7,702 2,275 2,324 3,000 1,659 4,824	93,866 2,985 1,705 19,027 4,795 6,897 3,299 2,489 17,741 3,774 3,864 4,501 5,630 6,185 1,859 1,688 2,349 1,204 2,874	6,969 293 173 1,343 453 550 167 151 1,068 265 346 363 375 653 100 114 171 124 260	9,732 387 288 1,615 608 817 298 255 1,496 417 533 563 618 823 173 120 243 148	16,701 680 461 2,958 1,061 1,367 465 406 2,564 682 879 926 993 1,476 273 234 414 272 590	27,382 815, 593 5,207 1,298 2,050 1,026 800 4,726 1,018 1,326 1,296 1,296 1,647 2,135 540 672 661 440 1,132	25,917 790 541 5,235 1,352 1,883 860 696 4,956 875 1,108 1,175 1,512 1,917 510 513 583 360 1,051	53, 299 1, 605 1, 134 10, 442 2, 650 3, 933 1, 886 1, 496 9, 682 1, 893 2, 434 2, 471 3, 159 4, 052 1, 050 1, 185 1, 244 800 2, 183
New Brunswick Albert Carleton Charlotte Gloucester Kent Kings Madawaska Northumberland Queens Restigouche St. John Sunbury Victoria Westmoreland York	408,219 7,679 20,796 21,337 41,914 23,478 19,807 24,527 34,124 11,219 29,859 61,613 6,999 14,907 57,506 32,454	71,323 1,308 3,541 3,189 8,365 4,651 3,285 4,760 6,488 1,962 5,613 8,881 1,927 2,951 9,869 5,233	68,651 1,186 3,304 3,114 8,110 4,297 2,986 4,790 6,173 1,700 5,574 8,841 1,147 2,722 9,584 5,123	139,974 2,494 6,845 6,303 16,475 8,948 6,271 9,550 12,661 3,662 4,187 17,722 2,374 5,673 19,453 10,356	44,675 912 2,559 2,178 4,490 2,484 2,236 2,566 3,294 1,295 2,848 6,683 696 1,830 6,905 3,699	44,287 896 2,561 2,176 4,338 2,369 2,256 2,643 3,174 1,244 2,934 6,679 773 1,797 6,851 3,596	88,962 1,808 5,120 4,354 8,828 4,853 4,492 5,209 6,468 2,539 5,782 13,362 1,469 3,627 13,756 7,295	70,611 1,438 3,988 3,581 6,087 3,645 3,562 4,206 5,021 1,952 4,478 11,475 1,127 2,736 11,266 6,049	3,388 63 306 172 123 52 195 106 245 40 210 872 35 87 522 360	4,257 84 348 219 88 82 251 138 348 77 262 1,127 52 150 664 367	7,645 147 654 391 211 134 446 244 593 117 472 1,999 87 237 1,186	21,943 433 1,099 1,065 2,445 1,398 1,062 1,404 1,969 631 1,659 2,787 400 888 3,036 1,667	20,906 375 1,023 1,030 2,263 1,218 888 1,348 1,972 489 1,414 2,961 325 756 2,949 1,665	42,849 808 2,122 2,095 4,708 2,616 1,950 2,752 3,941 1,120 3,303 5,748 725 1,644 5,985 3,332

		400 000	ADP CMOT	000 5101	303,919	308,945	612,864	513,618	- 1	- 1	-1	147,536	152,319	299,855	
Quebec	2,874,255	483,838	485,672	969,510 8,752	2,421	2.294	4,715	3,752	-	_	-	1,250	1,162	2,412	
Abitibi	23,692	4,510	4,242 3,022	6,898	2,656	2,860	5,516	4,848	_	-	-	978	936	1,914	
Argenteuil	18,976	3,876		10,230	3,679	3,359	7.038	5,941	_	-	_	1,603	1,591	3,194	
Arthabaska	27, 159	5,126	$\begin{bmatrix} 5,104 \\ 2,966 \end{bmatrix}$	6,003	1,879	2,059	3,938	3,334	-	_	-	921	850	1,771	
Bagot	16,914	3,037	8,911	17.920	5,098	5,088	10, 186	8,559	_	-	-	2,574	2,531	5,105	
Beauce	44,793	9,009		7,596	2,553	2,401	4,954	4,364	_	-	-	1,299	1,243	2,542	_
Beauharnois	25, 163	3,884	$\begin{bmatrix} 3,712 \\ 4,197 \end{bmatrix}$	8,568	2,668	2,824	5,492	4,345	_	-	-	1,241	1,134	2,375	7
Bellechasse	22,006	4,371	3,502	7,020	2,266	2,346	4,612	3,425	-	-	-	1,068	1,075	2,143	Ţ.
Berthier*	19,506	3,518	6, 120	12,394	3.144	3,484	6,628	5,477	-	-	-	1,900	1,715	3,615	0
Bonaventure	32,432	6,274	1,821	3,928	1,177	1,180	2,357	1,815	-	-	-	725	527	1,252	-
Brome	12,433	2,107	4.358	8,899	3,391	3,207	6.598	5,541	-	-	-	1,460	1,389	2,849	1
Chambly	26,801	4,541	11,486	22.781	7,329	7,420	14.749	12,924	-	-	-	3,139	3,205	6,344	T
Champlain	59,935	11,295	4,381	8.754	2,414	2,525	4,939	3,106	-	-	-	1,262	1,303	2,565	_
Charlevoix	22,940	4,373	2,109	4.247	1.445	1,594	3.039	2,295	-	-	-	735	649	1,384	
Chateauguay	13,125	2,138	10,865	21,619	6,716	6,599	13,315	11,395	_	-	-	2,781	3,015	5,796	[2
Chicoutimi	55,724	10,754	3,832	7,834	2,408	2.579	4,987	4,141	-	-	-	1,237	1, 140	2,377	
Compton	21,917	4,002	2,410	4,838	1,426	1,580	3,006	2,532	_	-	-	797	743	1,540	
Deux Montagnes	14,284	2,428	5,426	11,110	3,602	3,635	7,237	5,818	-	-	-	1,685	1,588	3,273	0
Dorchester	27,994	5,684	4,700	9,497	3,093	3.032	6,125	5,270	_	-	-	1,451	1,542	2,993	C
Drummond	26,179	4,797		10,484	3,138	3,076	6,214	5,193	_	_	-	1,558	1,465	3,023	-
Frontenac	25,681	5,368	$\begin{bmatrix} 5,116 \\ 8,662 \end{bmatrix}$	17, 730	4.855	4,956	9,811	7,475	_	-	-	2,757	2,493	5,250	1
Gaspé	45,617	9,068	11, 269	22,846	6,646	6,713	13,359	11,466	_	-	-	3,417	3,433	6,850	U
Hull*	63,870	11,577		3,856	1.146	1.207	2,353	1.888	_	-	-	654	504	1,158	+
Huntingdon	12,345	1,975	1,881	3,394	1, 153	1,186	2,339	2,022	-	-	-	554	522	1,076	È
Iberville	9,402	1,745	1,649	9,786	3,386	3,799	7, 185	6,003	_	-	-	1,388	1,468	2,856	2
Joliette	27,585	4,767	5,019		2,721	3,086	5,807	4,664	_	-	_	1,338	1,332	2,670	
Kamouraska	23,954	4,666	4,604	9,270	2,172	2,285	4,457	3,567	_	-	-	1,135	1,066	2,201	-
Labelle	20,140	4,001	3,872	7,873	6.054	5,878	11,932	9,251	_	_	-	2,753	2,677	5,430	4
Lac St. Jean	50,253	10,076	9,756	19,832	1,281	1,380	2,661	1,800	_	_	-	877	676	1,553	-
Laprairie	13,491	2,502	2,260	4,762	1,401	1,692	3,093	2,596	_	_	-	816	786	1,602	
L'Assomption	15,323	2,549	2,613	5,162		3 912	8,222	7,245	_	_	_	1,894	1,994	3,888	1
Lévis	35,656	6,899	6,421	13,320	4,310	2,207	4,227	3,536	_	_	-	1.094	1,109	2,203	(
L'Islet	19,404	3,728	3,766	7,494	2,020	2,768	5,285	4.542	_	_	_	1,293	1,237	2,530	
Lotbinière	23,034	4,270	4,301	8,571	2,517 $2,027$	$\frac{2,100}{2,102}$	4,129	2,920	_	_	_	864	936	1,800	1
Maskinongé*	16,039	2,973	2,885	5,858		5,643	11,099	9,508	_	_	_	2,722	2,553	5,275	(
Matane*	45,272	9,216	9,190	18,406	5,456	4,071	7,981	5,662	_	_	_	1,961	1,918	3,879	i
Megantic	35,492	6,744	6,704	13,448	3,910	2,133	1,291	3,421		_	_	1,038	1,015	2,053	;
Missisquoi	19,636	3,218	3,103	6,321	2,158	1,857	3,437	2,816	_	_	_	751	746	1,497	
Montcalm	13,865	2,399	2,473	4,872	1,580	$\frac{1,857}{2,259}$	4,624	3,863	-	_	_	1.165	1,020	2,185	
Montmagny	20,239	3,978	3,741	7,719	2,365	1,781	3,566	3,050	_	_	_	915	912	1,827	
Montmorency	16,955	3,137	3,117	6,254	1,785	77,962	157, 226	132,368	_		_	37,657	41,509	79,166	1
Montréal, Cité	818,577	117,624	121,515	239, 139	79,264	16,971	34,470	29, 262		_	_	8,224	9,666	17,890	
Montréal, autre Ile de	185,291	25,916	27,033	52,949	17,499		3,889	3,299	_	_	_	820	901	1,721	1
Jésus Tle*	16,150	2,386	3,241	5,627	1,910	1,979 1,011	1,928	1.559		_		444	413	857	
Napierville	7,600	1,415	1,334	2,749	940		7,204	5,988	_	_		1,473	1,545	3,018	E
Nicolet	28,073	5,100	5,185	10,285	3,349	$\frac{3,855}{3,486}$	6,834	5,242		_		1,740	1,533	3,273	RES
Panineau*	29,246	5,481	5,217	10,698	3,348		4,285	3, 178				1,196	952	2,148	
Pontiac	21,241	3,880	3,565	7,445	2,118	2,167	8,069	6,069		_	_	1,924	2,011	3,935	
Portneuf	35,890	6,481	6,724	13,205	3,932	4,137	33,047	28,621				8,356	9,634	17,990	
Québec	170,915	27, 194	28,602	55,796	15,866	17, 181	4,428	3,847				1,143	1,182	2,325	
Richelieu	21,483	3,587	3,584	7,171	2,147	2,281		4,645			_	1,340	1,266	2,606	
Richmond	24,956	4,568	4,383	8,951	2,779	2,799	5,578 7,981	5,978				1,950	1,993	3,943	
Rimouski*	33, 151	6,568	6,689	13,257	3,910	4,071		$\frac{3,978}{2,770}$			_	750		4	
Rouville	13,776	2,424	2,221	4,645	1,595	1,677	3,272			_		1,176			
Saguenay	21,754	4,027	3,928	7,955		1,813	3,496	2,756			_	1.578			
Shefford*	28,262	4,878	4,727	9,605	2,583	2,460	5,046	3,805				1,010	2,021		

<sup>\*</sup>Estimated—\*Estimation. ¹The totals include pupils not given by sex.—¹Les totaux comprennent les élèves dont le sexe n'est pas mentionné.

3A.—School enrolment and population of school age in counties or census divisions, 1933 3A.—Inscription et population d'âge scolaire dans les comtés ou divisions de recensement, 1933

Province and county	Total Population	Po	opulation 5-	19		ool Enrolm		Average Attend- ance		y Grade E		Po	pulation 15	-19
Province et comté	1931	Male — Garçons	Female Filles	Total	Male Garçons	Female Filles	Total	Moyenne de fré- quenta- tion	Male — Garçons	Female Filles	Total	Male Garçons	Female Filles	Total
Ruebec — Con. Sherbrooke. Soulanges Stanstead. St. Hyacinthe. St. Jean. St. Maurice. Témiscamingue* Témiscouata. Terrebonne Vaudreuil Verchères Wolfe. Yamaska.  ntario. Algoma. Brant. Bruce. Carleton. Cochrane. Dufferin. Dundas. Durham. Elgin. Essex. Frontenac. Glengarry. Gren ville. Grey. Haldimand. Halton. Halton. Hastings. Huron. Kenora. Kent. Lambton. Lamark. Leeds. Lennox and Addington. Lincoln.	37,386 9,099 25,118 25,854 17,649 69,095 20,609 50,294 38,611 12,015 12,603 16,911 16,820 3,431,683 46,444 53,476 42,286 170,040 58,033 14,892 16,098 25,782 43,436 159,780 45,756 18,666 16,327 57,699 21,428 5,997 26,558 58,846 45,180 21,946 62,865 54,674 32,856 35,157 18,883 54,199	5,818 1,598 4,185 4,202 2,986 11,794 3,498 10,139 6,736 2,046 2,270 3,380 3,077  493,672 7,701 7,623 6,140 24,932 8,618 2,168 2,487 3,941 5,886 24,302 6,380 3,236 2,233 8,339 3,152 1,032 3,706 9,275 6,070 3,570 9,185 7,747 4,776 4,751 2,566 7,714	6, 195 1, 561 4, 171 4, 165 2, 766 12, 390 3, 445 10, 032 6, 893 2, 002 2, 204 3, 253 3, 081  476, 415 7, 484 7, 447 5, 690 25, 135 8, 333 1, 891 2, 175 3, 228 5, 481 23, 647 6, 048 2, 864 2, 161 7, 659 2, 787 912 3, 580 8, 720 5, 690 3, 179 8, 990 7, 338 4, 445 4, 543 2, 473 7, 562	12,013 3,159 8,356 8,367 5,752 24,184 6,943 20,171 13,629 4,048 4,474 6,633 6,158  970,087 15,185 15,070 11,830 50,067 16,951 4,059 4,662 7,169 11,367 47,949 12,428 6,100 4,294 15,998 5,939 1,944 7,286 17,995 11,760 6,749 18,175 15,085 9,221 9,294 5,039	3,826 973 2,717 2,604 1,896 8,151 2,000 6,148 4,556 1,185 1,498 2,092 1,934 397,511 5,959 4,224 20,319 6,572 1,624 1,946 2,671 5,081 20,827 5,149 2,376 1,791 6,220 2,401 760 2,848 7,053 4,400 2,300 7,366 5,974 3,683 3,683 3,683 3,645 2,026	3,876 1,050 2,943 2,798 1,896 8,585 2,050 6,393 4,386 1,276 1,473 2,126 2,176  381,461 5,823 5,620 4,178 18,929 6,368 1,551 1,819 2,590 4,728 19,535 4,975 2,193 1,721 5,834 2,269 710 2,872 6,957 4,374 2,228 7,284 5,903 3,542 3,693 2,107	7, 702 2, 023 5, 660 5, 402 3, 792 16, 736 4, 050 12, 541 8, 942 2, 461 2, 971 4, 218 4, 110  778, 972 11, 714 11, 579 8, 402 39, 248 12, 940 3, 175 3, 765 5, 261 9, 809 40, 362 10, 124 4, 569 3, 512 12, 054 4, 670 1, 470 5, 720 14, 010 8, 774 4, 528 14, 650 11, 877 7, 225 7, 338 4, 133	6,538 1,705 4,596 4,668 3,078 14,654 3,066 10,196 7,612 2,096 2,400 3,473 <b>606,867</b> 9,389 9,132 6,747 31,140 9,929 2,350 2,992 4,012 7,524 31,900 7,447 3,335 2,665 9,629 3,714 987 4,401 10,600 6,936 3,589 11,577 9,290 5,903 5,716 2,988	57, 475 806 955 579 2, 929 435 193 398 889 3, 039 702 179 282 783 400 282 783 400 324 445 864 549 285 935 863 625 863 625	57,070 900 895 743 2,680 410 250 359 853 474 36 522 948 677 325 1,115 935 716 665 347	114,545 1,706 1,850 1,322 5,609 845 443 696 826 1,779 5,691 1,330 379 641 1,636 874 68 967 1,812 1,226 610 2,050 1,798 1,341 1,146 613	1,884 468 1,368 1,542 1,009 3,344 978 2,849 2,020 648 693 974 938  163,315 2,450 2,612 2,143 8,410 2,360 753 828 1,471 2,006 7,028 2,199 983 733 2,741 1,088 309 1,374 3,134 2,068 1,171 2,914 2,565 1,728 1,757 891	2,175 462 1,377 1,486 872 3,777 963 2,842 2,099 677 879 952 155,573 2,332 2,549 1,863 9,018 2,161 598 704 1,018 1,769 6,980 2,058 859 633 2,478 900 248 1,179 2,703 1,847 943 2,805 2,260 1,508	4,056 930 2,744 3,026 1,881 7,121 1,944 5,691 1,853 1,890 318,888 4,782 5,161 4,006 17,428 4,521 1,351 1,351 1,532 2,489 3,775 14,008 4,257 1,866 5,219 1,988 4,782 5,553 5,837 3,915 2,114 5,719 4,825 3,200 3,265

Middlesex Muskoka Nipissing Norfolk Northumberland Ontario Oxford Parry Sound Peel Perth Peterborough Prescott Prince Edward Rainy River Renfrew Russell Simcoe Stormont Sudbury Thunder Bay Timiskaming Victoria Waterloo Welland Wellington Wentworth York	118,241 20,985 41,207 31,359 31,452 59,667 47,825 25,900 28,156 51,392 43,958 24,596 16,693 17,359 52,227 18,487 83,667 32,524 58,251 65,118 37,043 25,844 89,852 82,731 58,164 190,019 856,955 3,973	15, 441 3, 303 7, 596 4, 386 4, 568 8, 410 6, 583 4, 344 4, 019 7, 386 6, 593 4, 460 2, 338 3, 034 8, 984 3, 647 12, 817 5, 219 9, 756 10, 199 5, 926 3, 774 12, 761 12, 227 8, 160 26, 058 11, 788 662	14,917 3,122 7,423 4,157 4,115 7,968 6,048 4,302 3,644 7,014 6,258 4,335 2,081 2,951 8,535 3,454 11,994 5,034 9,406 10,102 5,624 3,371 12,513 12,114 7,459 25,532 111,268 687	30,358 6,425 15,019 8,543 8,683 16,378 12,631 8,646 7,663 14,400 12,851 8,795 4,419 5,985 17,519 7,101 24,811 10,253 19,162 20,301 11,550 7,145 25,274 24,341 15,619 51,590 223,056 1,349	13,158 2,434 5,629 3,659 3,346 6,458 5,078 3,148 3,077 5,612 5,064 3,338 1,711 2,324 6,438 2,488 9,703 3,859 7,094 7,777 4,853 2,733 10,288 10,562 6,161 22,131 98,634	12,270 2,448 5,427 3,584 3,235 6,263 4,928 3,326 2,964 5,436 4,850 3,168 1,638 2,228 6,256 2,442 9,554 3,748 6,960 7,747 4,568 2,643 9,700 10,262 5,862 20,956 93,648	25, 428 4,882 11,056 7,243 6,581 12,721 10,006 6,474 6,041 11,048 9,914 6,506 3,349 4,552 12,694 4,930 19,257 7,607 14,057 14,057 14,057 15,524 9,421 5,376 19,988 20,824 12,023 43,087 192,482	20,019 3,537 8,673 4,938 4,912 10,139 7,985 5,036 4,565 9,075 7,740 5,057 2,424 3,513 9,870 4,014 14,777 5,955 10,892 12,702 6,918 4,256 16,537 16,846 9,462 35,238 146,194	2,559 246 489 265 396 396 902 853 208 455 929 600 233 157 285 722 137 1,343 436 456 1,345 581 413 1,234 1,669 867 3,643 16,721	2,533 287 418 314 429 977 1,025 312 479 992 649 289 212 279 754 167 1,509 432 482 1,338 598 437 1,139 1,671 954 3,077 15,152 —	5,092 533 907 579 825 1,879 1,878 520 934 1,921 1,249 522 369 564 1,476 304 2,852 868 938 2,683 1,179 850 2,373 3,340 1,821 6,720 31,873	5,156 1,095 2,332 1,487 1,648 2,762 2,354 1,318 1,444 2,486 2,314 1,348 840 998 2,892 1,144 4,457 1,626 3,030 3,425 1,947 1,394 4,014 4,014 4,819 2,979 8,622 37,457 178	5,054 952 2,152 1,306 1,296 2,420 1,997 1,253 1,151 2,292 2,103 1,286 656 882 2,615 935 3,925 1,582 2,729 3,336 1,753 1,079 4,155 3,785 2,406 8,650 39,012 187	10,210 2,047 4,484 2,793 2,944 5,182 4,351 2,571 2,595 4,778 4,417 2,634 1,496 1,880 5,507 2,079 8,382 3,208 5,759 6,761 3,700 2,473 8,169 7,604 5,385 17,272 76,469 365	
District of Patricia†	700,139 22,817 38,810 26,753 18,253 46,228 283,828 36,912 19,846 45,414 17,916 28,100 24,344 24,263 25,978 10,008 30,669	115,826 4,478 7,347 4,494 2,892 8,840 40,972 5,700 3,338 7,915 3,185 4,941 5,058 4,837 4,993 1,836 5,000	113,430 4,441 7,096 4,115 2,627 8,383 42,594 5,684 2,932 7,420 3,175 4,734 4,639 4,541 4,853 1,709 4,487	229,256 8,919 14,443 8,609 5,519 17,223 83,566 11,384 6,270 15,335 6,360 9,675 9,697 9,378 9,846 3,545 9,487	75,503 2,740 4,480 3,228 2,138 4,972 28,368 3,974 2,195 5,566 2,139 3,167 2,909 3,180 3,380 1,180 1,987	74,567 2,942 4,410 3,202 2,094 4,807 27,612 4,219 2,270 5.349 2,232 3,204 2,760 3,208 3,477 1,177 1,604	150,070 5,682 8,890 6,430 4,232 9,779 55,980 8,193 4,465 10,915 4,371 6,669 6,288 6,857 2,357 3,391	121,190 4,113 6,819 4,877 3,339 7,721 48,770 6,795 3,523 8,922 3,303 4,867 4,242 5,212 5,084 1,672 1,931	9,522 88 342 332 276 433 4,965 603 347 755 214 400 93 258 233 77 106	10,862 106 370 456 394 432 5,167 797 424 801 291 526 139 311 366 169 113	20,384 194 712 788 670 865 10,132 1,400 771 1,556 505 926 232 569 599 246 219	38,657 1,404 2,237 1,551 1,046 2,858 14,135 1,956 1,227 2,586 1,038 1,675 1,664 1,591 1,519 587 1,583	38,378 1,274 2,016 1,329 906 2,569 16,312 1,955 999 2,399 984 1,471 1,485 1,431 1,430 525 1,293	77,035 2,678 4.253 2,880 1,952 5,427 30,447 3,911 2,226 4,985 2,022 3,146 3,149 3,022 2,949 1,112 2,876	
Saskatchewan       Division 1         Division 2       Division 3         Division 4       Division 5         Division 6       Division 7         Division 8       8	921,785 41,544 42,831 46,881 28,126 53,948 109,906 63,230 49,361	163,624 7,357 7,516 8,794 4,841 9,712 17,831 11,064 8,927	158,654 6,801 7,242 8,507 4,518 9,518 18,215 10,831 8,671	322,278 14,158 15,758 17,301 9,359 19,230 36,046 21,895 17,598	113,583 4,971 5,298 6,165 3,398 6,749 12,959 8,285 6,396	111,502 4,944 5,301 6,143 3,297 6,714 12,755 8,026 6,581	225,117 9,915 10,599 12,340 6,695 13,463 25,714 16,311 12,977	173,993 7,738 8,109 9,412 5,095 10,298 21,018 12,795 10,101	15,144 665 853 795 436 854 2,373 1,592 816	18,678 992 1,132 1,180 584 1,069 2,677 1,740 1,097	33,822 1,657 1,985 1,975 1,020 1,923 5,050 3,332 1,913	51,657 2,542 2,489 2,473 1,408 3,081 5,844 3,513 2,659	49,376 2,185 2,286 2,354 1,332 2,948 6,200 3,442 2,465	101,033 4,727 4,775 4,827 2,740 6,029 12,044 6,955 5,124	

<sup>\*</sup>Estimated.—\*Estimation.
†School enrolment not entered. †Inscriptions scolaires omises.

# 3A.—School enrolment and population of school age in counties or census divisions, 1933 3A.—Inscription et population d'âge scolaire dans les comtés ou divisions de recensement, 1933

Province and county	Total Population	Pe	opulation 5-	19		ool Enrolm — ription scol		Average Attend- ance		ry Grade E n du degré		Po	pulation 15	-19
Province et comté	1931	Male Garçons	Female Filles	Total	Male Garçons	Female Filles	Total	Moyenne de fré- quenta- tion	Male — Garçons	Female Filles	Total	Male — Garçons	Female   Filles	Total
Saskatchewan—Con.  Division 9.  Division 10.  Division 11.  Division 12.  Division 13.  Division 14.  Division 15.  Division 16.  Division 17.  Division 18.	60,539 41,890 87,976 40,612 42,632 46,222 83,697 48,736 27,315 6,339		11,722 7,730 14,559 6,671 7,411 7,723 14,964 8,027 4,473 1,071	23,646 16,105 28,881 13,849 15,111 15,996 30,386 16,577 9,215 2,167	7,972 5,442 10,592 4,995 5,598 10,348 5,683 3,095	7,822 5,247 10,305 5,005 5,515 5,571 9,823 5,313 3,062 78	15,794 10,689 20,897 10,000 11,075 11,169 20,171 10,996 6,157	11,598 7,728 17,430 7,784 8,775 7,994 15,140 8,278 4,595 105	759 588 1,633 777 797 410 964 543 289	791 772 2,014 994 1,085 564 1,004 614 369	1,550 1,360 3,647 1,771 1,882 974 1,968 1,157 658	3,997 2,640 4,635 2,386 2,283 2,519 4,801 2,642 1,437 308	3,824 2,326 5,035 2,081 2,134 2,117 4,595 2,494 1,263	7,821 4,966 9,670 4,467 4,417 4,636 9,396 5,136 2,700 603
Alberta  Division 1  Division 2  Division 3  Division 4  Division 5  Division 6  Division 7  Division 8  Division 9  Division 10  Division 12  Division 13  Division 14  Division 15  Division 15  Division 16  Division 16  Division 16  Division 17	731,605 28,849 57,186 15,066 29,067 26,651 140,624 38,106 61,016 24,503 58,049 126,832 13,815 24,936 39,508 13,664 27,945 5,788	118,848 4,865 9,360 2,512 4,296 4,577 20,348 6,755 9,983 3,907 10,789 19,961 2,148 4,748 4,748 7,140 2,210 4,287 962	115,891 4,749 9,194 2,417 4,305 4,287 20,308 6,502 9,718 3,552 10,621 20,145 1,859 4,445 6,691 2,069 4,145 884	234,739 9,614 18,554 4,929 8,601 8,864 40,656 13,257 19,701 7,459 21,410 40,106 4,007 9,193 13,831 4,279 8,432 1,846	84,490	84,502	168,992	137,558	12,607	14,309	26,916	37,677 1,587 2,973 769 1,433 1,281 6,765 2,080 3,234 1,240 3,530 6,588 562 1,348 2,087 694 1,227	36,474 1,532 2,989 686 1,364 1,206 6,960 2,008 3,066 1,028 3,31c 7,005 458 1,171 1,844 524 1,083 240	74,151 3,119 5,962 1,455 2,797 2,487 13,725 4,088 6,300 2,268 6,840 13,593 1,020 2,519 3,931 1,218 2,310 519
British Columbia  Division 1 Division 2 Division 3 Division 4 Division 5 Division 6 Division 7 Division 8 Division 9 Division 10	694,263 22,566 40,455 40,523 379,858 120,933 30,025 12,658 21,534 18,698 7,013	92,069 3,160 5,455 5,809 50,073 15,520 4,267 1,454 3,078 2,188 1,065	89,249 3,058 5,358 5,587 48,983 15,117 3,853 1,381 2,874 2,144 894	181,318 6,218 10,813 11,396 99,056 30,637 8,120 2,835 5,952 4,332 1,959	59,762 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	57,054	116,816	104,978	10,310	10,605	20,915	31,805 996 1,892 1,999 17,569 5,452 1,535 458 918 670 316	30,541 1,014 1,807 1,774 17,524 5,204 1,189 361 814 626 228	62,346 2,010 3,699 3,773 35,093 10,656 2,724 819 1,732 1,296
Yukon†	4,230 9,723	468 1,749	457 1,663	925 3,412	-	=	-	-	=	-	-	146 497	123 462	544 269 959

†School enrolment not entered. †Inscriptions scolaires omises. General Note.—See at foot of Table 3B.—Note générale.—Voir au bas du tableau 3B.

## 3B.—School enrolment and population of school age in Cities over 10,000 in 1933 3B.—Inscription et population d'âge scolaire dans les cités de plus de 10,000 âmes, 1933

City	Total	Po	pulation 5-1	9		ool Enrolm		Average Attend- ance		y Grade E du degré s		Po	pulation 15-	-19
Cité	Population 1931	Male Garçons	Female   Filles	Total	Male Garçons	Female Filles	Total	Moyenne de fré- quentation	Male — Garçons	Female Filles	Total	Male — Garçons	Fema le Filles	Total
Belleville, Hastings, Ont. Brandon, Division 7, Man. Brantford, Brant, Ont. Calgary, Division 6, Alta. Charlottetown, Queen's, P.E.I. Chatham, Kent, Ont. Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi, Que. Cornwall, Stormont, Ont. East Windsor, Essex, Ont. Edmonton, Division 11, Alta. Fort William, Thunder Bay, Ont. Galt, Waterloo, Ont. Glace Bay, Cape Breton, N.S. (1931). Grandby, Shefford, Que. Guelph, Wellington, Ont. Halifax, Halifax, N.S. (1931). Hamilton, Wentworth, Ont. Hull, Hull, Que. Joliette, Joliette, Que. Kingston, Frontenac, Ont. Kitchener, Waterloo, Ont. Lachine, Montreal, Que. Lethbridge, Division 2, Alberta. Lévis, Lévis, Que. London, Middlesex, Ont. Medicine Hat, Division 1, Alta. Moncton, Westmorland, N.B. Montreal, Montreal, Que. Moose Jaw, Division 7, Sask. New Westminster, B.C. Niagara Falls, Welland, Ont. North Bay, Nipissing, Ont. Oshawa, Ontario, Ont. Ottawa, Carleton, Ont. Outremont, Montreal, Que. Owen Sound, Grey, Ont. Peterborough, Peterborough, Ont. Port Arthur, Thunder Bay, Ont. Quebec, Quebec, Que. Regina, Division 6, Sask. St. Boniface, Division 6, Man. St. Catharines, Lincoln, Ont. St. Hyacinthe, St. Hyacinthe, Que.	83, 761 12, 361 14, 569 11, 877 11, 126 14, 251 79, 197 26, 277 14, 006 20, 706 10, 587 21, 075 59, 275 155, 547 29, 433 10, 765 23, 439 30, 793 18, 630 13, 489 11, 724 71, 148 10, 300 20, 680 20, 680 818, 577 21, 299 17, 524 19, 046 15, 528 23, 439 126, 872 28, 641 12, 839 22, 327 19, 818 130, 594 53, 209 16, 309 16, 309 16, 309 16, 309 16, 309 16, 309 16, 309	8,455 21,181 5,264 1,711 2,965 4,148 3,080 2,029 2,266 8,889 1,658 3,108 117,624 3,312 2,400 2,597 2,563 3,219 17,551 3,527 1,794 3,069 3,073 19,867 7,552 2,534 3,301	4,246 3,197 2,073 2,067 8,824 1,718 3,268 121,515 3,442 2,572 2,651 2,625 3,326 18,453 4,113 1,707 2,995 21,640 8,177 2,736 3,528	3,937 5,190 8,283 22,829 3,596 3,916 4,630 3,497 4,713 23,766 8,567 3,606 7,374 3,310 5,578 17,282 42,309 10,682 3,591 6,083 8,394 6,277 4,102 4,333 17,713 3,376 6,371 239,139 6,754 4,972 5,248 6,545 36,004 7,640 3,501 6,176 6,668 41,507 15,729 5,300 6,829 4,231	1,995 2,206 9,458 3,538 1,611 2,620 1,270 2,528 6,443 18,545 3,470 1,376 2,719 3,904 2,386 1,626 2,546 83,185 3,152 1,869 2,544 1,566 2,813 2,582 13,192 6,163 1,011 3,289	906 7,862 1,268 2,508 80,460 2,810 1,834 1,978 2,122 2,693 13,826 2,012 1,445 2,677 2,444 13,934 6,025 1,161 3,370	3,802 3,807 7,196 17,664 1,845 3,986 3,358 3,928 4,377 19,272 7,248 3,225 5,260 2,339 4,884 12,798 36,176 6,919 2,649 5,466 7,583 4,991 3,186 1,619 16,527 2,528 5,054 163,645 5,962 3,703 4,162 4,422 5,513 28,877 3,956 27,126 27,126 27,126 27,126 3,011 5,026 27,126 27,126 3,011 5,026 27,126 3,011 5,026 3,011 5,026 3,011 5,026 27,126 3,011 5,027 3,011 5,026 3,011 5,026 3,011 5,026 3,011 5,026 3,011 5,026 5,026 3,011 5,026 3,011 5,026 5,	15,558 1,659 3,186 2,897 3,278 3,436 16,640 6,178 2,721 4,269 2,018 3,975 10,568 30,143 5,877 2,195 4,346 6,370 4,140 2,743 1,431 13,472 2,205 4,357 139,511 4,882 3,308 3,589 4,691 23,330 3,475 2,553 14,464 4,128 23,857 10,648 21,844 5,605	7201 2,1177 187 468 - 291 - 2,306 653 404 171 - 456 654 3,283 - 589 676 - 387 - 2,051 359 353 359 353 359 353 359 353 359 353 404 392 438 507 2,423 - 306 480 649 - 1,351 132 709	319 472 618 - 1,403 185	1,312 793 431 1 876 1,507 5,932 - 1,126 1,271 829 - 3,916 718 751 1,796 1,000 674 789 962 4,528 - 625 952 1,267 - 2,754	3,942 583 608 639 557 583 3,778 1,373 656 1,155 589 921 2,628 6,877 1,529 506 980 1,282 974 668 596 2,930 921 37,657 1,108 861 801 801 1,122 1,146 801 1,124 1,1048 6,076 2,509 778	1,792 636 1,165 1,048 7,452 3,061 950 1,177	1,335 1,779 2,909 8,250 1,337 1,339 1,325 1,140 1,186 8,427 2,803 1,343 2,393 1,227 1,903 5,662 14,083 3,166 1,114 2,141 2,769 2,040 1,467 1,243 6,131 1,197 2,060 79,166 6,131 1,197 2,060 79,166 1,313 1,749 1,649 1,649 1,649 1,649 1,649 1,728 2,396 1,236 2,277 1,728 3,056 1,236 2,277 1,728 1,701

3B.—School enrolment and population of school age in Cities over 10,000 in 1933 3B.—Inscription et population d'âge scolaire dans les cités de plus de 10,000 âmes, 1933

City	Total Population					School Enrolment  — Inscription scolaire				ry Grade E n du degré s		Population 15–19		
Cité	1931	Male Garçons	Female Filles	Total	Male Garçons	Female Filles	Total	Moyenne de fré- quentation	Male Garçons	Female   Filles	Total	Male — Garçons	Female Filles	Total
St. Jean, St. Jean, Que. St. John, St. John, N.B. St. Thomas, Elgin, Ont. Sandwich, Essex, Ont. Sarnia, Lampton, Ont. Saskatoon, Division 11, Sask. Sault Ste. Marie, Algoma, Ont. Shawinigan Falls, St. Maurice, Que. Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, Que. Sorel, Richelieu, Que. Stratford, Perth, Ont. Sudbury, Sudbury, Ont. Sydney, Cape Breton, N.S. (1931). Thetford Mines, Mégantic, Que. Timmins, Timiskaming, Ont. Trois Rivières, St. Maurice, Que. Valleyfield, Beauharnois, Que. Vancouver, Division 4, B.C. Verdun, Montreal, Que. Victoria, Division 5, B.C. Walkerville, Essex, Ont. Welland, Welland, Ont. Westmount, Montreal, Que. Windsor, Essex, Ont. Winnipeg, Division 6, Man. Woodstock, Oxford, Ont.	18,191 43,291 23,082 15,345 28,933 10,320 17,742 18,518 23,089	6.625	1,737 6,906 2,064 1,644 2,433 6,713 3,779 2,863 4,849 1,697 2,498 2,779 4,130 1,947 2,189 79,003 6,011 1,845 30,565 8,824 4,748 1,378 1,605 2,766 8,758 31,772 1,412	3,646 13,531 4,024 3,299 4,885 12,861 7,432 5,547 9,192 3,401 5,042 5,561 8,121 3,878 4,436 156,842 11,617 3,638 61,229 17,618 9,281 2,747 3,174 5,311 17,683 61,774 2,738	1,189 4,962 2,052 1,532 2,368 5,478 3,195 2,120 3,081 1,053 2,290 2,578 3,003 1,279 2,283 69,898 4,184 1,274 21,913 6,310 2,967 1,364 1,774 8,160 20,831 1,210	1,174 5,129 1,969 1,397 2,231 5,382 3,259 1,936 3,217 952 2,141 2,523 2,958 1,197 2,132 66,448 4,444 1,379 20,440 4,983 2,943 1,262 1,478 1,614 7,498 19,634 1,287	2,363 10,091 4,021 2,929 4,599 10,860 6,454 4,056 6,298 2,005 4,431 5,101 5,961 2,476 4,415 136,346 8,628 2,653 42,353 11,293 5,910 2,626 3,042 3,388 15,658 40,465 2,497	2,063 8,857 3,375 2,433 3,721 9,551 5,393 3,696 5,443 1,787 3,717 4,106 4,959 2,160 3,620 104,203 7,527 2,331 30,992 10,370 5,417 2,145 2,566 3,080 13,058 35,767 2,012	-466 591 146 543 1.424 609 - - 517 354 393 - 273 13,239 - 5,014 - 636 335 376 - 2,063 4,242 340	751 558 142 505 1,522 650 - 475 376 367 261 11,578 - 4,648 307 343 - 1,643 3,896 424	1,217 1,149 288 1,048 2,946 1,259 992 730 760 - 534 24,817 - 9,662 - 1,304 642 719 - 3,706 8,138 764	663 2,114 630 443 752 2,007 1,193 704 1,374 581 862 1,238 486 543 26,945 1,615 612 11,034 2,630 1,736 424 504 968 2,660 10,668 462	553 2,384 702 468 785 2,533 1,248 823 1,769 557 879 924 1,370 577 632 29,279 1,915 627 11,554 2,824 1,874 459 532 1,299 2,814 12,870 532	1,216 4,498 1,332 911 1,537 4,540 2,441 1,527 3,143 1,138 1,695 1,786 2,608 1,063 1,175 56,224 3,530 1,239 22,588 5,454 3,610 883 1,036 2,267 5,474 23,538 994

General Note.—The age figures in tables 3A. and 3B. are from the census of 1931. The School enrolment figures for each province are those of the provincial school reports, of the current year though determination of the number in each county or census division except in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia has generally been done in the Bureau of Statistics. New Brunsinclude kindergartens. The provincial statistics are given for electoral divisions. The counties differing from these are marked with an asterisk. In these the enrolment has been estimated. Schools in "fifth classes" who number 8,077. Manitoba and Saskatchewan figures are compiled from individual school returns; for Alberta and British Columbia there is no available record.

Note générale.—Les chiffres quant à l'âge figurant aux tableaux 3A. et 3B. sont ceux du recensement de 1931. Les chiffres de l'inscription pour chaque province sont ceux des rapports faite par le Bureau Fédéral de la Statistique. Les chiffres du Nouveau-Brunswick comprennent les écoles industrielles, lesquelles ne figurent pas dans les totaux provinciaux. Les chiffres du vinciales sont données pour les circonscriptions électorales. Les comtés différant de ceux-ci sont marqués d'un astérisque. Ceux de l'inscription ont été estimés. Les chiffres de l'ontario consmentaires de "cinquième classe" au nombre de 8,077. Les chiffres de Manitoba et de Saskatchewan sont la compilation des rapports de chaque école; il n'y a pas de données pour l'Alberta

## 4.—Historical Summary of Enrolment in Publicly Controlled Day Schools in Canada, by Provinces 4.—Relevé rétrospectif des écoles canadiennes sous contrôle public, par provinces

			T	otal Numb	er Enrolled	l—Inscripti	ons—1854-	1933		
Year — Année	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C.	Nine Provinces
Annee	I.PE.	NE.	N.D.	Qué.	Ontario	Walltoba	Dask.	Alberta	C.B.	Neuf provinces
1854	_	_	-	_	282, 209	-	-	_	_	-
1864 1867	_	65,896	31,364	_	377, 184 407, 339	_	_	_	_	718,000
1868 1869	_	68,612 74,130	31,988 33,327	205,530	_	_	_	_	_	_
1870	-	75,279	34,336	-	-	- 017	-	-	-	
1871 1872	_	75,995 73,638	33,981 39,837	_	462,630	817	_	_	514	803,000
1873 1874	-	74,297 $76,277$	42,611 45,561	216,992	_	_	_	_	1,028 $1,248$	_
1875	_	79,123	62,340	_	-		_	-	1,403	-
1876 1877	16,109	79,813 82,364	64,689 67,803	_	499,078 500,089	2,734	_	_	1,685 1,998	_
1878	19,240	82,846	68,780	226,322	499,589	-	-	-	2,198 2,301	_
1879 1880	19,904 $21,054$	82,998 $76,393$	$71,764 \ 65,598$	_	499, 148 495, 955	_	_	_	2,462	-
1881 1882	21,601 $21,269$	78,828 79,042	65,631 63,793	227,935 $229,230$	489,404 483,860	4,919 6,972	_	_	2,571 $2,653$	_
1883	21,495	80,477	66,775	238,514	476,212	* 10,831	_	-	2,693	-
1884 1885	21,843 $21,983$	82,153 $84,025$	68,928 $72,967$	$\begin{array}{c} 243,365 \\ 247,875 \end{array}$	479,654 486,708	11,708 13,074	_	_	$\frac{3,420}{4,027}$	=
1886	22,414	85,714	68,365	-	502,840	15.926 16,940		553 144	4,471 5,345	967,876
1887 1888	$22,460 \ 22,478$	85,474 84,534	68, 583 68, 268	$255, 259 \\ 257, 829$	510,671 $513,065$	18,000	3	453	6,372	973,999
1889 1890	$23,045 \ 22,530$	84,429 85,482	$68,221 \\ 68,523$	260,768	519,457 $515,960$	18,358 $23,256$		574 389	$6,796 \\ 8,042$	989,950
1891	22,330	83,548	68,992	265,513	_	23,871	5.	652	9,260	_
1892 1893	$22,169 \ 22,292$	85,077 94,899	68,909	268,535 $267,202$	508,507 $504,123$	23,243 $28,706$		170 214	10,773 11,496	993,383
1894	22,221 $22,250$	98,701	69,648	274,915 286,180	506,726 509,213	$32,680 \ 35,371$		721 972	12,613 $13,482$	1,028,225 $1,047,784$
1895 1896	22, 138	100,555 $101,032$	$68,761 \\ 68,297$	293,584	506,515	37,987	12,	796	14,460	1,056,809
1897 1898	21,845 $21,852$	100,847 $101,203$	66,917 $68,239$	297,328 $304,197$	507, 167 501, 495	39,841 44,070		576 754	15,798 17,648	1,064,319 1,073,458
1899	21,550	100,617	68,579	307, 267	493,483	48,660		801 343	19,185 21,531	1,078,142 1,086,381
1900 1901	$21,289 \ 20,779$	100, 129 98, 410	67, 159 66, 689	311,253 $314,881$	494,217 492,534	50,460 51,888	23	837	23,615	1,092,633
1902 1903	20,803 19,956	99,059 98,768	67,425 $65,951$	$321,288 \\ 326,183$	490,860 487,880	54,056 57,409		441 191	23,901 $24,499$	1,104,833 1,113,837
1904	19,031	96,886	65,278	329,666	484,351	58,574	41,	033	25,787	1,120,606 1,149,910
1905 1906	19,272 18,986	100,252 $100,332$	66, 897 66, 635	335,768 341,808	487,635 492,544	63, 287 64, 123	$25,191 \\ 31,275$	$24,254 \\ 28,784$	27,354 $28,522$	1,173,009
1907 1908	19,036 18,012	100, 007 100, 105	66,422 66,383	347,614 $352,944$	493,791 501,641	67,144 $71,031$	37,622 47,086	34,338 $39,653$	$30,039 \\ 33,223$	1,196,013 1,230,078
1909	18,073	101,680	67,735	367,012	507,219	73,044	55,116	46,048	36, 227	1,272,154
1910 1911	17,932 17,397	$102,035 \\ 102,910$	68, 154 68, 951	374,547 $389,123$	510,700 518,605	76,247 80,848	65,392 $72,260$	61,660	39,670 $49,451$	1,361,205
1911 1912	17.078	103,984	69, 199	400,036 411,784	527,570 544,138	83,679	81,896 101,463	70,414	50,170 57,384	1,470,844
1913 1914 1915	19,069	$105, 269 \\ 106, 351$	$69,663 \\ 70,622$	435,895	563,889	93,954	113,985	89,910	61,957	1,555,632
1915 1916	$18,402 \\ 18,362$	107,768 $109,189$	72,013 $73,007$	448,087 464,853	571,387 563,727	$   \begin{array}{c c}     100,963 \\     103,796   \end{array} $	122,862 $129,439$	99,201	64,264 $64,570$	1,602,972 1,626,144
1917 1918	18,190	109,032	71,981	463,808	565,539	106,588	142,617	107,727	65,118 67,516	1,650,600 1,674,943
1919	17, 861 17, 587	$108,097 \\ 106,982$	71,782 $71,029$	467,933 492,829	569,394 589,514	$   \begin{array}{c c}     109,925 \\     114,662   \end{array} $	151,326 164,219	121,567	72,006	1,750,375
1920 1921	17,354	108,096 109,483	72,988 $73,771$	504,914 518,410	609,849 637,467	$ \begin{array}{c} 123,452 \\ 129,015 \end{array} $	174,925 184,871	135,750 $124,328$	79,243 85,950	1,826,57 <b>1</b> 1,880,80 <b>5</b>
1922	$   \begin{array}{c}     17,510 \\     18,323   \end{array} $	114,229	77,852	536,938	661,880	136,876	183,935	142,902	91,919	1,964,854
1923 1924	17,742 17,281	114,458 $111,594$	$78,887 \ 79,452$	543,559 547,880	677,106 $682,906$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 142,369 \\ 144,491 \end{array} $	194,313 204,154	145,312	94,888 96,204	2,091,125 2,029,274
1925	17,427	112,352	80,360	555,721	692,653	145, 834 148, 279	206,595 213,404	145,692 148,245	97,954 101,688	2,054,588 2,085,473
1926 1927	17,324 $17,210$	112,391 $112,556$	81,330 81,916	559, 198 563, 704	703,614 $720,625$	148,763	218,560	151,292	105,008	2,119,634
1928	17, 214 17, 180	112,898 113,309	83, 271 84, 370	571, 135 582, 661	731,258 $738,477$	150,883 150,517	223,049 $227,263$		108,179 109,558	2,153,628 2,184,570
1929 1930	17,277	113,860	87,308	589,286	756,812	151,846	228,434	164,519	111,017 113,914	2,220,359 2,264,106
1931 1932	17,506 17,846	115,511 $116,041$	88,836 89,755	606, 120 618, 597	772,388 778,972	$ \begin{array}{c c} 153,553 \\ 151,927 \end{array} $	230,492 $229,193$	167,675	115,919	2,285,925
1933	18, 247	117, 238	90,888	-	-	150,070	226,007	168,992	116,816	-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Half yearly only.
<sup>1</sup> Six mois seulement.

5.—Historical Summary of Average Attendance in Publicly Controlled Day Schools in Canada, by Provinces 5.—Relevé rétrospectif de la fréquentation moyenne des écoles canadiennes sous contrôle public, par provinces

			Average D	aily Atter	ndance—Fr	équentation	moyenne	1867-1933		
Year Année	P.E.I. I.PE.	N.S. NE.	N.B.	Que. Qué.	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C. C.B.	Nine Provinces Neuf provinces
1854		36,943 39,781 43,078	-	-	204, 168 371, 695 167, 107	- - -		- - -	- - - -	=======================================
1870 1871 1872 1873 1874		42, 177 43, 612 40, 806 41, 392 44, 143	-	-	193,163 	-	-		- - - 575 767	=======================================
1875	9,303 10,401 10,713	44, 229 45, 373 46, 690 48, 951 45, 856	=		$ \begin{array}{r}     217,202 \\     222,385 \\     230,586 \\     226,434 \end{array} $	-		=	863 984 1,260 1,396 1,316	
1880	11, 285 11, 924 11, 285 11, 759 11, 964	42,580 43,461 43,746 45,650 47,280		-	$\begin{array}{c} 227,324 \\ 222,534 \\ 220,756 \\ 222,015 \\ 229,163 \end{array}$	5,064 6,520	-	-	1,310 1,294 1,367 1,359 1,383 1,809	
1885 1886 1887 1888 1889	12,166 12,612 12,325 12,248 13,159	48,398 51,142 50,055 48,707 50,038	32,974 33,141 32,237 31,741	190,857 192,045	234,114 247,842 255,379 256,253 264,741	7,847 8,611 9,715 9,856 11,242	=		2,090 2,481 2,873 3,093 3,681	
1890	12,490 $12,898$ $12,986$ $12,960$ $12,849$	49,620 49,347 50,975 50,103 51,152	33,489 34,071 35,133 - 37,076	202,360 204,190 205,623 206,487 206,143	262,744 - 267,532 273,259 282,918	11,627 12,443 12,976 14,180 16,260		- - - -	4,334 5,135 6,227 7,111 7,786	_ 
1895 1896 1897 1898 1899	13,250 13,412 12,978 13,377 12,941	54,007 54,016 54,922 57,771 55,919	38, 138 37, 839 37, 337 38, 492 38, 240	221, 168 220, 969 222, 322 227, 016 229, 588	286,593 	19,516 20,247 21,500 24,958 25,458		- - -	8,610 9,254 10,000 11,056 12,304	- - -
1900 1901 1902 1903 1904	13, 167 $12, 330$ $12, 884$ $12, 112$ $11, 722$	56, 224 53, 643 55, 438 55, 213 54, 000	37,886 37,473 38,657 38,032 37,567	$ \begin{array}{r} -\\ 232,255\\ 236,924\\ 243,123\\ 246,319 \end{array} $	275,915 275,234 275,970 275,385 273,815	27,870 27,550 28,306 36,479 31,326	16, 20,		13, 438 15, 335 16, 627 16, 627 17, 071	669,000 693,292 692,738
1905 1906 1907 1908	11,627 11,903 11,543 11,647 11,543	56,342 59,165 57,173 58,343 61,787	39,402 38,482 38,790 40,202 42,501	255, 420 263, 111 266, 510 271, 019 285, 729	281,674 285,330 284,998 292,052 295,352	33,794 34,947 37,279 40,691 41,405	13,493 $15,770$ $19,841$ $26,081$ $28,998$	$   \begin{array}{r} 13,375 \\ 14,782 \\ 17,310 \\ 18,923 \\ 22,225 \end{array} $	18,871 $19,809$ $20,459$ $23,473$ $25,662$	723, 998 743, 299 754, 903 782, 431 815, 202
1910 1911 1912 1913 1914	11,632 10,511 10,916 11,003 11,170	65,630 61,250 63,640 65,686 66,599	42,596 42,791 43,685 44,375 44,534	293,035 301,678 314,520 324,447 344,657	299,747 $305,648$ $323,358$ $340,223$ $357,519$	43,885 45,303 - 48,163 58,778	34,517 38,278 49,932 56,005 65,009	29,611 $32,556$ $39,226$ $45,888$ $54,582$	28,423 32,517 37,384 43,072 49,090	849,076 870,532 978,862 1,051,938
1915	11,694 11,347 11,319 11,334 10,908	70,361 69,227 70,118 67,923 65,906	47,889 48,069 46,860 46,515 45,797	360,897 373,754 367,868 269,426 370,710	367,959 366,891 371,129 382,506 391,539	$\begin{array}{c} 68,250 \\ 66,561 \\ 69,209 \\ 69,968 \\ 72,072 \end{array}$	72,113 71,522 88,758 91,010 98,791	$\begin{array}{c} 61,112 \\ 60,271 \\ 65,374 \\ 68,489 \\ 74,776 \end{array}$	52,494 50,880 52,577 54,748 56,692	1,112,769 1,118,522 1,143,212 1,061,917 1,187,191
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925	10,991 11,446 12,338 11,763 11,783	66,442 78,238 79,410 83,472 79,509	46,950 49,714 51,668 53,745 58,366	379,319 401,655 426,466 426,935 430,185	398, 264 $450, 656$ $475, 591$ $482, 068$ $496, 673$	88,563 86,137 95,433 98,787 103,775	101,355 113,412 119,041 130,499 139,782	82,417 89,401 100,515 103,612 104,003	59,791 68,597 75,528 77,752 79,262	1,234,092 1,349,256 1,435,990 1,468,633 1,503,538
1926 1927 1928 1929	12,259 $11,823$ $11,777$ $12,123$ $12,144$	80,318 80,446 81,426 82,591 84,275	58,397 58,731 61,070 62,205 63,312	443,741 448,252 452,757 461,228 468,537	508,044 512,175 528,485 535,691 583,334	104, 312 106, 809 106, 793 114, 270 116, 766	144,650 152,430 157,392 157,207 161,658	105, 978 108, 881 112, 401 116, 245 120, 229	82,721 85,293 88,306 91,760 94,410	1,540,420 1,564,830 1,600,407 1,633,320 1,704,665
1930 1931 1932 1933	12,201 12,721 13,119 13,810	85,080 87,418 89,513 93,866	$\begin{array}{c} 65,726 \\ 70,856 \\ 71,423 \\ 72,204 \end{array}$	478, 682 502, 890 518, 921	592, 265 597, 164 606, 867	117, 037 120, 703 122, 843 121, 190	169, 893 176, 716 176, 916 175, 002	$ \begin{array}{c} 129,371 \\ 134,112 \\ 136,711 \\ 137,558 \end{array} $	96,196 99,375 103,510 104,978	1,746,451 1,801,955 1,839,823

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

				Nı	ımber At	tending-	-Nombr	e d'élève	s fréquen	tan <b>t</b>			
Province	Year Année	20 days jours	20-39 days	40-59 days	60-79 days	80-99 days	100-119 days	120-139 days	140-159 days	160-179 days	180-199 days	2001 days	Total(2)
P.E.I.— I.PE.	1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933	817 684 516 638 583 489 518 500 436 435 510	1,084 834 789 906 861 827 762 713 719 651 628	jours 1,029 841 799 844 862 789 804 748 744 670 613	jours  1.088 985 903 919 889 867 808 795 706 629 657	jours  1,263 1,094 978 1,118 1,011 935 957 971 854 814 732	jours  1,424 1,331 1,291 1,221 1,250 1,241 1,123 1,091 1,036 923	jours  1,745 1,717 1,573 1,629 1,701 1,585 1,720 1,500 1,510 1,342 1,167	jours  2,420 2,264 2,294 2,185 2,357 2,233 2,484 2,208 2,250 2,125 1,893	jours  3,166 3,230 3,835 2,960 2,266 3,356 3,940 3,034 3,529 3,577 3,286	$\begin{array}{c} 4,120 \\ 4,172 \\ 4,522 \\ 3,797 \\ 4,267 \\ 3,611 \\ 3,121 \\ 4,974 \end{array}$	jours  125 260 261 322 336 238 93 197 359 671 674	17,360 17,411 17,324 16,884 16,836 17,161 3 14,997 17,386 17,761
N.S.— NE.	1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933	4,890 4,711 4,321 4,224 3,890 3,710 3,380 3,143 2,737 2,241 1,884	6,650 6,210 5,593 5,685 5,534 5,290 4,885 4,633 4,323 3,402 2,861	6,274 5,665 5,290 5,221 5,063 5,092 4,880 4,475 4,256 3,582 3,180	6,128 5,383 4,927 5,006 4,841 4,771 4,864 4,296 4,027 3,837 3,332	6,867 5,723 5,177 5,420 5,257 5,249 5,291 4,691 4,495 4,348 4,175	7,974 6,807 6,682 6,759 6,514 6,422 6,605 5,739 5,836 5,430 4,569	10,276 8,996 9,240 9,480 9,308 8,726 9,365 8,398 8,437 7,906 6,667	15,225 13,878 14,289 15,356 16,024 13,977 14,991 13,394 14,598 13,581 11,774	23,812 23,338 25,719 26,819 27,361 24,721 26,478 25,198 27,754 27,573 25,374	25,013 29,163 30,114 27,520 28,249 34,015 30,858 38,266 37,888 42,405 50,829	1,349 $1,720$ $1,000$ $901$ $515$ $925$ $1,577$ $1,627$ $1,160$ $1,736$ $2,593$	111,594 112,352 112,391 112,556 112,898 113,309 113,860 115,511 116,401
N.B.— NB.	1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933	2,620 2,362 1,972 2,635 2,372 2,382 2,333 2,153 1,911 1,734 1,653	4,712 4,140 3,801 4,342 3,916 4,076 3,801 3,871 3,371 3,247 3,441	4,590 4,007 4,185 4,379 4,248 4,097 3,943 3,714 3,717 3,419 3,164	5,019 4,231 4,256 4,545 4,323 4,189 4,058 3,989 3,678 3,532 3,781	5,026 4,463 4,059 4,374 3,986 4,064 4,224 3,723 3,315 3,309 3,260	6.089 5,751 5,426 5,516 5,259 5,553 5,229 <b>5</b> ,093 <b>4</b> ,731 <b>4</b> ,965 <b>4</b> .721	5,937 5,971 5,907 5,767 5,944 6,004 5,921 5,889 5,861 5,616	8,372 8,411 8,273 8,532 7,914 9,094 9,015 9,014 8,047 9,491 8,934	12,612 14,178 13,748 14,702 13,108 16,437 15,928 16,561 13,993 20,766 18,040	$ \begin{array}{c c} 25,725 \\ 24,725 \\ 27,419 \\ 29,443 \end{array} $	1,571 1,412 2,714 1,501 4,034 1,372 1,503 2,129 4,234	75,677 77,373 78,834 80,120 80,829 82,275 83,683 85,667 86,397 87,648 87,355
Saskat- chewan <sup>4</sup>	1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933	8,822 9,568 9,387 9,424 8,272 8,661 8,883 8,311 7,745 6,922 5,841 5,680 5,277	11,343 14,015 14,088 14,553 12,997 12,682 13,884 11,728 11,654 11,749 8,819 8,854 9,584	12,761 14,918 15,599 15,039 15,500 16,000 14,748 15,381 15,347 12,815 12,668 10,837 9,701	14,906 10,382 10,617 10,933 9,697 10,033 10,065 9,693 9,594 8,006 7,436 7,926 6,729	14,393 10,913 10,847 10,239 9,957 10,162 9,990 9,725 9,069 7,665 7,325 7,517 7,279	18,046 13,325 13,165 11,933 11,286 10,758 11,651 11,118 10,596 8,968 8,001 9,020 8,455	17,656 14,923 15,196 13,599 13,091 12,933 14,592 13,483 13,554 11,034 10,330 12,554 12,244	19,411 19,118 21,023 19,681 19,989 19,996 22,647 20,494 22,230 18,990 17,140 22,768 24,005	26, 141 26, 543 32, 708 32, 494 34, 922 38, 026 39, 812 37, 873 45, 760 42, 043 40, 599 47, 553 51, 111	29,694 35,237 43,124 53,898 60,138 62,350 60,380 68,179 70,405 83,687 96,396 89,353 86,589	4,735 8,047 7,214 12,041 10,315 11,281 10,467 15,319 10,296 16,035 15,166 6,973 4,383	203,834 206,164 212,882 217,119 221,754 227,263 228,434 230,492 229,193
Alberta <sup>6</sup>	1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933	5,637 6,151 5,668 4,957 4,725 4,361 4,900 4,632 4,159 3,265 2,773 2,863	9,803 9,709 9,517 8,407 7,758 8,349 7,478 7,307 7,588 5,206 4,919 5,450	10,343 10,571 9,083 9,029 9,254 8,404 8,534 8,959 7,056 6,692 6,171 5,572	8,240 8,474 7,974 6,814 6,539 6,123 6,075 6,169 5,471 4,626 4,142 3,944	8,932 9,197 8,091 6,936 6,458 6,361 5,831 4,672 5,173 3,662 3,827	10,203 10,129 9,925 8,715 8,399 8,079 8,329 7,990 6,717 5,688 5,187 5,284	10,719 10,868 11,114 10,521 9,859 10,280 10,526 10,637 8,266 6,858 7,482 7,463	14,832 14,914 15,537 15,532 14,932 16,012 17,980 18,873 14,670 12,448 12,638 15,290	24,199 25,536 26,869 28,687 30,048 29,333 43,628 40,937 35,717 34,944 31,760 40,470	37,104 39,811 41,320 45,893 50,774 54,164 43,683 52,446 72,307 82,934 85,055 80,328	2,890 2,685 2,275 2,303 1,780 2,957 1,592 1,069 1,453 1,898 7,006 954	148,045 147,373 147,796 150,526 154,380 159,086 164,850 168,076 168,730 170,795
Manitoba	1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933	20 19 20 19 17 19 16 14 15 12	49) ,408 ,402 ,673 ,121 ,649 ,668 ,167 ,361 ,539 ,504 ,817 ,376	16 18 16 16 16 15 13 14 11 10	99) ,439 ,480 ,886 ,792 ,661 ,455 ,780 ,880 ,128 ,564 ,933 ,532	25 27 24 25 26 27 23 28 20 19	149) ,979 ,254 ,450 ,112 ,401 ,053 ,247 ,211 ,880 ,557 ,099 ,789 ,014	24 25 28 25 25 27 25 25 25 21 29 30 28	,636 ,579 ,220 ,902 ,277 ,183 ,969 ,719 ,512 ,972 ,215 ,696	46 47 56 58 59 58 69 39 74 79 83	-199) 1,279 2,248 2,445 3,407 3,850 4,232 4,928 4,402 4,064 2,792 4,729	2, 274 2, 733 766 1, 069 655 1, 513 1, 750 2, 701 601 743 947 2, 822 792	136,876 142,369 144,491 145,834 148,279 148,763 150,883 150,517 151,846 153,553

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes over 200 days. <sup>2</sup> The totals include those unclassified. <sup>3</sup> Exclusive of Charlottetown City. <sup>4</sup> Exclusive of secondary schools up to 1923. <sup>5</sup> Exclusive of the Town of Summerside. <sup>6</sup> Including Private Schools from 1925. <sup>1</sup>Comprend plus de 200 jours. <sup>2</sup> Les totaux comprennent les élèves non classifiés. <sup>3</sup> Sans compter la ville de Charlottetown. <sup>4</sup> A l'exclusion des écoles secondaires jusqu'à 1923. <sup>5</sup> Sans compter la ville de Summerside. <sup>6</sup> Comprenant les écoles privées depuis 1925.

# 7A.—Comparative Table of the Distribution of Pupils by Grades in Publicly Controlled Schools in the Different Provinces during the year 1933 or the latest year reported. 7A.—Tableau comparatif de la répartition des élèves dans les écoles relevant de l'administration des différentes provinces, par degrés, pendant l'année 1933, ou l'année la plus rapprochée.

Note on Grades.—The elementary school course in Ontario cities is now one of seven years only, though the entrance to high school is shown as Grade VIII in the table below. As is evident from the figures a majority of the pupils do not spend two years in Grade III and IV (Form II). On the other hand, Grade XI (Lower School) commonly requires two years now though shown as a single grade. The tendency has been toward a seven-five grade division between the elementary and secondary schools. In Quebec Protestant schools the elementary grades are in reality also limited to seven. Grade VIII is considered a secondary year, thus making the high school course for junior matriculation one of four years as in Ontario. Many of the New Brunswick pupils shown in Grade VIII are also doing work of high school grade. University matriculation in all provinces is represented by the Grade XI column except in British Columbia. Grade XII is in effect a post graduate high school year, except in B.C., and is equivalent to the first year at a university. The table below omits data for Quebec Catholic schools. Figures of their enrolment by years are given in a supplementary table on the next page.

Nota.—Le cours de l'école élèmentaire des cités de l'Ontario est actuellement de sept ans seulement bien que le début du cours de lycée soit indiquée comme degré VIII dans le tableau ci-dessous. Les chiffres démontrent qu'une majorité des élèves ne passent pas deux années dans le degré III et IV (2ième forme.) D'autre part, le degré XI (Lower School) requiert généralement deux années, bien qu'il soit indiqué comme degré unique. La tendance est vers une division de degré cinq-sept entre les écoles élémentaires et secondaires. En Québec, les degrés élémentaires des écoles protestantes sont en réalité aussi limités à sept. Le degré VIII est considéré une année secondaire, portant ainsi le cours de lycée pour immatriculation junior à quatre ans en Colombie Britannique, est représenté par la colonne du degré XI. Le degré XII est en réalité post-graduée, excepté en C.-B., et équivaut à la première année d'université. Le tableau ci-dessous ne contient pas les données pour les école catholiques du Québec, les chiffres d'inscription de cette province sont donnés dans un tableau supplémentaire à la page qui suit.

	Year			Ele	mentary	Grades-	-Degrés é	elémenta	ires			condar egrés se	-		Spe- cial		Total		Un- classi-
Province	Année	Prep. <sup>3</sup>	1	II	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Degré spé- cial	Element- ary — Elémen- taires	Secondary Secondaires	Total classified Total classifié	fied  Non- classi- fiés
P.E. Island—Ile du PEdouard	1933 4	-	2,789	1,702	2,078	2,039	1,753	1,359	1,247	1,632	1,139	1,100	49	_	_	14,599	2,288	116,887	1,360
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse	1933	-	20,232	12,857	12,850	13,075	12,742	11,200	9,528	8,053	6,685	4,939	4,162	915	-	100,537	16,701	117,238	
New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick.	1933	-	14,060	11,081	10,858	10,996	10, 151	9,148	7,082	7,317 (Second- ary in		1,926	1,273	68	-	80,693	6,038	86,731	2,550
Quebec (Protestant Schools) — Québec (protestantes).	1932	2,257	11,222	9,272	9,311	9,759	9,183	7,939	6,827	Que.)	3,252	2,498	2,011	-	-	65,770	12,830	78,600	553
Ontario	1932-33	28, 121	98,391	76,926	35,637	67,042	77,822	70,792	63,086	57,220	42,537	31,115	33,167	11,849	5,723	575,037	124,391	2699,428	79,544
Manitoba	1933	-	24,085	16,667	17,009	17,308	17,047	14,577	12,649	10,344	7,961	6,279	5,548	596	-	129,686	20,384	150,070	_
Saskatchewan	1933	-	35,397	22,981	25,431	25,651	25,211	21,688	16, 254	17,386	12,905	9,550	8,032	4,408	209	189,999	35, 104	225,103	904
Alberta	1933	-	22,856	17,460	18,676	18,629	18,255	16,921	14,906	13,100	10,352	8,200	6,245	3,392	_	140,803	28, 189	168,992	-
British Columbia—Colombie Britanique.	1933	-	12,343	11,538	11,944	12,227	12,336	13,014	11,775					3,251	-	95,901			
Total classified—Total classifiés.	-	30,378	241,375	180,484	143,794	176,726	184,500	166,638	143,354	130,845	95,281	71,664	64,415	24,479	5,932	1,398,094	261,771	1,659,865	84,911

<sup>1</sup>Not including 570 more advanced pupils in P.W.C. <sup>2</sup>Pupils classified by grade are only those who were at school on a certain day,—the last school day in May. Hence the large number of the year's enrolment unclassified. <sup>3</sup>Preparatory—Kindergarten and Kindergarten Primary in Ontario, "Preparatory" in Quebec. <sup>4</sup>Exclusive of the Town of Summerside.

<sup>1</sup>Ne comprend pas 570 élèves plus avancés au Prince of Wales College. <sup>2</sup>Les élèves classifiés par degré sont ceux qui étaient en classe un certain jour, le dernier jour de classe de mai. De là le grand nombre d'inscriptions non classifiées. <sup>3</sup>Préparatoire, les écoles maternelles et les jardins d'enfance dans l'Ontario, préparatoire dans Québec. <sup>4</sup>Sans compter la ville de Summerside.

7B.—Comparative Table of the Distribution of Pupils, by Grades in Publicly Controlled Schools in the Different Provinces, etc.—Concluded 7B.—Tableau comparatif de la répartition des élèves dans les écoles relevant de l'administration des différentes provinces, etc.—fin

_	Prepara- tory			Elementa Cours élé	_			Co	mentary urse urs nentaire		uperior cour — ours supérie		Total	Unclassi- fied
	Prépara- toire	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	9th year 9ème année	10th year 10ème année	11th year 11ème année	10021	Non classifiés
Québec—Ecoles catholiques, 1931-32— (a) Ecoles élémentaires	63,553	59,670	64,009	58,906	37,862	18,960	8,280	1,951	653	23	15	5	313,887	10,394
(b) Ecoles complémentaires	22,347	21,043	24,022	25,052	21,317	15,576	11,322	8,249	4,574	451	50	7	154,010	-
(c) Ecoles supérieures	5,792	5,882	6,592	7,509	7,292	6,170	4,837	4,206	2,976	2,840	1,053	271	55,420	-
Total	91,692	86,595	94,623	91,467	66,471	40,706	24,439	14,406	8,203	3,314	1,118	283	523,317	10,394

Note on Quebec catholic schools.—This table is supplementary to the one on the preceding page which gives the corresponding information for Quebec Protestant schools and the schools of other provinces. It may be seen in the table that the elementary course in the Catholic schools, in addition to one preparatory year in which special emphasis is placed on religious and practical training, consists of six years. These seven years correspond in a general way to the elementary grades in other provinces which, as noted on the preceding page, are in some cases seven and in other cases eight in number. Next follow two complementary or continuation years which are the equivalent of high school grades as that term is used in other provinces. These two years are taken by students preparing for teachers' diplomas by examination from the provincial Board of Examiners, and correspond closely to the first two years of the course in the normal schools. The last three years, or superior course, were added to the curriculum of the Catholic schools for the first time in the year 1930. The instruction is a continuation of that given in the complementary course and is intended to prepare young people for commercial and industrial positions and for admission to special higher shools such as the Polytechnic school, and School for Higher Commercial Studies. Throughout the complementary and superior courses emphasis is placed on practical training. These courses do not offer classical studies in preparation for university entrance as do the High Schools of other provinces. This is done in the classical colleges, etc., which are the genuine secondary schools of the Catholic system. In this report their statistics are included in the University and College Section.

Nota sur les écoles catholiques du Québec et des autres provinces. On verra par ce tableau que le cours élémentaire des écoles catholiques, en plus d'une année plus spécialement consacrée à une formation religieuse et pratique, consiste de six années. Ces sept années correspondent, en somme, aux degrés élémentaires des autres provinces, lesquels comme on le souligne à la page précédente, sont en certains cas de sept et dans d'autres de huit. Viennent ensuite deux années complémentaires ou de continuation qui équivalent aux degrés de lycée (high school) terme employé dans les autres provinces. Ces deux années deux années de cours des écoles normales. Les trois dernières années, ou cours supérieur, ont été ajoutées au programme des écoles catholiques pour la première fois en 1930. L'enseignement fait suite à celui donné dans le cours complémentaire et prépare la jeunesse aux positions commerciales et industrielles et à l'admission à des écoles supérieures spéciales comme l'Ecole polytechnique et l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales. Dans les cours complémentaires et supérieurs on s'applique spécialement à une formation pratique. Ces cours ne contiennent pas les études classiques préparatoires à l'entrée à l'université comme font les lycées (High Schools) des autres provinces. Ces études se suivent dans les collèges classiques proprement dits, etc., qui sont les réelles institutions d'enseignement secondaire du système tatholique. Dans ce présent rapport, leurs statistiques sont comprises dans la section consacrée aux universités et aux collèges.

### ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

8.—Ages of pupils enrolled in Schools in Canada, 1933 or latest year reported

				N	No. of Pu	pils enrol	led whos	e age wa	S		
No.	Province and type of School	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	Prince Edward Island— Urban or graded	-	59	316	551	599	636	670	656	632	670
2 3	Rural ungraded	-	160 219	638 954	895 1,446	1,060 1,659	1,026 1,662	1,111 1,781		1,114 1,746	1,080 1,750
4 5 6	Nova Scotia— Cities and towns. Rural and villages.  Total.	2 13 15	866 731 1,597	3,229 3,260 6,489	4,451 5,507 9,958	5,000 6,010 11,010	5,222 6,081 11,303	5,844 6,297 12,141	5,653 6,560 12,213	4,807 6,538 11,345	4,708 6,296 11,004
7	New Brunswick— Urban or graded	-	-	4,582	4,859	4,966	5,010		4,973	5,174	4,243
8	Rural ungraded	-	-	4,421	4,176	4,172	4,120	4,371	4,214	4,000	3,261
9	Total	- (	-	9,003	9,035	9, 138	9,130	9,427	9, 187	9,174	7,504
10 11 12 13 14	Quebec— Primary schools—1 Roman Catholic Protestant  Total  Classical Colleges Independent Classical Schools.		69,647 9,531 79,178					396,114 53,677 449,791 1,789 118			
15 16	Ontario— Public Schools—2 Urban	<u>-</u>	3,683 1,037	23,886 9,491	28,834 19,148	28,847 22,414	30,809 22,795	31,985 22,878	32,357 23,139	32,935 23,176	31,644 22,163
17 18 19	Separate Schools—2 Urban Rural Coll. Inst. and High Schools	- - -	58 47 -	2,182 689 -	7,324 2,167	8,379 2,746	9,009 3,040 -	8,812 2,923 10	9,024 3,008 309	8,740 2,824 2,742	8,334 2,545 7,973
20 21	Continuation Schools Full time day Vocational	_	-	-	_	_	-	3	71 19	590 524	1,498 2,593
22	Total	-	4,825	36,248	57,473	62,386	65,653	66,611	67,927	71,531	76,750
23	Manitoba	-	762	8,860	12,900	14,292	14,551	15,071	15,466	15,342	14,772
24 25 26 27 28	Saskatchewan— Cities	- 1 7 59 -	255 92 286 1,222	1,800 887 1,772 7,608	2,764 1,560 3,067 13,118	2,989 1,791 3,359 13,663	3,114 1,866 3,411 13,870	3,053 1,887 3,551 13,874	3,327 2,033 3,564 14,193	3,243 1,942 3,616 14,084 20	3,069 1,816 3,417 13,386 175
29	Total	67	1,855	12,067	20,509	21,802	22,261	22,365	23,117	22,905	21,863
30	Alberta	-	338	7,257	14,362	15,873	16, 255	16,575	17,082	16,735	16,763
31	British Columbia			N	o record.	—Il n'y ε	aucune s	statistiqu	ie.		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Figures of 1932—Chiffres de 1932.
<sup>2</sup> Calendar year 1932—Année civile 1932.
<sup>3</sup> Exclusive of the Town of Summerside—Sans compter la ville de Summerside.

## ECOLES PRIMAIRES PUBLIQUES

8.—Age de la population scolaire du Canada, Chiffres de 1933 ou du dernier rapport

		Non	n <b>br</b> e d'él	èves insc	rits agés	de					
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 classi- fied — Total classi- fiés	Un- classi- fied — Non classi- fiés	Province et type d'école	N°
545 1,002 1,547		287 382 669	157 193 350	67 49 116	10 15 25	3 2 5	1	6,314 10,573 316,887	1,081	multiples. Rurales à classe unique	1 2 3
4,164 5,469 9,633	4,088	2,782	1,432	1,251 731 1,982	508 252 760	167 82 249	47	55,062 62,176 117,238	-	Nouvelle-Ecosse— Cités ou villes Rurales et villages Total	4 5 6
3,811 2,444 6,255	1,464	726	313	100	100 41 141	8	8	37,839	1,098	multiples. Rurales, à classe unique	7 8 9
1 6	0,953 0,497 1,450 3,093 347	1	5,067 4,732 9,799 2,849 376		2,	930 716 646 ,003 140		533,711 79,153 612,864 10,734 981	-	Québec— Ecoles primaires¹— Catholiques Protestantes  Total  Collèges classiques Ecoles classiques indépendantes.	10 11 12 13 14
19,914 15,931							B –	285,622 197,709		Ontario— Ecoles publiques²— Urbaines	15 16
$\begin{array}{c} 6,543 \\ 2,098 \\ 12,623 \end{array}$	1,435	699	262	117	32	3	3 -	76,884 24,668 68,608	2,372	Urbaines	18
2,329 5,954 65,392	8,262	7,029	4,775	2,623	1,277	58	938	34,578	3 -	Ecoles de continuation Ecoles professionnelles du jour, élèves réguliers.	20 21 22
13,04							457	150,070		Manitoba	23
2,000 1,62 3,16 11,81 91	$\begin{bmatrix} 1,312 \\ 2,893 \\ 7,86 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1,165 \\ 3 & 2,145 \\ 1 & 3,420 \end{bmatrix}$	882 2 1,502 1,448	522 872 8 575	236 414 211	8 1 15 1 8	3 73 2 205 4 79	$\begin{vmatrix} 37,398 \\ 130,57 \end{vmatrix}$	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 4 & - \\ 5 & 126 \\ 1 & 781 \end{array} $		25 26 27
19,52											
14,79	4 12,51			3,583 l—Il n'y a				3 168,99	-	Colombie Britannique	

### ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

9.—Distribution of Pupils in Seven Provinces of Canada by Age and Grade, 1932-33 9.—Répartition des élèves dans sept provinces du Canada par âge et par degré, en 1932-33

		,			entary Gra – s élémenta				
Age	K. and K.P. E.M. P.	I	II	III	IV	V	IV	VII	VIII
4 5	3,684 17,935	5,759 58,301	59 3,734		_ _ _	-	-	-	
7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13.	4,780 1,161 346 113 49 27 12	84,609 41,420 15,125 5,714 2,506 1,274 607	30,668 58,062 37,372 16,313 6,862 3,011 1,429	25,743 40,579 26,273 13,141 6,229	8,084 37,234 47,335 30,829	541 8,246 37,745 48,835 33,590	28 775 8,536 8,536 33,763 43,225	35 779 7,796 30,160	82 82 1,325 9,332
Total 7–13	6,488	151,255	153,717		148,093				
15 16 17	_ _ _	324 108 46 26	653 215 88 25	489 153	3,618 1,327 396 99	3,532 977	7,845 2,048	13,728 4,940	24,672 10,963
Total 14-17	14	504	981	1,977	5,440	13,529	26,744	46,015	73,524
18 19 and over-et plus	-	7 9	6 9		26 55				
Total	28, 121	215,917	158,506	121,392	153,620	161,792	144,821	124,175	114,538
			ndary Gra — és seconda				To	otal	
Age	IX	x	XI	XII	Special Degré spécial	Un- classi- fied — Non- classi- fiés	Elemen- tary — Elémen- taires	Secon- dary Secon- daires	Total
4 5 6		-	- - -	_ 		- - 77	82 9,503 80,197		82 9,503 80,274
7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13.	- - 16 449 4,266 13,214	- - 22 384 3,115	- - - 1 17 360	- - - - - - 2	- - - 1 59 317	78 84 84 80 85 58	124,758 135,042 139,714 142,890 145,106 142,940 132,465	- 16 473 4,726 17,008	124,836 135,126 139,798 142,986 145,664 147,724 149,523
Total 7-13	17,945	3,521	378	2	377	519	962,915	22,223	985,657
14	23,106 22,628 13,175 5,096	10,621 17,704 16,537 9,340	2,877 9,752 16,422 15,009	39 611 3,037 6,084	$\begin{array}{c} 721 \\ 1,081 \\ 768 \\ 719 \end{array}$	20 6 1	$\begin{array}{c} 92,131 \\ 51,916 \\ 19,611 \\ 5,070 \end{array}$	37,364 51,776 49,939 36,248	$129,515 \\ 103,698 \\ 69,551 \\ 41,319$
Total 14–17	64,005	54.202	44,060	9,771	3,289	28	168,728	175,327	344,083
18 19 and over-et plus	1,705 749	3,677 1,761	8,631 5,521	5,939 $5,721$	697 1,569		1,019 438	$20,649 \\ 15,321$	21,668 15,759
Total	84,404	63,161	58,590	21,433	5,932	624	1,222,882	233,520	1,457,026

ECOLES PRIMAIRES PUBLIQUES

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré
10.—Urban and Rural Schools in Seven Provinces of Canada, 1932-33—Ecoles urbaines et rurales dans sept provinces du Canada, 1932-33

Grade										Age								
Degré	_	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19 and over et plus	Total
K. and K.P.  I.  II.  III.  IV.  V.  VI.  VII.  VIII.  IX  X.  XI.  XI	R	10 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72	3,445 239 2,449 3,310 23 36	16,539 1,396 33,326 24,975 1,784 1,950 65 156	3,545 1,235 50,798 33,811 19,539 11,129 1,989 2,274 129 293 11 15	521 640 22,460 18,960 37,661 20,401 15,394 10,349 4,731 3,353 194 347 8 20 - 2 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	128 218 7,234 7,891 22,918 14,454 24,837 15,742 24,704 12,530 4,531 3,715 377 398 7 28 1 1	41 72 2,538 3,176 9,382 6,931 14,685 11,588 30,554 16,781 24,610 13,135 5,182 3,354 266 513 29 53 14 2 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	17 32 1,019 1,487 3,606 3,256 6,235 18,702 12,127 31,279 17,556 22,334 11,429 4,371 3,425 542 783 406 43 18 4 1	15 12 501 773 1,467 1,544 3,050 3,179 9,241 6,851 20,453 13,137 27,917 15,308 19,778 10,382 5,152 4,180 3,810 456 348 36 17 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	4 8 8 235 372 652 777 1,366 1,577 4,343 3,754 11,323 7,889 19,704 11,867 25,776 13,359 10,800 11,310 1,904 2,811 304 345 15 2 - 317	7 97 97 227 299 354 719 1,796 1,822 5,008 3,812 9,765 6,600 16,664 9,577 21,770 13.033 18,906 4,200 9,286 1,335 2,766 1111 38 1721 ————————————————————————————————————		- 20 26 48 40 61 92 208 188 607 370 1,325 723 3,566 1,374 7,241 3,722 10,809 2,438 15,438 15,438 2,995 42 768 - -	- 12 14 12 13 31 62 37, 121 79 336 1500 787 319 2,065 1,021 4,283 8,020 14,035 974 6,014 70 719 - 1	- - 4 3 2 4 5 6 14 12 34 17 66 23 132 67 381 249 1,249 456 3,177 500 7,973 658 5,857 82 697		100, 181 61, 611 91, 532 53, 289 80, 508 43, 667 71, 454 43, 084 69, 814 14, 590 54, 426 8, 735
Total.  Elem  Sec	U R U R U R	10 72 10 72 -	3,586 5,917	51,715 28,559 51,715 28,482	76,001 48,835 76,001 48,757	80,969 54,157 80,969 54,073	84,737 55,061 84,737 54,977	87,301 55,685 87,287 55,603 14 2	89,202 56,462 88,776 56,330 426 47	91,808 55,916 87,574 55,366 4,234 492	96,847 52,676 82,062 50,403 14,785 2,223	87,697 41,818 55,980 36,151 31,717 5,647	76,636 27,062 32,083 19,833 44,553 7,223	57,185 12,366 13,076 6,535 44,109 5,830	36,477 4,842 3,406 1,664 33,071 3,177	19,591 2,077 638 381 18,953 1,696	14,727 1,032 285 153 14,442 879	500,206 750,516 472,366 206,304

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré
11.—Prince Edward Island. Graded and ungraded schools, 1933—Ile du Prince-Edouard. Ecoles à classes multiples et à classe unique, 1933

Grade									Age									
Degré	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
I. U. R. II. U. R. III. U. R. III. U. R. IV. U. R. IV. U. R. IV. U. IV. IV. IV. IV. IV. IV. IX. U. IX. U. IX. IX. U. IX. IV. IV. IX. IX. IV. IV. IX. IV. IV. IV. IV. IV. IV. IV. IV. IV. IV	577 1588 2 1 1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	297 570 19 62 - 6 - - - - - - - - - - - -	334 542 159 241 52 94 6 17 - - - - - - -	155 306 230 328 168 290 45 117 1 16 - - - - - - -	64 136 130 205 272 323 137 270 25 74 5 10 3 8	20 65 58 121 176 263 194 351 167 196 38 79 13 28 4 7	12 26 25 55 87 131 126 292 196 284 121 188 50 88 35 45 3 4	4 20 12 34 31 78 68 163 157 214 126 227 141 179 72 146 17 51 2	6 10 2 9 23 40 39 103 87 140 113 113 187 170 158 150 281 150 281 13 24 9	-4 10 21 21 52 33 90 52 109 112 114 164 281 99 210 42 114	- - 2 2 5 4 27 15 41 25 43 43 43 88 109 173 143 160 107 190 4	- 2 - 1 4 22 3 1 1 7 12 16 22 16 28 85 86 80 127 168 8	-1    1 2 5 2 2 2 2 2 3 9 10 28 43 36 93 111 4		- - - - - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 2 6 11 1	- - - - - - - - - - 1 1 1 1 1 1		949 1,840 638 1,064 822 1,256 642 1,397 684 1,069 495 864 558 689 579 1,053 464 675 440 660
Total   U   R   U   R   U   R   U   R   U   R   U   R   U   R	59 160 59 160 - -	316 638 316 638 - -	551 895 551 895 -	599 1,060 599 1,060 -	636 1,026 636 1,026	670 1,111 670 1,110	656 1,114 652 1,109 4 5	632 1,114 611 1,061 21 53	670 1,080 590 928 80 152	545 1,002 393 677 152 325	452 731 198 379 254 352	287 382 66 133 221 249	157 193 17 46 140 147	67 49 4 7 63 42	10 15 2 2 2 8 13	3 2 2 1 1 1	4 1 1 - 3 1	6,31 10,57 5,36 9,23 94 1,34

Pupils classified in the above table are 1,081 short of the full enrolment in graded schools and 279 short of the full enrolment in ungraded schools, of the year—Les élèves classifiés dans ce tableau donnent 1,081 de moins que tous ceux inscrits aux écoles à classes multiples, et de 279 de moins que tous ceux inscrits aux écoles à classes unique de l'année.

Grade										Age									
Degré	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
I(a)       U         R       R         R       R         R       R         R       R         R       R         IV       U         R       U         VI       U         VII       U         VIII       U         R       U         IX       U         R       U         X       U         XI       U         R       U         XII       U         R       U <t< td=""><td>2 13</td><td>854 667 10 53 2 11 </td><td>2,417 2,216 590 770 217 255 5 18</td><td>1, 283 1, 731 1, 426 1, 861 1, 528 1, 463 209 398 4 51 1 3</td><td>428 621 976 1,412 2,017 2,028 1,344 1,508 218 397 12 43 5 1</td><td>116 216 417 720 1, 204 1, 397 1, 863 1, 261 1, 407 198 419 197 56 - - - - - - - -</td><td>42 96 197 360 569 737 1,151 1,388 1,709 1,806 1,172 1,348 999 471 4 88 1</td><td>12 60 73 207 283 420 669 869 1,315 1,448 1,658 1,763 1,424 1,247 192 442 25 92 2 11</td><td>6 35 41 102 111 242 311 485 726 921 1,270 1,346 1,185 1,633 954 1,194 173 490 30 83 -</td><td>2 15 16 69 48 133 165 270 427 560 893 957 742 1,303 1,382 1,398 841 1,085 179 433 111 71 2 2</td><td>-10 10 37 32 90 93 141 191 310 468 522 416 784 1,005 1,057 1,089 1,249 704 931 143 293 12 45</td><td>1 6 4 11 14 31 30 55 99 120 277 214 152 389 557 574 880 1,012 992 584 653 134 217</td><td>1 2 6 7 5 12 8 23 36 46 74 71 28 131 300 223 497 420 775 618 821 725 521 496 89 8</td><td>-1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 10 6 12 11 16 6 28 78 46 174 107 426 233 618 402 25 557 238 16</td><td>- - - 3 2 3 - 3 2 3 - 2 11 14 57 28 128 75 293 152 493 428 265 20</td><td>1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 6 16 18 8 5 43 233 173 167 8</td><td>- - - - - - 1 - - 1 - 2 2 2 7 5 14: 13: 13: 67: 2</td><td>1 - 1 - 1 4 3 3 6 4 4 4 19 3 3</td><td></td></t<>	2 13	854 667 10 53 2 11 	2,417 2,216 590 770 217 255 5 18	1, 283 1, 731 1, 426 1, 861 1, 528 1, 463 209 398 4 51 1 3	428 621 976 1,412 2,017 2,028 1,344 1,508 218 397 12 43 5 1	116 216 417 720 1, 204 1, 397 1, 863 1, 261 1, 407 198 419 197 56 - - - - - - - -	42 96 197 360 569 737 1,151 1,388 1,709 1,806 1,172 1,348 999 471 4 88 1	12 60 73 207 283 420 669 869 1,315 1,448 1,658 1,763 1,424 1,247 192 442 25 92 2 11	6 35 41 102 111 242 311 485 726 921 1,270 1,346 1,185 1,633 954 1,194 173 490 30 83 -	2 15 16 69 48 133 165 270 427 560 893 957 742 1,303 1,382 1,398 841 1,085 179 433 111 71 2 2	-10 10 37 32 90 93 141 191 310 468 522 416 784 1,005 1,057 1,089 1,249 704 931 143 293 12 45	1 6 4 11 14 31 30 55 99 120 277 214 152 389 557 574 880 1,012 992 584 653 134 217	1 2 6 7 5 12 8 23 36 46 74 71 28 131 300 223 497 420 775 618 821 725 521 496 89 8	-1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 10 6 12 11 16 6 28 78 46 174 107 426 233 618 402 25 557 238 16	- - - 3 2 3 - 3 2 3 - 2 11 14 57 28 128 75 293 152 493 428 265 20	1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 6 16 18 8 5 43 233 173 167 8	- - - - - - 1 - - 1 - 2 2 2 7 5 14: 13: 13: 67: 2	1 - 1 - 1 4 3 3 6 4 4 4 19 3 3	
Total         U.           R.         U.           Sec.         U.           R.         U.           R.         U.           R.         U.           R.         U.           R.         U.           R.         U.	2 13 2 13 - -	866 731 866 731 -	3,229 3,260 3,229 3,260 - -	4,451 5,507 4,451 5,507	5,000 6,010 5,000 6,016 - -	5,222 6,081 5,222 6,081 -	5,844 6,297 5,844 6,297	5,653 6,560 5,651 6,548 2 12	4,807 6,538 4,777 6,448 30 90	4,708 6,296 4,516 5,790 192 506	4,164 5,469 3,304 4,200 860 1,269	3,756 4,088 2,014 2,226 1,742 1,862	3,161 2,782 955 935 2,206 1,847	2,208 1,432 281 224 1,927 1,208	1,251 731 72 56 1,179 675	508 252 7 10 501 242	167 82 2 4 165 78	65 47 1 3 64 44	62,176 46,194 54,343 8,868

Note.—Grade I (a) are pupils who began grade I during the year, while grade I(b) are those who began the grade in the preceding year.

Nota.—Le degré I (a) comprend les élèves qui ont commencé le degré I durant l'année, et le degré I (b) ceux qui ont commencé ce degré en l'année précédente.

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des éleves par âge et par degré 13.—New Brunswick Graded and Ungraded Schools, 1933—Ezoles à classes multiples et à classe unique du Nouveau-Brunswick, 1933

Grade	_								A	ge								
Degré		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
II	URURURURURURURURURURURURURURURURURURUR	3,849 3,498 693 752 39 93 1 1	1,587 1,941 2,612 1,451 619 621 411 7	677 945 1,422 1,193 2,155 1,318 654 56 82 2 84 4,966 4,088	299 450 704 699 1,282 1,185 2,199 1,150 458 37 91	143 244 322 429 737 833 1,417 1,205 1,943 1,084 463 429 64 3 3 1 80  5,056 4,371 5,055 4,291	92 121 182 209 430 531 802 1,689 924 391 335 42 70 1 3 - - - 85 4,973 4,214 4,972 4,126	42 82 105 135 256 315 591 505 921 841 1,399 1,003 1,469 724 367 316 23 21 1 - - - 58 5,174 4,000 5,150 3,921 24 21	12 38 39 74 127 153 248 292 543 479 858 691 1,000 801 1,118 633 273 45 22 - - - 50 4,243 3,261 3,945 3,161 298 50	6 16 19 26 48 62 136 160 296 218 531 423 733 568 1,044 861 775 75 213 15 10 - - 20 3,811 2,334 998 90	66 44 57 713 200 445 449 121 1115 2399 173 395 256 757 738 650 140 - 4 - 6 3,001 1,464 1,581 1,362 1,420 96	1 1 2 1 6 9 6 19 27 22 83 56 143 456 455 455 441 3 18 - - 1 2,139 726 691 691 695 1,448 70	1 2 2 - 3 3 2 4 4 3 3 7 7 23 18 28 29 129 206 186 32 330 11 382 - 7 1 1 111 313 186 269 925 43	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			6,717,7,343,6,105,4,976,5,713,5,145,6,143,4,407,5,329,3,819,4,197,2,885,3,925,434,337,7,872,434,1,269,44,197,5,343,873,873,873,874,874,874,873,874,874,873,874,874,874,874,874,874,874,874,874,874

Pupils classified in the above table are 1.926 short of the full enrolment of the year. Il y a un écart de 1,926 entre les élèves classifiés dans le tableau ci-dessus et l'inscription de l'année.

									A	ge							
Grade Degré	_	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19 and over et plus	Total
K. and K.P.  I.  II.  III.  IV.  V.  VI.  VII.  VIII.  IX.  X.  XI.  XI	URURURURURURURURURURURURURURURURURURUR	3,445 239 292 836 4 9 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	16,539 1,396 9,309 8,491 220 293	3,545 1,235 26,629 15,744 5,767 3,865 154 385 63 86	521 640 13,190 9,981 18,336 10,113 2,395 2,908 2,714 1,579 132 1 7 - - - - - - -	128 218 4,272 4,301 13,810 7,845 6,313 5,630 12,550 5,821 2,663 1,860 80 151 2 9	41 72 1,401 1,604 5,873 3,821 4,666 4,474 12,971 6,994 13,170 7,007 2,526 1,583 143 226 6 6 19 13 1	17 32 553 719 2, 229 1, 826 2, 279 2, 407 7, 871 4, 723 14, 130 8, 395 11, 439 5, 987 2, 632 1, 705 230 343 383 10 15 -	15 12 254 324 849 780 1,064 1,165 3,863 2,595 9,479 5,908 12,744 7,471 10,540 5,549 2,827 2,102 3,497 87 325 7 15 -	4 8 123 142 383 389 483 581 1,851 1,378 5,415 9,559 5,562 12,178 6,910 9,688 5,841 9,177 429 2,546 63 317 - 1	7 7 45 110 171 167 202 246 731 612 2,306 1,789 2,940 7,854 4,578 9,566 6,659 11,140 874 7,303 2,515 2,505 - 23 - 721	- 16 28 45 66 81 127 283 257 914 655 2,434 1,908 4,707 2,305 7,271 4,933 8,323 771 8,557 7,432 - 416 - 1,078	- - 9 9 27 20 22 34 104 87 365 205 848 387 2,137 812 3,726 2,095 4,463 544 6,106 369 9,809 - 1,935 -	$\begin{array}{c} -\\ -\\ 2\\ 4\\ 7\\ 6\\ 6\\ 6\\ 11\\ 38\\ 16\\ 74\\ 43\\ 226\\ 84\\ 483\\ 187\\ 1,041\\ 550\\ 1,618\\ 172\\ 2\\ 3,103\\ 242\\ 7,393\\ -\\ 3,569\\ -\\ 692\\ -\\ \end{array}$	- - 1 1 1 1 2 1 9 5 24 4 4 13 80 28 155 106 480 287 1,099 121 3,633 - 3,088	4 8 1 13 8 36 26 228 40 472 85 2,062 - 2,817	23,955 48,615 29,207 44,698 26,094 40,769 22,317 34,546 22,674 39,322 3,215 29,526 1,589 33,167 - 11,849
Total  Elem  Sec	U R U R U	3,741 1,084 3,741 1,084	26,068 10,180 26,068 10,180	<b>35,15</b> 8 <b>21,315</b> 36,158 21,315	37,226 25,160 37,226 25,160	39,818 25,835 39,818 25,835	40,810 25,801 40,797 25,800 13	41,780 26,147 41,380 26,137 400	45,531 26,009 41,635 25,906 3,896 94	52,042 24,708 39,684 24,216 12,358 492	47,363 18,029 25,671 16,904 21,692 1,125	41,557 11,501 15,751 10,279 25,806 1,222	<b>30,307 4,562</b> 7,238 3,649 23,069 913		9,265 571 316 163 8,949 408	169 104 44 7,029	357, 464 217, 573 119, 587

Pupils classified in the above table do not represent the full enrolment of the year, but the enrolment of a particular day—the last school day of May. The number thus recorded is 79,544 short of the year's enrolment in elementary schools and an unknown number short of the year's secondary enrolment.

Les élèves qui figurent au tableau ci-dessus ne représentent pas l'entière inscription de l'année, mais l'inscription d'un jour particulier—le dernier jour scolaire de mai. Il manque donc 79,544 à l'inscription des écoles élémentaires de l'année et un nombre inconnu fait aussi défaut dans l'incription secondaire.

Grade								Age										
Degré	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16 j	17	18	19	20	21	Total
I. U II. U III. U III. U IV IV IV V V V V VI VII. U VIII R R R V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V	248 389 	5,600 2,366 115 83 3 3 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	5,128 2,898 2,783 812 175 105 5 7	1,798 1,536 4,466 1,639 2,546 216 124 5 6 - 1	524 601 2,075 1,129 4,220 1,573 2,246 700 194 121 10 5 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	185 282 794 561 2,259 1,154 4,141 1,484 2,106 655 212 92 12	55 114 253 237 1,036 638 2,538 1,208 4,045 1,342 1,872 565 194 118 10 12 1 1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	40 66 92 123 397 322 1,170 717 2,628 1,200 3,595 1,132 1,834 530 191 87 20 3 1 1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	19 33 40 67 137 173 551 404 1,316 775 2,454 982 3,418 1,029 1,564 433 291 19 - - - - - 9,811 3,945 9,499	9 177 211 233 447 844 1822 208 600 344 1,203 568 2,191 793 2,815 808 1,687 203 333 10 43 - 2 - 9,133 3,058 7,068	1 6 6 8 16 15 54 36 192 92 455 165 1,003 300 1,873 518 2,467 257 1,609 19 422 1 5 -	1 3 5 4 7 9 22 12 45 18 121 34 336 75 846 174 1,647 127 2,179 33 1,428 5 5 9	1 1 1 2 2 3 3 1 1 17 2 29 5 69 17 256 36 619 17 159 1 159 1 141 376	1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 4 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	- 1 - 1 1 1 1 1 1 4 - 2 2 2 7 4 4 31 4 99 3 403 1 101 1 101 			13,609 8,312 10,652 4,689 10,843 4,865 11,130 4,905 11,154 4,560 10,026 3,551 9,070 2,872 7,613 2,090 6,952 723 5,937 88 5,352 13 562 2 102,900 36,670 84,097
Sec. $\begin{vmatrix} R & \dots \\ U & \dots \\ R & \dots \end{vmatrix}$	389	2,452	3,824	4,092	4,129	4,231	4,234	4,177 21 3	3,896 312 49	2,845 2,065 213	1,140 4,503 277	5,313 165	3,751 75	$   \begin{array}{c}     25 \\     1,848 \\     26   \end{array} $	634 8	1 187 2	5 168 8	35,844

Pupils classified in the above table are 11,500 short of the full enrolment of the year—Il y a un écart de 11,500 entre les élèves classifiés dans le tableau ci-dessus et l'inscription totale de l'année.

<sup>\*</sup>Special non-English class in Winnipeg.—Classe spéciale non anglaise à Winnipeg.

Grade											Age									
Degré		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
IU IIU		8 59	619 1,207	4,201 7,064	4,584 9,094 2,511	1,384 4,159 3,914	327 1,467 1,388	111 525 420	41 240 135	21 144 45	10 65 26	5 33 11	1 17	- 2 1	- 3	2	_	-	- 4	11,312 24,085 8,713
		=	15	248 505 10 36	3,297 290 671	5,100 2,437 3,539	3,179 3,898 5,168	1,262 1,739 3,476	509 685 1,659	230 239 814	105 106 360	42 35 165	15 16 62	3 4 13	3 - 5	- 1 -	-2 1	_ _ 1	- 1	14,268 9,460 15,971
IVU		-		3	6 54 -	379 790 25	2,365 3,182 383	3,529 4,941 2,177	1,865 3,612 3,549	803 1,950 1,943	306 1,017 929	126 480 392	35 166 111	8 21 28	2 3 7	- 3 1	1 1 1	- 1 -	1 1 2	9,426 16,225 9,543
VI	5	-	-		2 - -	68 - 4	783 28 85	2,845 459 700	$4,680$ $2 \cdot 098$ $2,518$	3,628 3,075 3,842	2,133 1,895 3,143 2,248	1,053 813 1,776 1,278	411 336 731 571	47 56 99 160	11 13 18	4 1 5	- - - 2	_	3 1 -	15,668 8,773 12,915 6,393
VIIURR	J	-		_	_	1 - 2	5 1	43 104 13 21	383 737 151 221	1,683 2,206 853 1,039	3,063 2,144 2,527	2,467 2,471 3,175	1,079 1,440 1,966	157 575 492	31 143 94	9 20 20	2 6 3	1 4	- 2 1	9,861 7,820 9,566
IXUR	J	_	-		-	- - -	- - -		15 15 2	144 211 15	668 822 132	1,743 1,907 684	2,053 1,960 1,596	1,236 933 1,689	490 283 940	160 65 364	78 18 97	15 13 27	65 11 29	6,667 6,238 5,570
XI	I	-			-		-	-	2 - -	20	141 12 11	652 143 65	1, 198 735 251	1,140 1,611 479	538 1,687 416	180 1,134 226	68 561 86 644	20 252 23 258	$ \begin{array}{r} 21 \\ 321 \\ 19 \\ 271 \end{array} $	3,980 6,456 1,576 4,185
Spec.—SpécR	J			_		_		_			- 1 	1 -	126 5 3	576 34 12	1,170 53 27	1,130 61 48	30 33 -	22 22 22	17 64	223 209
TotalU	J	- 8 <b>59</b>	633 1,222		7,391 13,118	8,139 13,663	8,391 13,870	8,491 13,874	8,924 14,193	8,821 14,084	8,477 13,386	7,710 11,816	7,018 7,861	5,956 3,420	4,495 1,448	575	1,424 211	575 84	757 79	130,571
Elem	J }	8 59	633	4,459	7,391 13,118	8,139 13,663	8,391 13,870	8,491	8,907 14,176 17	8,662 13,853 159	7,664 12,412 813	5,131 9,191 2,579	2,510 4,447 4,508	832 834 5,124	181 158 4,314	27 43 2,836	1,413			71,445 118,554 23,087
F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	231	974	2,625	3,414	2,586	1,290	532	202	78	68	12,017

Pupils classified in the above are 126 short of the full enrolment in urban schools and 781 short of the full enrolment in rural schools of the year—Les élèves classifiés dans le tableau ci-dessus donnent 126 de moins que tous ceux inscrits aux écoles urbaines et de 781 de moins que tous ceux inscrits aux écoles rurales de l'année.

### Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré 17.—Boys and Girls in Seven Provinces of Canada, 1932-33—Garçons et filles dans sept provinces du Canada, 1932-33

Grade	Sex									Age								
Degré	Sexe	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19 and over	Total
and K.P	B.—G G.—F	_	1,827 1,857	9,172 8,763	2,468 $2,312$	656 505	204 142	66 47	26	17 10	6	9	-	-	_	_	_	14, 451
	B.—G G.—F	38 44	2,760 2,999	29,366 28,935	44,429 40,180	22,803 18,617	8,790 6,335	3,504 $2,210$	1,545 961	837 437	384 223	219 105	74 34	35 11	16	6	5	13,670
	B.—G G.—F	_	19 40	1,620 $2,114$	14,293 16,375	28,804 29,258	20,454 $16,918$	9,663 6,650	4,264 $2,598$	1,838 1,173	955 474	417 236	147 68	60 28	15 10	3	4	101, 10 82, 55 75, 95
II	B.—G	_	1	90 131	1,862 $2,401$	11,931 13,812	20,298 $20,281$	14,512 11,761	7,734 5,407	3,781 2,448	1,877 1,066	869 424	328 161	101 52	27 15	6	6	63,42 57.97
v	B.—G	-	_	-6	151 271	3,436 4,648	17, 132 20, 102	23,771 $23,564$	16,994 13,835	9,417 6,675	4,851 3,246	$\begin{bmatrix} 2,226 \\ 1,392 \end{bmatrix}$	864 463	267 129	56 43	13 13	45 10	79,22
I	B.—G G.—F B.—G	-	-	_	6 10	216 325	$\frac{3,346}{4,900}$	16,985 $20,760$	23,810 $25,025$	18, 034 15, 556	10,963 8,249	5,388 3,432	$\begin{bmatrix} 2,312 \\ 1,220 \end{bmatrix}$	634 343	135 65	32 19	16 11	81,87
II	G.—F B.—G	=	-	-	-	25	303 472	3,559 4,977	15, 156 18, 607	21,096 22,129	16,710 14,861	9,349 7,016	5,122 $2,723$	1,316 $732$	331 155	50 39	59 31	73,054 71,76
III	G.—F B.—G.	-	-	-	=	- 2	26	299 480 28	3,268 4,528 539	13,641 16,519	19,131 20,004	13,981 12,260	7,928 5,800	3,087 1,853	720 386	112 87	35 20	62,212 61,963
X	G.—F B.—G	-	-	_	-	-	1	54	786 200	3,862 5,470 1,838	13, 192 16, 267 5, 825	16,482 18,321 10,822	12,728 11,944 11,129	5,975 4,988 6,849	1,799	341 289	110 72	55,059 59,479
	G.—F B.—G	-	-	-	_	-	_	10	249 10	2,428 155	7,389	12, 284 4, 662	11, 499 7, 991	6,326 7,864	2,832 2,264 4,676	842 863 1,889	425 324 929	40,768
I	G.—F. B.—G.	-	_	-	_	-	_	-	12	229	1,804	5,959	9,713 4,287	8,673 7,246	4,664 7,053	1,788 4,323	832 3,018	$ \begin{array}{c c} 29,487 \\ 33,674 \\ 27,341 \end{array} $
II	G.—F B.—G G.—F	-	_	-	-	-	-	_	1	- 8	195	1,637 17	5,465 255	9,176 1,347	7,956 2,778	4,308 2,964	2,503 3,172	31, 249 10, 534
pec.—Spéc	B.—G G.—F		-	-	7	=	-	-	-	33	147	22 393	356 592	1,690 464	3,306	$2,975 \\ 307$	2,549 793	
ncl.—Non classifiés	B.—G G.—F	-	-	41 36	40 38	48 36	39 45	46	1 44 41	26 34 24	170 36 14	328 11	489	304	363	390	776 -	2,847
Total	B.—G	38	4,606	40,289	63,249	67,900	70,576	72,439	73,590	74,592	75,554	66,085	53,760	35,245	$\frac{1}{20,794}$	10,888	8,617	738,222
lem	G.—F B.—G	44 38	4,897	<b>39,985</b> 40,248	61,587 63,209	67,226 67,852	69,222 70,537	70,547 72,387	72,074 73,336	73,132 72,523	73,969 88,069	63,430 48,940	<b>49,938</b> 29,503	34,306 11,475	<b>20,525</b> 3,099	10,780	7,142 280	
ec	G.—F B.—G G.—F	44	4,897	39,949	61,549	67, 190	69, 177	70,503	71,770 $210$ $263$	70,417 $2,035$ $2,691$	64,396 7,449 9,559	43, 191 17, 134 20, 230	22,413 24,254 27,522	8,136 23,770 26,169	1,971 17,695	$456 \\ 10,325$	158 8,337	596, 217 111, 215

Grade	Sex									Age									
Degré	Sexe	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			21	Total
I	[GF]	96 119 1 2 - 1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	432 435 44 37 2 4 - - - - - - - - - - -	505 371 181 219 71 75 9 14 - - - - - - - - -	264 1977 293 265 221 237 72 90 5 12 - - - - - -	115 85 196 139 314 281 178 229 40 59 3 12 3 8	50 35 106 73 252 187 268 268 277 151 212 52 65 20 21 5	24 14 54 26 124 94 223 195 227 253 124 185 71 67 36 44 2 5 -	20 4 36 10 70 39 140 91 194 177 179 174 158 162 85 133 22 46 2 2	11 5 7 4 41 22 90 52 139 88 163 137 192 136 177 254 54 130	4 - 4 3 25 6 49 24 73 50 98 63 154 72 235 210 130 179 102 111 1	- - 2 - 6 1 22 9 40 16 47 21 88 43 137 145 141 162 90 207 4	- 2 - 4 1 1 4 1 5 3 19 9 30 8 63 50 76 90 116 179 8 1	1 - - - - 1 - 7 - 10 2 23 15 42 37 76 128 4	- - - - - - - - - - - 4 6 12 6 47 47 4	- - - - - 1 1 - 1 2 1 2 1 5 12	- - - - - - 1 - - 1 - 1		1,522 1,267 924 778 1,130 948 1,056 983 882 871 690 669 728 519 767 865 482 657 395 705 43
Total  Elem  Sec	B.—G G.—F	97 122 97 122 - -	478 476 478 476 –	766 680 766 680 - -	855 804 855 804 —	849 813 849 813 -	905 876 904 876 1	885 885 883 878 2 7	908 838 882 790 26 48	898 852 820 698 78 154	837 710 642 428 195 282	577 608 342 235 235 371	325 344 125 74 200 270	168 182 46 17 122 165	57 59 5 6 52 53	15 2 2	3 -	-	8,619 8,268 7,699 6,900 920 1,368

Pupils classified in the above table are 558 short of the boys' enrolment and 802 short of the girls'enrolment of the year—Les élèves classifiés dans ce tableau donnent 558 garçons et 802 filles de moins que la liste complète des inscriptions de l'année.

## Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge par degré 19—Boys and Girls in Nova Scotia, 1933—Garçons et filles dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse, 1933

Grade	Sex																			
_	-										Ag	ge								
Degré	Sexe	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	1 Tota
a)	3G	5	724	2 322	1 598	578	193	85	40	200	40			`						
b)	3.—F 3.—G	10	797 23	2 311	1 416	471 1 360	139	53	42 30	30 11	12 5	8 2	5 2	3	_1	-	-	-	-	5
C		-	40	756 166	1 488	1 028 2 028	435	375 182	178 102	102 41	58 27	34 13	10 5	11 2	2	-	-	-	_	5 5
r	ו הד ו	-	10	306	1 583 266	2 017	1 429 1 172	739 567	$\frac{444}{259}$	224 129	129 52	80 42	36	12	3	1	-	-	_	6
		-	-	15	341	1 315 1 537	1 864 1 828	1 403 1 136	901 637	464 332	286 149	162 72	65 20	25	10	2	-1	_	1	6 6
B	7 - 1	-	-	1	21 34	256 359	1 231 1 437	1 756 1 759	1 487 1 276	960 687	580 407	322 179	148 71	59 23	11	-0	-	_	_	6 6
G	.—F	-	_	_	2 2	26 29	238 379	1 081 1 439	1,635 1 786	1 350 1 266	1 045 805	597 393	319 172	103	15	1	_	_1	-	6 6
	1 77	-	_	_	-	-6	107 146	625 845	1 189 1 482	1 370 1 448	1 142 903	706	343	42 93	12 21	4 1	_	_	_1	6 5
IB B G	iF	-		_	_	-	1 2	31 61	269 365	970 1 178	1 288	1 067	198 612	302	13 79	1 14	- 2	_1	_	5 4
	.—G .—F	-	-	-	-	_	-	1	36 81	256	1 492 790	995	519 828	221 497	45 157	11 53	3 7	- 2	1	3
B		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	407	1 136 220	1 240 681	878 896	420 674	124 347	32 97	4	2	1	4
B		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	67	392	954 184	1 108 485	719 638	312 466	106 202	17 62	6	2	3
B	-G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	53	252 22	752 125	908	554 426	243 349	66 165	14 13	7	2 2
IB	.—G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	=	_	4	35	226	674	776	572	241	55 80	32 37	$\frac{1}{2}$
TotalB			~~	0.400		_					-	1	9	59	168	116 169	75 100	40 29	13 9	
G	.—F.	10		3,389	5,094 4,864	5,563 5,447	5,765 5,538	6,096 6,045	6,187	5,775 5,570	5,579 5,425	4,961 4,672	3,875 3,969	2,798	1,624	836	328	117	54	58.
lG.	-G	10	750 847		5,094 4,864	5,563 5,447	5,765 5,538	6,096 6,045	6,181	5,726 5,499	5,330 4,976	4,074	2,366	3,145 1,105	2,016 299	1,146 72	<b>432</b> 9	132	58 1	58, 51
B. G	-G	-	-	-	-	=	=	-	6	49	249	3,430	1,874 1,509	785 1,693	206 1,325	56 764	8 319	115	3 53	48,
	1								ी	(1)	449	1,242	2,095	2,360	1,810	1,090	424	128	55	9,

Note.—Grade 1 (a) are pupils who began grade 1 during the year, while grade 1 (b) are those who began the grade in the preceding year.

Note.—Le degré 1 (a) comprend les élèves qui ont commencé le degré 1 durant l'année, et le degré 1 (b) ceux qui ont commencé ce degré en l'année précédente.

Grade	Sex								Age									
Degré	Sexe	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
II	######################################	3,701 3,646 674 771 54 78 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,930 1,598 1,969 2,094 570 670 50 69 3 4 - - - - - - - 40 38	933 689 1,408 1,207 1,673 1,800 496 704 47 91 2 4 - - - - - - - - - 48 36	455 294 808 595 1,271 1,196 1,554 1,795 405 542 76 - - - - - - - - 39 45	243 144 455 296 885 685 1,362 1,260 1,426 1,601 372 520 34 57 2 4 1 1	130 83 246 145 590 371 943 1,176 1,260 1,189 1,424 271 455 67 3 1 1	84 400 163 777 352 219 680 416 416 949 813 1,194 1,208 281 402 17 27 27 1	31 19 75 38 190 90 331 209 602 420 825 724 828 973 783 968 122 196 9	18 4 28 17 76 34 202 94 344 170 529 425 690 611 818 1,087 366 484 144 5 5 - - 111 9	7 3 8 4 23 10 63 31 169 67 247 165 365 286 653 842 292 439 256 385 53 87	1 1 1 1 2 9 6 19 6 35 14 97 42 138 96 390 489 243 276 244 293 167 277 10 8 -	2 1 1 2 4 2 2 7 3 3 2 2 1 1 3 6 2 1 1 3 7 1 9 8 1 6 2 1 7 1 9 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	- 1 1 2 - 6 2 2 9 10 444 599 32 35 61 65 92 121 7	1 1 1 - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 24 5 5 12 36 6 27 1		1 2 - 2 1 1 1 1 5 6 6 1	7,536 6,524 5,835 5,246 5,696 5,162 5,705 5,291 5,165 4,986 4,537 4,611 3,299 3,783 3,172 4,145 1,180 1,591 825 1,101 514 759 36 32 342 342 282
Elem	B.—G G.—F B.—G G.—F B.—G	4,470 4,533 4,429 4,497	4,562 4,473 4,522 4,435	4,607 4,531 4,559 4,495 -	4,584 4,546 4,545 4,501	4,826 4,601 4,779 4,567	4,637 4,550 4,590 4,508 3	4,680 4,494 4,628 4,443 18 27	3,833 3,671 3,665 3,441 132 216	3,171 3,084 2,705 2,442 455 633	2,141 2,324 1,535 1,408 603 913	1,354 1,511 690 656 664 854	632 792 209 246 423 545	253 301 61 73 192 228	65 76 18 28 47 48	14 17 5 7 9	13 9 5 1 8 8	43,842 43,513 40,945 39,748 2,555 3,483

Pupils classified in the above table are 832 short of the boys' enrolment and 1,094 short of the girls' enrolment of the year—Les élèves classifiés dans ce tableau donnent 832 garçons et 1,094 filles de moins que la liste complète des inscriptions de l'année.

#### Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré 21.—Boys and Girls in Ontario, 1933—Garçons et filles dans l'Ontario, 1933

	Bandonia																
Grade	Sex								A	ge							
Degré	Sexe	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19 and over et plus	Total
I	FGFGFGFGFGFGFGFGFGFGFGFGFGFGFGFGFGFGFG	1,827 1,857 536 592 4 9	9,172 8,763 8,869 8,931 220 293 	2,468 2,312 22,003 20,370 4,388 5,244 229 310 46 103 	656 505 12,674 10,497 13,688 14,761 2,399 2,904 1,738 2,355 80 121 1 7 - - - - - - -	204 142 4,997 3,576 11,680 9,975 5,821 6,122 8,598 9,773 1,816 2,707 85 146 2 9	66 47 1,867 1,138 5,800 3,894 5,072 4,068 10,185 9,780 9,130 11,047 1,700 2,409 141 228 6 19 4 10	26 23 803 469 2,511 1,544 2,753 1,933 7,078 5,516 11,019 11,506 7,802 9,624 1,825 2,512 226 347 176 217 7 8 -	17 10 389 983 646 1,433 796 3,749 2,709 8,293 7,094 9,863 10,352 7,337 8,752 2,025 2,025 2,025 131 201 7 8	6 6 171 94 515 257 687 377 1,973 1,256 5,057 3,763 7,994 7,127 9,396 9,692 6,934 8,595 4,397 5,209 1,108 1,501 144 173 1 1 147 170	9 5 112 43 214 124 299 149 818 525 2,381 1,510 4,400 3,329 6,604 5,828 7,802 8,423 5,825 6,189 3,372 4,182 1,080 1,425 11 393 328	33 111 76 35 142 66 345 1,032 537 2,913 1,429 4,148 2,864 6,502 5,702 4,696 4,398 4,295 4,713 3,379 4,053 1,829 4,713 3,379 4,053 1,829 4,713 3,379 4,053 4,713 3,379 4,053 4,713		4 11	22 - 11 13 3 - 8 6 221 111 28 29 68 40 140 121 332 435 540 2,084 1,549 1,654 1,434 2,74 3,75		32,309 39,271 38,551 35,820 34,972 31,850 27,860 29,360 20,946 21,591
Elem	G-F	2,367 2,458 2,367 2,458	18,261 17,987 18,261 17,987	29,134 28,339 29,134 28,339	31,236 31,150 31,236 31,150	33,203 32,450 33,203 32,450	33,971 32,640 33,967 32,630 4 10	34,226 33,701 34,043 33,474 183 227	35,819 35,712 34,089 33,452 1,730 2,260	38,530 38,220 32,733 31,167 5,797 7,053	33,321 32,071 22,639 19,936 10,682 12,135	28,332 24,726 15,191 10,839 13,141 13,887	18,494 16,375 6,461 4,426 12,033 11,949	10,519 9,048 1.771 1,007 8,748 8.041	5,295 4,541 271 208 5,024 4,333	4,341 2,961 107 41 4,234 2,920	357,049 342,379 295,473 279,564 61,576 62,815

See note to table 14..—The number of elementary boys unclassified above is 40,462, girls 39,082.—Voir renvoi au bas du tableau 14.—Le nombre d'élèves dans les degrés élémentaires non classifiés ci-dessus est de 40,452 garçons et 39,082 filles.

Grade	Sex									Ag	е								
Degré	Sexe	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
II	G.—F B.—G B.—G G.—F	305	4,019 3,947 77 121 1 5 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	4,232 3,794 1,621 1,974 120 160 4 8 1 1 - - - - - - - - -	1,910 1,424 3,105 3,000 1,519 1,813 132 208 8 - - - - - - - - -	650 475 1,792 1,412 2,843 2,950 1,350 1,596 179 11 4 - - - - -	271 196 810 545 1,827 1,586 2,707 2,918 1,174 1,587 133 171 8 7	105 64 297 193 981 693 2,000 1,746 2,613 2,774 1,076 1,361 145 167 10 12 1	65 41 143 72 395 324 1,092 795 2,039 1,789 2,245 2,482 1,094 1,270 118 160 17 6 1	32 20 73 34 184 126 580 375 1,146 945 1,763 2,168 2,279 908 1,089 145 195 8 11	13 13 27 17 82 49 226 164 576 368 1,050 1,596 1,388 1,652 1,971 894 164 179 21 22	5 2 9 5 19 12 67 23 175 109 396 224 757 546 1,209 1,182 1,350 1,374 664 964 174 249	3 1 3 6 11 5 21 13 43 20 109 46 265 146 594 426 957 817 1,014 1,198 636 797 20 39	2 2 1 1 - 2 2 2 2 9 10 21 13 60 26 188 104 387 289 607 636 839 908 60 100	- - 1 1 1 - 2 2 1 3 3 2 2 2 3 7 7 42 2 20 113 69 243 193 550 558 64 84	- - 1 - 1 1 2 2 2 4 - 7 4 22 13 63 39 921 183 46 55	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	30 37	3,234 2,566 2,799 247
Elem	G.—F B.—G G.—F	305 332 305 332 - -	4,097 4,073 4,097 4,073	5,978 5,937 5,937 - -	6,669 6,454 6,669 6,454	6,782 6,616 6,782 6,616	6,930 7,010 6,930 7,010	7,010 7,227	7,209 6,939 7,191 6,933 18 6	7,008 6,748 6,854 6,541 154 207	6,301 5,890 5,222 4,691 1,079 1,199	4,828 4,692 2,637 2,103 2,191 2,589	3,676 3,514 1,049 663 2,627 2,851	2,177 2,091 284 158 1,893 1,933	1,027 938 57 34 970 904	368 297 16 7 352 290	114 81 6 - 108 81	83 *51 *24 117	68,705 61,355 58,586 9,510

Pupils classified in the above table are 4,638 short of the boys' enrolment and 5,862 short of the girls' enrolment of the year—Les élèves classifiés dans ce tableau donnent 4,638 garçons et 5,862 filles de moins que la liste complète des inscriptions de l'année.

<sup>\*</sup>Special non-English class in Winnipeg-Classe spéciale non anglaise à Winnipeg.

## Distributionof Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré 23.—Boys and Girls in Saskatchewan, 1933—Garçons et filles dans la Saskatchewan, 1933

Grade	Sex										Age	)								
Degré	Sexe	5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
II	G.—F. G.—G. BG.—G. G. G.—G. G. G.—G. G.—G. G.—G. G.—G. G.—G. G.—G. G.—G. G.—G. G.—G.	33 34	919 907 11 18 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	5,422	7,330 6,348 2,764 3,044 4111 550 20 40 - - - - - - - - - -	3,030 2,513 4,573 4,441 2,785 3,191 539 630 40 53 - - - - - - - -	1,016 778 2,612 1,955 4,643 4,423 2,525 3,022 473 693 39 74 2 4 1 1	372 264 1,025 657 2,893 2,322 4,276 4,194 2,299 2,723 484 675 51 96 13 21	247 1,384 960 3,039 2,438 4.045	98 67 159 116 657 396 1,640 1,113 3,016 2,555 3,408 3,509 1,709 2,180 824 1,068 148 207 14 21	41 34 85 46 297 169 790 533 1,784 1,278 2,666 2,371 2,637 2,637 2,674 2,096 2,575 614 876 114 159 10 13 -	18 20 37 16 145 55 374 232 868 577 1,480 1,109 2,038 1,707 2,699 2,947 1,616 2,034 555 781 81 127 4 6	12 6 8 8 7 45 33 131 70 340 182 672 395 926 724 1,770 1,636 1,923 2,090 1,198 1,591 389 597 47 84 3	2 -3 3 1 9 8 15 14 55 20 93 62 200 117 582 485 1,088 1,081 1,288 1,541 809 1,281 246 364 12	2 1 1 2 3 3 2 4 1 6 7 7 1 5 9 23 26 127 110 432 341 705 773 869 1,234 471 752 23 471 752	2 1 1 1 1 2 2 5 2 4 4 2 2 6 4 9 2 7 5 5 4 2 6 6 1 7 7 5 9 5 4 2 6 4 9 3 3 3 1 5 1 5	- - 1 1 2 - 1 2 - 1 - 3 2 5 5 4 4 57 39 93 72 297 350 304 370 27 6	- - - 1 - - 1 1 - - - 4 1 21 7 26 21 21 129 21 129 21	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5,252 3,394 4,638 1,910 2,498
Elem	G.—F B.—G G.—F	33 34 33 34	930 925 930 925	6,194 5,873 6,194 5,873	10,525 9,984 10,525 9,984	10,970 10,832 10,970 10,832	11,311 10,950 11,311 10,950	11,413 10,952 11,413 10,952	11,733 11,384 11,718 11,365	11,673 11,232 11,511 11,004	11,134 10,729 10,396 9,680	9,915 9,611 7,659 6,663	7,464 7,415 3,904 3,053	4,402 4,974 959 707	2,681 3,262 181 158	1,615 1,823 38 32	790 845 12	376 283 4	490 346 14	97,772
Sec	B.—G G.—F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0,002	15 19	162 228	738 1,049	2,256 2,948	3,560 4,362	3,443 4,267	2,500 3,104	1,577 1,791	778 837	372 280	476 $342$	92,227 15,877 19,227

Pupils classified in the above table are 512 short of the boys' enrolment and 395 short of the girls' enrolment of the year—Les élèves classifiés dans ce tableau donnent 512 garçons et 395 filles de moins que la liste complète des inscriptions de l'année.

24.—Boys and Girls of Alberta, 1933—Garçons et filles dans l'Alberta, 1933

Grade	Sex									Ag	e								
Degré	Sexe	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
II	G.—F B.—F GB.—F GB.—F GB.—F GB.—F GB.—F GB.—G.—G GB.—G.—G GB.—G.—G GB.—G.—G GB.—G.—G GB.—G	157 212 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,576 3,487 109 163 4 4	5,032 4,795 1,962 2,217 195 295 1 3 - - - - - - -	2,054 1,798 3,709 3,567 2,019 2,330 203 302 15 11	662 553 1,937 1,670 3,542 3,481 1,696 2,250 238 341 1 - - - - - -	241 198 728 618 2,180 1,777 3,217 3,376 1,724 2,151 193 292 14 10 1	101 80 315 184 1,001 719 2,224 1,961 3,095 3,262 1,710 1,981 228 301 20 29 -	49 44 130 123 410 342 1,156 864 2,193 1,862 2,837 2,956 1,448 1,709 273 396 29 50 3 1	28 19 71 43 192 133 507 414 1.190 2,157 1,926 2,622 2,758 1,504 1,650 273 391 28 39	12 10 27 17 80 59 235 174 549 364 1,086 875 1,832 1,659 2,178 2,443 1,310 1,448 249 319 20 22 1	2 5 8 8 8 19 88 64 237 137 504 291 1,032 1,559 1,831 1,928 1,003 1,101 163 251 18 25	1 1 5 3 6 7 19 11 40 27 100 77 281 187 634 512 1,056 1,091 1,253 1,390 658 962 143 175	2 4 - 2 2 1 5 6 5 2 25 14 72 36 48 114 466 435 802 907 949 1,229 467 384	2 - - - 2 1 2 - 9 2 7 12 36 33 124 119 398 425 643 749 581 632	-1 -1 -2 1 1 -1 1 1 1 4 7 7 1 35 35 35 141 209 274 310 324 366	1 1 1 1 3 3 1 4 1 13 17 74 102 119 134	18	11,920 11,207 9,001 8,617 9,660 9,170 9,355 9,427 9,291 9,108 8,628 8,429 7,540 7,496 6,488 6,739 5,159 5,533 4,001 4,505 2,857 3,685 1,791 1,838
Elem	G.—F B.—G G.—F	157 213 157 213 - -	3,689 3,654 3,689 3,654	7,190 7,310 7,190 7,310	8,000 8,008 8,000 8,008 -	8,082 8,309 8,082 8,309	8,298 8,423 8,298 8,423	8,694 8,518 8,694 8,517	8,528 8,347 8,496 8,296 32 51	8,572 8,324 8,271 7,893 301 431	7,579 7,392 5,999 5,601 1,580 1,791	6,543 6,206 3,528 2,901 3,015 3,305	4,196 4,443 1,086 825 3,110 3,618	2,993 3,134 309 179 2,684 2,955	1,804 1,973 58 48 1,746 1,925	784 932 10 12 774 920	280 327 8 3 272 324	241 8 1	85,754 71,883 70,193 13,808

Note.—This table includes the pupils of private schools—Ce tableau comprend les élèves des écoles privées.

### SECONDARY EDUCATION—ENSEIGNEMENT SECONDAIRE.

General Note:—Under Quebec are included more than the publicly controlled schools, for in the Catholic System, strictly speaking, all of the secondary schools (i.e., classical colleges, as that term is understood in other provinces, but is not called secondary within Quebec where the term designates the set of schools preparing students for matriculation to university professional in the provincial school systems of all other provinces both these types of training are given in the high school grades of the one set of schools. The normal Schools are also included below teachers obtain their training for a certificate in the ordinary primary schools, others in the normal schools.)

Note générale:—En Québec, ne figurent pas uniquement les écoles relevant de l'administration, les institutions catholiques proprement dites embrassant toutes les écoles secondaires (collèges classiques, collèges affiliés de filles et collèges non affiliés de garçons) et sont en dehors du groupe des "Ecoles primaires" sous le contrôle de la province. Le cours complémentaire de ce dernier universitaires, contrairement à "l'Ecole primaire" qui donne l'instruction requise pour le diplôme d'instituteur, l'admission à l'école technique, etc. Dans les écoles protestantes du Québec et comprises en Québec, ces cours durent de deux à quatre ans et procurent une éducation équivalente au cours complémentaire des écoles primaires, en plus de la préparation professionnelle, (Certains instituteurs se préparent à l'obtention du diplôme dans les écoles primaires, et d'autres dans les écoles normales.)

25.—Statistics of the different types of Schools doing work of High School Grade in each province 1933 or latest year reported 25.—Types d'écoles où l'on professe les matières secondaires dans chaque province du Canada, chiffres de 1933 ou du dernier rapport

	1	1							Province			, сти	Tes de	1000 00	du dermer rapport
Institutions	Ins- titu- tions	Clas- ses	In	econda istructo — stitute	ors		ondary poby sex es second par sexe		Av. ttend.				ls by g		Institutions
			М. Н.	F. F.	Total	В. G.	G. F.	Total	Freq. moy.	IX	x	XI	XII	Total	
Prince Edward Island— Prince of Wales College (1934) Secondary Classrooms. Other Graded Schools doing H.S. work. One-room Schools doing H.S. work	1 10 48 348	50	12 15 33 86	6 3 17 262	18 50	247 _ _ _	323	570 584 456 1,381	111	286 241 720	184 215 655	303 91 -	203 23 - -	570¹ 584 456 1,381	Classes secondaires. Autres classes multiples où se donnent cours de lycée.
Nova Scotia— High Schools Village Schools doing H.S. work One room Schools doing H.S. work	223 1,196			1 1 1	- - -	4,001 2,968	4,867 4,865	8,868 7,833		3,283 3,402		2,152 2,010			Nouvelle-Ecosse— Lycées.  {Ecoles des villages où se donnent des cours de lycée.  Ecoles à classe unique où se donnent des cours de lycée.
New Brunswick— Grammar Schools (H.S. rooms) Superior Schools (H.S. rooms) Other Graded Schools (H.S. rooms) One room Schools doing H.S. work Day Vocational Schools	15 57 30 -	82 72 30 -	45 46 12 -	37 26 18 -	82 72 30 - 62	1,460 771 324 833	1,660 1,007 816	3,120 1,778 1,140	-	1,290 728 499 254	1,002 654 236 34	764 394 103 12	64 2 2 - -	3,120 1,778 840 300 1,607	
						1 3.4				Cath. VIII	IX	IX Cath. X Prot.	XI		

QUEBEC-	00	1	1,085	_	1,085	9,112	_	9,112	_1	_	_1	_	-	9,112	Québec— Collèges classiques, affiliés.
Classical Colleges (affiliated)	29	_	92	_	92	465	_	465	-	-	_	-	-	465	Collèges classiques de garcons, non affiliés.
Catholic Elementary Schools, Compl.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,647	-	1,951	653	23	15	2,6472	Ecoles élémentaires catholiques, cours suppl.
course. Catholic Complementary Schools	563	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,331	-	8,249	4,574	451	50	13,3312	Ecoles complémentaires catholiques, cours supple et sup.
comp. and sup. courses. Catholic Superior Schools, comp. and	144	-		-	-	-	-	11,346	-	4,206	2,976	2,840	1,053	11,3462	Ecoles supérieures catholiques, cours suppl.
sup. courses. Catholic Normal Schools	30	_	156	257	413	709	1,722	2,431	2,175	-	_	_	-	2,175	et sup. Ecoles normales catholiques.
Protestant H.S	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,307	-	4,123	2,865	2,317	2,002	11,307 1,020	Lycées protestants. Ecoles interm. protestantes.
Protestant Interm. Schools Protestant Elementary Schools	73	_	Ξ	_	_		_	1,020	=	493 503	337	181	-9	503	Ecoles élémentaires protestantes.
Day Technical Schools	192	-	-	-	-	3,319	4,635	7,954	-	-	-	-	-	7,954	Ecoles techniques du jour.
Ontario—															Ontario—
Collegiate Institutes	68	-	1,073	1,234	2,307	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} 22,775 \\ 11,831 \end{array} \right.$	20,356	43,131	40,725 24,104	12,672	9,983	14,805	5,671	43,131 $25,472$	Instituts collégiaux. Lycées.
High Schools	140 220	_	169	324	493	5.060	13,641 6,304	25,472 $11,364$	10.6251	3.640	[3.151]	4.263	310	11,364	Ecoles de continuation.
Day Voc. Schools, full time	67	-	774	455	1,229	17,809	16,769	34,578	29,496	11,826	8,362	5,965	2,702	34,5783	Ecoles professionnelles du jour, élèves réguliers.
Form V, Public and Separate Schools.	1,485	1,485	_	_	1,485	-	-	8,077	-		-	-	-	-	Cinquième forme, écoles publiques et
10111 1,1 doile did coperation															écoles séparées.
Manitoba—									0.110	,				( 0 000	MANITOBA—
Collegiate Institutes	26 13	_	_	_	197 <sup>4</sup> 39	_	_	9,263	8,118 740					9,263	Institute collégiaux. Départments collégiaux.
Collegiate Departments Two-room High Schools.	43	-	-	-	86	-	-	1,928	1,686	[7,961	6,279	5,548	596	1,928	Lycées à deux classes. Lycées à classe unique.
One-room High Schools	121 15	_	-	_	121 98 <sup>4</sup>	_	_	2,586 $3,394$	2,199 $3,015$					3,394	Lycées juniors.
Other Schools doing H.S. work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,333	-					2,333	Autres écoles où se donnent des cours de lycée.
SASKATCHEWAN-	10		900	100	316	5.087	5, 188	10,275	0 490	2 070	2 463	2 061	1,672	10,2755	Saskatchewan— Institutes collégiaux et Lycées.
Collegiate Institutes and High Schools Other Town and City Sec. Schools	18	_	208	108	- 510	1,886	2,359	4,245	0,420	1.148	980	1.058	1.059	4,245	Aut. écoles secondaires des villes et cités.
Village Schools doing H.S. work	_	-	-	-	-	3,883	4,684	8,567	-	2,549	2,127	2,437	1,454	8,567	Ecoles des villages où se donnent des cours de lycée.
Rural Schools doing H.S. work	_	_	-	-	-	5,021	6,996	12,017	-	6,238	3,980	1,576	223	12,017	Ecoles rurales où se donnent des cours de
															lycée.
ALBERTA-									,	7 714	7 669	6 206	3,618	25,321	Alberta— Lycées et autres écoles à classes multiples
High Schools and other Graded Schools doing H.S. work.	-	_	-	-		13,808	15,561	29,369							secondaires.
One-room S. doing H.S. work	-	-	-	-	-				-	2,694	1,127	216	11	4,048	Ecoles à classe unique où se donnent des cours de lycée.
Schools of Agriculture	2	-	-	-	-	229	178	407	-	-	-	-	-	407	Ecoles d'agriculture.
Prov. Institute of Technology		-	-	-	32	625	69	694	-	-	-	-	-	694	Institut Provincial de Technologie.
British Columbia—							F 410	44 004	10 000	4 100	4 000	2 020	0 510	14 201	COLOMBIE BRITANNIQUE— Lycées, villes.
High Schools in City Municipalities High Schools in Rural Municipalities	43 21	413			492	7,153 1,415	7,148 $1,693$		$\begin{bmatrix} 12,333\\ 2,707 \end{bmatrix}$	1,152	4,630	3,032			Lycées, municipalitiés rurales.
High Schools in Rural Districts	30	51	32	24	56	553	590	1,143	1,004	374	315		211	1,143 1,749	Lycées, districts ruraux.
Junior High Schools (Cities except 2) Superior Schools (Rural except 3)	12 37	163		_	_	_	_	1,749 507	_	1,749 195	184	76	52	507	Ecoles supérieures (rurales excepté 3).
Elementary Schools doing H.S. work.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	-	86	21		-	107	Ecoles élémentaires où se donnent des cours de lycée.
	1	1	1	1	1		ı	1				1			tours de lyeec.

¹This figure includes 64 students in the 3rd and 4th year who are in reality 2nd year university students. ²Includes pupils in 11th year. ³This total includes 5,723 special pupils. ⁴Not including technical and manual training teachers. ⁵This total includes 209 special pupils. ¹Ces chiffres incluent 64 étudiants de 3ème et 4ème année, en réalité des étudiants d'université de la 2ème année. ²Y compris les élèves en 11e année. ³Y compris 5,723 élèves spéciaux. ⁴Ne comprend pas les professeurs techniques et de travaux manuels. ⁵Y compris 209 élèves spéciaux.

## 26.—Vocational Education in Canada; Enrolment in Day Technical and Vocational Schools, 1933 26.—Enseignement professionnel au Canada; Inscription dans les écoles de jour techniques et industrielles, 1933

The preceding table has shown for each province the enrolment in each type of school doing work that can be called secondary, or more accurately, post-elementary. The table below is inhowever, that the table does not include commercial students in Quebec, and that these are the most numerous group in other provinces. There are commercial classes in several of the classical colleges and high schools, and the post-elementary work in the Catholic primary schools all has a definite vocational bent.

Le tableau qui précède montre pour chaque province les inscriptions à chaque type d'école où s'enseignent des matières qui peuvent être appelées secondaires ou plus exactement post-élémentaires. Le tableau ci-dessous supplémente le précédent en montrant les centres dans chaque province enseignant des matières secondaires d'un type autre que purement académique. Il faut noter, plusieurs des collèges classiques et lycées et le travail post-élémentaire dans les écoles primaires catholiques a un caractère professionnel bien défini.

		Full time d	ay students			and short students	A	.ll day studen	ıts	
		Etudiants de		's	Etudiants à tiel et des c	temps par- ours abrégés	Tous	étudiants du	jour	
	Commercial	Other than commercial	Total enrolment	Average attendance	Enrolment	Students hours	Male	Female		_
		Autres que commer- ciale	Total des inscriptions	Moyenne de fré- quentation	Inscriptions		Hommes	Femmes	Total	
Prince of Wales, College, Charlotte-town.	40	-	40		1,240	-	-	-	1,280	Collège Prince of Wales, Charlotte town.
N.S. College of Art, Halifax Halifax High Schools (Commercial) N.S. Technical College, Halifax	62	21 _ _	21 62 -	-	174 - -	-	- 9 -	- 53 -	02	NE., Collège des Arts, Halifax. Lycée commercial, Halifax. NE., Collège technique, Halifax.
Total, Nova Scotia	62	21	83	_	174	-	-	-	257	Total, Nouvelle-Ecosse.
Composite H. S., Campbellton. Vocational School, Woodstock. Composite H. S., Edmunston. Composite H. S., Fredericton. Composite H. S., McAdam Composite H. S., Milltown. Composite H. S., Newcastle. Vocational School, St. John.	99 32 57 66 14 10 43 257	65 42 49 53 - 62 474	164 74 106 119 14 10 105 731	133 67 84 106 11 6 92 545	146 - - - 16 109 13		83 119 66 55 6 8 104 392	81 101 40 64 8 18 - 110 352	119 119 14 26	Lycée composite, Campbellton. Ecole industrielle, Woodstock. Lycée composite, Edmunston. Lycée composite, Fredericton. Lycée composite, McAdam. Lycée composite, Miltown. Lycée composite, Newcastle. Ecole industrielle, St-Jean.
Total, New Brunswick	578	745	1,323	1,044	284	-	833	774	1,607	Total, Nouveau-Brunswick.
Technical School, Montreal Technical School, Quebec Technical School, Three Rivers Technical School, Shawinigan Falls Technical School, Hull 4 General Household Science Schools 12 Regional Household Science Sch 6 Special Household Science Sch Forest Rangers' School, Berthierville. School of Fine Arts, Montreal School of Fine Arts, Quebec	-	938 376 69 114 132 1,020 2,449 1,166 20 660 295	938 376 69 114 132 1,020 2,449 1,166 20 660 295	-	Included with full time Compris avec temps entier		938 376 69 114 132 - - 20 660 295	1,020 2,449 1,166	376 69 114 132 1,020 2,449 1,166 20 660	Ecole technique, Montréal. Ecole technique, Québec. Ecole technique, Trois-Rivières. Ecole technique, Shawinigan Falls. Ecole technique, Hull. 4 Ecoles ménagères générales. 12 Ecoles ménagères régionales. 6 Ecoles ménagères spéciales. Ecole de gardes, Berthierville. Ecole des Beaux-arts, Montréal. Ecole des Beaux-arts, Québec.

Agricultural School, Rimouski Agricultural School, Ste-Martine Dairy School, St. Hyacinth	-	59 64 -	59 64 -	-	204	-	59 64 204	-	64	Ecole d'agriculture, Rimouski. Ecole d'agriculture, Ste-Martine. Ecole laitière, Ste-Hyacinthe.
Total, Quebec	-	7,750	7,750	-	204	-	3,319	4,635	7,954	Total, Québec.
Beamsville. Belleville. Brantford. Chatham. Fort William Galt. Guelph. Haileybury. Hamilton (6 schools). Kingston (2 schools). Kitchener. London. Midland. Napanee. Niagara Falls. North Bay. Oshawa. Ottawa (2 schools). Owen Sound. Perth. Peterborough. Port Arthur. Renfrew. Ridgetown. St. Catharines. St. Thomas. Sarnia. Sault Ste. Marie. Scarborough. Stratford. Sudbury. Timmins. Toronto, (4 technical, 3 commercial schools). Toronto, (3 industrial auxiliary schools. Toronto, (Ont. College of Art). Welland.	- 132 289 177 264 190 162 - 1,409 351 676 - 72 111 170 193 1,303 142 102 202 271 109 - 281 181 181 178 226 140 201 148 114 5,201	7,750  40 201 238 193 364 146 140 71 1,902 178 201 961 31 149 199 166 774 69 - 194 511 53 75 3000 280 287 221 - 150 71 7,139 542 140	7,750  40 333 527 370 628 336 302 71 3,311 347 552 1,637 31 73 260 369 359 2,077 211 102 394 782 162 75 581 461 425 447 140 201 298 185 12,340 1,212 140 321 512	37 281 500 252 600 300 278 59 3,302 336 535 1,242 31 73 260 305 350 1,694 196 98 387 655 130 74 573 411 423 445 133 200 289 180 9,578 682 121		- 2,080 330 68,484 9,984 5,843 3,660	3,319  25 143 319 160 324 174 173 58 2,100 223 329 910 31 23 169 230 195 1,105 94 39 195 437 83 49 279 251 239 261 33 67 174 114	15 190 208 210 301 162 164 14 1,751 137 296 753 - 50 91 139 164 1,081 125 63 199 345 79 53 302 210 186 243 107 134 198 6986	7,954  40 333 527 370 628 336 337 72 3,851 360 625 1,663 31 73 260 369 359 2,186 219 102 394 782 162 102 581 461 425 504 140 201 372 185 13,620 1,297	Total, Québec.  Beamsville. Belleville. Brantford. Chatham. Fort William. Galt. Guelph. Haileybury. Hamilton, (6 écoles). Kingston (2 écoles). Kitchener. London. Midland. Napanee. Niagara Falls. North Bay. Oshawa. Ottawa (2 écoles). Owen Sound. Perth. Peterborough. Port Arthur. Renfrew. Ridgetown. St-Catharines. St-Thomas. Sarnia. Sault Ste-Marie. Scarborough. Stratford. Sudbury. Timmins. Toronto, (4 écoles techniques, 3 écoles commerciales). Toronto, (3 écoles auxiliaires industrielles). Toronto, (Collège des Arts d'Ontario). Welland. Weston. Windsor-Walkerville.
Windsor-Walkerville Woodstock	822 141	1,249	2,071 141	1,633 135	-		62	79	141	Woodstock.
Thirteen Other Centres Kemptville — Agricultural School (1932).	1,696	58 77	1,754 77	1,688	138	898	568 113	1,192 102	215	Treize autres centres. Kemptville—Ecole d'Agriculture, (1932).
Total, Ontario†	16,467	18,188	34,655	29,496	2,498	556,571	18,829	18,324	37,153	Total, Ontario.†

<sup>†</sup>Enrolment in Ontario schools is not for the full year but for a certain day—the last school day in May.
†L'inscription dans les écoles d'Ontario n'est pas pour l'année entière mais pour un certain jour,—le dernier jour scolaire de mai.

# 26.—Vocational Education in Canada; Enrolment in Day Technical and Vocational Schools, 1933—Concluded 26.—Enseignement professionel au Canada; Inscription dans les écoles de jour techniques et industrielles, 1933—Fin

	1				,					
		Full time d	lay students			and short students	A	ll day studer	nts	
_		Etudiants de	jour, régulier	rs	Etudiants à tiel et des c	temps par- ours abrégés	Tous	étudiants du	u jour	
	Commercial	Other than commercial	Total enrolment	Average attendance	Enrolment	Students hours	Male	Female		_
		Autres que commer- ciale	Total des inscriptions	Moyenne de fré- quentation	Inscriptions	Heures d'étude	Hommes	Femmes	Total	
Commercial High Schools, Winnipeg. Technical High Schools, Winnipeg School of Art, Winnipeg	-	-	_	-	-			-		Lycée commercial, Winnipeg. Lycée technique, Winnipeg.
Automobile School, Brandon	-	49	49	_		=	49	=	- 49	Lycée technique, Winnipeg. Ecole des Arts, Winnipeg Ecole d'automobilisme, Brandon.
Total, Manitoba*			_	-		-	-	_	3,141	Total, Manitoba.*
Technical High School, Regina Technical High School, Saskatoon Technical High School, Moose Jaw	728 566 350	393 503 396	1,121 1,069 746	938 836 461	59 - 143	45,530 76,252	586 552 568	594 517 321	1,0091	Lycée technique, Regina. Lycée technique, Saskatoon. Lycée technique, Moose Jaw.
Total, Saskatchewan	1,644	1,292	2,936	2,235	202	121,782	1,706	1,432	3,138	Total, Saskatchewan.
Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary.	-	694	694	-	-	-	625	69	694	Institut de technologie et d'art,
Technical High Schools, Calgary Technical High Schools, Edmonton Commercial High School, Edson Commercial High School, Lethbridge Commercial High School, Vegreville.	21	713 879 - - -	1,335 1,465 11 1 95 34		- - - -	-	647 445 7 74 22	688 1,020 4 121 12	1,335 1,465 11 195	Calgary. Lycée technique, Calgary. Lycée technique, Edmonton. Lycée commercial, Edson. Lycée commercial. Lethbridge
Commercial High School, Turner Valley. Coaldale Consolidated School Dist	15	-	15	-	-	-	8	7	. 15	Lycée commercial, Vegreville. Lycée commercial, Turner Valley.
trict. School of Agriculture, Olds (1932)	-	25	25	-	-	-	25	-	25	District scolaire centralisé, Coaldale.
School of Agriculture, Vermilion (1932).		136 98	136 98	-	173	=	172 57	137 41	309 98	Ecole d'agriculture, Olds, (1932). Ecole d'agriculture, Vermilion, (1932).
Total, Alberta	1,463	2,545	4,008	_	173	-	2,082	2,099	4,181	Total, Alberta.
Commercial High School, Burnaby Technical High School, Chilliwack Commercial High School, Delta Technical High School, Kamloops Technical High School, Kelowna Technical High School, Maple Ridge.	213 - 19 42 -	- 57 - 279 262 33	213 57 19 321 262 33	181 - 18 294 248	-	-	-		57 19 321 262	Lycée commercial, Burnaby. Lycée technique, Chilliwack. Lycée commercial, Delta. Lycée technique, Kamloops. Lycée technique, Kelowna.
Technical High School, Nanaimo Technical High School, Nelson	143	359 284	33 359 427	345 400	-	=	-		33 3	Lycée technique, Maple Ridge. Lycée technique, Nanaimo. Lycée technique, Nelson.

Technical High School, New West- minster.	145	312	457	372	-1	-1	- ]	- ]	457 Lycée technique, New Westminster.
Commercial High School, North Vancouver.	70	-	70	66	-	-	-	-	70 Lycée commercial, Nord Vancouver.
Technical High School, Oak Bay	43	107	150	146	-	_	_	-	150 Lycée technique, Oak Bay.
Technical High School, Ocean Falls.	_	60	60	60	-	-	-	_	60 Lycée technique, Ocean Falls.
Technical High School, Penticton	159	298	457	432	_	-	_	-	457 Lycée technique, Penticton.
Technical High School, Powell River	-	324	324	312	-	-	-	-	324 Lycée technique, Powell River.
Technical High School, Prince Rupert	28	28	56	53	-	-	-	_	56 Lycée technique, Prince Rupert.
Commercial High School, Revelstoke	22	-	22	16	_	-	-	-	22 Lycée commercial, Revelstoke.
Technical High School, Richmond	-	35	35	-	-	-	-	-	35 Lycée technique, Richmond.
Technical High School, Salmon Arm.	-	56	56	-	-	-	-	-	56 Lycée technique, Salmon Arm.
Technical High School, Summerland.	-	16	16	-	-	r	-	-	16 Lycée technique, Summerland.
Technical High School, Surrey	-	16	16	15	-	-	-	-	16 Lycée technique, Surrey.
Technical High School, Vancouver	2,437	5,054	7,491	7,101	-	-	-	-	7,491 Lycée technique, Vancouver.
School of Art, Vancouver	-	79	79	69	-	-	-	-	79 Ecole des arts, Vancouver.
Technical High School, Vernon	-	379	379	367	-	-	-	-	379 Lycée technique, Vernon.
Technical High School, Victoria	289	296	585	-	-	-	-	-	585 Lycée technique, Victoria.
Commercial High School, West Van-	44	-	44	38	-	-	-	-	44 Lycée commercial, West Vancouver.
couver.									
Total, British Columbia	3,654	8,334	11,988	_	-	-	-	-	11,988 Total, Colombie Britannique.

<sup>\*</sup>Detailed figures for Manitoba have not been received. \*Les chiffres détaillés du Manitoba manquent.

27.—Publicly Controlled Schools in Canada; Comparative Number of Boys and Girls doing work of Secondary Grade in Eight Provinces, 1854-1933

Year	P.I	E.I.—I.P.	-E1	N	.s.—N]	E.		N.B.2			Ontario	
ı ear	В.—G.	G.—F.	Т.	в.—G.	G.—F.	T.	в.—G.	GF.	т.	в.—G.	G.—F.	т.
1854 1864 1867 1872 1874 1877 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917	B.—G.	G.—F.	T.	B.—G.	G.—F.	T.	B.—G.	G.—F.	T.	B.—G.	G.—F.	4,287 5,589 5,696 7,968 7,871 9,229 12,348 11,843 12,737 14,250 15,344 17,459 - 18,642 19,395 22,230 22,837 23,055 23,523 24,662 24,567 24,390 23,301 22,460 21,723 22,523 24,472 25,722 27,709 28,661 29,392 27,709 28,661 29,392 30,331 31,912 33,101 32,612 37,980 38,986 44,497 - 47,583 37,302
1918. 1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 1930. 1931. 1932.	- - 679 719 669 704 669 620 716 696 83 <b>6</b> 982 <b>1</b> ,167	- - - 1,058 1,113 1,087 1,070 1,132 1,216 1,217 1,152 1,432 1,627 1,691	- - 1,737 1,832 1,756 1,774 1,801 1,836 1,933 1,848 2,268 2,609 2,858	3,082 3,024 3,313 3,425 4,202 4,715 4,415 4,696 4,605 4,498 4,633 4,809 4,931 5,279 6,086 6,969	6,115 6,114 6,178 6,280 6,937 7,373 7,217 7,157 7,343 7,472 7,483 7,722 7,984 8,573 9,140 9,732	9,197 9,138 9,491 9,705 11,139 12,088 11,632 11,853 11,948 11,970 12,116 12,531 12,915 13,852 15,226 16,701	- - 1,492 1,669 1,849 2,185 2,200 2,132 2,678 2,753 3,239 3,388	- - - 2,174 2,284 2,511 3,076 3,028 3,046 3,714 3,657 4,103 4,257	2,161 2,449 2,440 2,863 3,570 3,566 3,666 3,953 4,360 5,261 5,228 5,178 6,392 6,410 7,342 7,645	16, 407 18, 107 19, 618 19, 452 24, 475 28, 396 31, 129 35, 085 36, 685 37, 595 40, 581 42, 407 44, 000 47, 627 54, 469 57, 475	21,468 22,370 23,334 23,099 27,779 31,999 35,655 39,171 41,972 42,788 45,452 47,718 47,430 50,450 55,166 57,070	37,875 40,477 42,952 42,551 52,254 60,395 66,784 74,256 78,657 80,383 86,033 90,125 91,430 98,077 109,635 114,545

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes Prince of Wales College. <sup>2</sup> Approximately.

27.—Ecoles du Canada relevant de l'administration; Nombre comparatif des garçons et des filles dans les degrés secondaires dans huit provinces, 1854-1933

	Manitoba <sup>2</sup>		Sas	katchew	an		Alberta		В	. <b>C</b> .—C.B		
B.—G.	G.—F.	Т.	В.—G.	G.—F.	т.	B.—G.	G.—F.	T.	в.—G.	G.—F.	Т.	Année
											256 312 333 434 515 460 461 4490 553 584 856 981 1,090 1,175 1,255 1,470 1,809 2,041 1,988 2,151 2,680 3,007 3,912 4,770 4,841 5,150 5,806 7,636 7,259 8,634 9,220 9,889 10,597 11,779 13,853 16,359 20,509 22,741 20,509 22,741 24,666	1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Comprend le Collège Prince of Wales. <sup>2</sup> Approximativement.

#### Secondary Grades: Number of Pupils by Subjects of Study, 1912-1933—Degrés secondaires: Nombre d'élèves dans chaque matière, 1912-1933

28.—Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse

Subject	1912	1914	1916	1918	1920	1922	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932			1933			Matières
																IX	XI	XI I		Total	
nglish	8,569	8,763	9,361	9,132	9,353	10,942	11,024	11,570	11,659	11,662	11,720	12,111	12,626	13,605	14,945	6,351	4,927	4,150			Anglais.
gebra	8,193	8,354	9,043	8,812	9,042	10,413	11,041	11,252	11,244	11,279	11,267	11,903	12,356	13,336	14,390 5,876	6,503	4,737	3,915	555		Algèbre.
ithmetic	7,005	7,248	7,004	7,281	7,645	8,817	8,747	8,768	8,868	9,011	5,146	5,259	5,489	5,063	5,876	6,122	-	-	-		Arithmétique.
rysics	4,297	4,763	4,902	3,823	4,805	5,658	5,304	5,271	5,416	5,391	957	294	-	187	352	-	-	-	438		Physique.
eography	4,460	4,436	4,667	4.688	5,105	6,170	5,514	4,992	5,308	5, 123	3,560	3,820	3,736	4,009	4,416	-	4,082		-	4,082	Géographie.
story	3,491	3,922	4,381		4,030	5,487	5,547	6,108	5,940	5,910	9,167	11,062	11,598	12,588	13,320	6,553	4,912	4,144	773	16,382	Histoire.
awing	3.853	3.732	4.256	4.112	4,413	4.631	4.378	4.169	4,606	4,681	4,513	4,388	4,673	4,881			-	-	-	5,552	Dessin.
tany	3,431	3,806	4,191	3,498	3,354	3,629	2,368	2,246	2,382	1,984	2,425	3,120	3,525	3,654	4,514	4,509	-	-	138	4,647	Botanique.
ench	3,363	3,763	4,431	4,834	5,322	7,112	7,971	8,567	8,927	9,092	9,231	9,802	10,284	10,185	12, 162	5,544	3,964	3,179	740	13,427	Français.
ometry			4,266		3,929	5,356	5,806	6,239	5,978	5,894	5,856	6,292	6,526	7,309	8,015	-	4,447	3,682	673	8,802	Géométrie.
tin				3,153		4,204	4,771	5,110	5,266	5,528	5,504	5,679	5,612	5,831	6,147	3,223	1,967	1,375	399	6,964	Latin.
nemistry	1,919	2,024	2,181				1.875	2,248	2,178	2,103	5,665	6,113	6,297	6,754	7,524	-	4,508	3,790	642	8,940	Chimie.
nemistryact. Mathematics	1,047	1,132	1,144				1.748	2.015	1,913			-	_	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mathém. pratiques.
erman	298	314	287	169	118	234	390		572	462	254	692	794	935	1,122	-	621	391	117	1,129	Allemand.
dets		594	634	695	601	1,030		893	1,042	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Exercices militaires.
isic	573	732	1,286	785	897	1,015	_	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Musique.
omestic Science	302	341	489	364	309	284	_	_	-	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	-	-	-	-	Science ménagère.
ook-keeping	210	95	160	60	17	75	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tenue des livres.
ook-keepingoodwork	157	95 258	353	379	17 244	265	_	_	-	_	_	-	-	_	-	-	-	_	-	-	Menuiserie.
igonometry	152	180	184	210	251	321	347	445	475	430	2,138	2,600	1,251	352	491	-	-	-	642	642	Trigonométrie.
enography	78	31	51	23	16	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sténographie.
reek	78 33	35	46	54	26	58	86	43	52	57	25	27	23	20	15	-	13	6	-		Grec.
riculture	_	14	348	2,937	2,648		568	431	548	501	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Agriculture.
onomics	_	_	_	-	-	_	_	_	-	_	-	-	1,906	2,576	3,291	-	-	3,851	624	4,475	Economie politique.
anish	_	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	208	229	-	303	17	2	322	Espagnol.

#### 29. NEW BRUNSWICK-NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK

1	1	1	1	1				1			1	1		1	1			1			
English	1,850	1,890	2,161	2,043	2,263	2,693	3,204	3,445	3,443	3,511	3,724	3,737	3.947	4,286	5,045	2,389	1,792	1,197			Anglais.
Algebra	1,839	1,876	2,137	2.018	2.228	2.580	3,078	3,316	3,326	3.394	3,601	3,615	3,852	4, 185	4,867	2,343	1,724	1,176			Algèbre.
Arithmetic		1,557	1,767	1,621	1,792	2,075	2,394	2,469	2,507	2,586	[2,700]	2,811	3,017	3,079	3,605	2,214	1,768	-			Arithmétique.
Physics		816	1,083	833	1,073									1,891			1,637	1,204			Physique.
History and Geography	1,868	1,906	2,136		2,247	2,677	3,141	3,436	3,525	3,474	3,723	3,707	3,898			2,375	1,764	1,176			Histoire et géographie.
Drawing	721	556		627		839							1,056	1,225	1,173	1,234	-	-	-		Dessin.
Botany	1,710	1.867	2.0681	2.050	2,172	2,441	2,955	3,211	3,271	3,258	3,449	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-		Botanique.
French		1,634	1,894	1,821	2,102	2,468	2,955	3,077	[3,200]	3,317	3,525	3,530	3,764	4,144	4,847	2,288	1,696	1,133			Français.
Geometry		1,769	2,102	1,905	2,181	2,539	2,903	3,208	3,242	3,340	3,607	3,624	3,879	4,088	4,874	2,320	1,670				Géométrie.
Latin			1,525		1,605					2,540	2,759	2,789	2,847	[3,213]			1,330				Latin.
Chemistry		735	815	738	775	1,036	1,092	1,258				1,538	1,883	1,959	2,393	-	1,622	1,165	52		Chimie.
Book-keeping	1,063	968	982	795	989	1,245	1,453	1,682	1,551				-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Tenue des livres.
Trigonometry	131	61	68	71 93	70 87 798	49 30	44	101		114	53 24	154	104	38 45	26	-	-	-	52		Trigonométrie.
Greek	48	39	109 732	93	87		42	66				83	64			3	10	10	2		Grec.
Physiology and Hygiene	688	713	732	655	798	881	1,212	1,341	1,285	1,380	1,466		1,161				901	449	-		Physiologie et hygiène.
General Science	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,551	2,410	2,439	2,826	2,135	580	-	_	2,715	Science générale.
Total classified	1,868	1,907	2,161	2,043	2,263	2,693	3,204	3,445	3,525	3,511	3,724	3,737	3,947	4,286	5,045	2,389	1,792	1,197	52	5,430	Total classifié.

			30.—	Ontario	Institu		glaux et			19	21			10	933		
						19	29										
Subject	1921	1923	1925	1927		Middle School	Upper School	Total	Lower School	Middle School	Upper School	Total	Lower School	Middle School	School	Total	Matières
					Cours inférieur	Cours	Cours supérieur	10001	Cours inférieur	Cours	Cours supérieur		Cours inférieur	Cours	Cours supérieur		
English Composition English Literature	33,260 33,405	43,090 43,337	48,896 49,460	49,807 50,058	34,318 34,288	13,197 13,469 10,831	5,023 5,336 3,814	52,538 53,093 33,333	32,776 32,885 19,926	13,681 14,120 12,166	6,690 5,691 4,743	53,147 52,696 36,835	35,685 35,880 20,576	15,824 16,659 13,811	8,576 9,339 5,754	61,878	Composition arglaise. Littérature anglaise. Algèbre. Culture physique.
AlgebraPhysical CultureGeometry	$31,662 \\ 33,227$	28,090 42,326 19,551	31,002 49,959 23,265	30,886 51,695 23,061	18,688 - 13,344	8,654	3,774	25,772	-	9,414 9,194	4,640 2,324	28, 021 11, 518	15,099	11,341 10,352	5,899 3,264	32.339	Culture physique. Géométrie. Physique. Arithmétique.
Physics	25,301 23,367	8,736 12,633 17,341	10,684 15,182 17,751	10,002 15,183 18,112	16,553	7,605 51 9,965	1,823	9,428 16,604 9,968	-	11,064		15,391 11,064 18,925	16,722 - 20,111	12,673	-	12,673 $20,111$	Histoire du Canada. Histoire d'Angleterre.
British History English Grammar	21,872 22,858 25,583	8,641 11,520 33,240	10, 182 11, 172 38, 777	9,927 $10,975$ $41,551$	20,192 12,343 27,747	13,268	2,719	20, 192 12, 343 41, 015	13,002 28,173		3,086	13,002 46,866	15,167 31,524 19,800	17, 151	-	15 167	Grammaire anglaise. Latin. Géographie. Français.
Latin	23,451 27,956	15,649 35,059	16,546	17,353 45,742	3,463	13,652	3,669	18,743 47,784	30, 131		4,577	17,938 50,784	33,120 374 694	18,584 239		668	Français. Français (cours spécial) Histoire du Canada e
Special French	14,178	- 7,573	9,617	9,380		7,522	1,519	9,041	-	8,387 197		10,207 13,802	-	9,856			civisme.
ArtBotany	15,439 15,530 15,159	11,732 11,141 7,470	11,949 8,730	10,921 8,082	10,574	_	665 682	$ \begin{array}{c c} 13,013 \\ 11,234 \\ 8,578 \\ 2,520 \end{array} $	9,449	_	822 891	10,271 7,898 707	10,675 7,469	_	1,976 1,989	12,651 $9,456$	Botanique. Zoologie. Tenue des livres et call
Book-keeping and Pen- manship. Ancient History	7,747	4,257 6,046 1,835	7,846 1,685	7,405	-	7,008	-	7,008	-	8,499 2,097	374	8,499 3,858	1,731	10,089	608	10,089	graphie. Histoire ancienne. Allemand. Sténographie.
GermanStenographyTypewriting	4,306 3,450	2,488 2,400 3,429	2,689 2,402	2,748	3,418	38	3 -	3,456	1,829	301	-	2,130 1,895	1,827 2,281	222	4	2.053	Dactylographie. Science ménagère. Trigonométrie.
Household Science Trigonometry Manual Training	1,103 $2,767$	1,898 3,297 1,571	2,679 3,244	3,122 2,740	2 2.284	-		3,276 2,284 2,662	2,346	-	3,901	$ \begin{array}{c c} 3,901 \\ 2,346 \\ 3,138 \end{array} $	2,477	-	4,983	2,642 4,983	Travaux manuels. Histoire moderne. Grec.
Modern History GreekArt (Middle School)	$\begin{array}{c c} 276 \\ 419 \end{array}$	240 103	352	335	100	14	81 81 -	412 148 6,964	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 8 \\ 7,220 \end{bmatrix}$	2,010	-	9,230	8,046	39 2,493		10,539	Arts (cours moyen). Agriculture. Espagnol.
Agriculture	. 148		226	5 254	4 98	13	-	14,338	8 14,317	7 -		343 14,317		1 - 15	-	15,494 15	Physiographie. Droit commercial. Commercial.
Commercial Law  Music	. 4,227	2,060	2,731	3,39	3,449 1,656		7 -	3,449 1,956		218		1,689	937		61	1,488	Musique. Histoire canadienne (commerce).
Commercial, Canadian History. Commercial, British His		-	-	-	-		-	-		-	-	2,019		- 15	5 -	15	Histoire anglaise (cor merce). Arithmétique comme
tory. Business Arithmetic		-	-	-	-		-	-	2,019	9		2,01		_	_		ciale. Economie politique
Economics and History of Commerce. Business Correspondence		-	-	-	_	-		-	_	-	-	_	-	2	8 -	ME SECULIA	histoire du commerce Correspondance com- merciale.
Commercial English Penmanship and Spellin		-	-	=	-	-	-	-	-	-	_		5,01	6 -	-	5,010	Anglais commercial. Caligraphie et orth graphie.
Total classified		44,63	52,11	53,40	35, 12	1 16,99	4,99	57,11	33,76	19,07	5,934	58,76	8 36,82	7 22,93	9 8,837	68,60	Total classifié

31.—Ontario—Continuation Schools; Number of pupils by subjects of Study, 1912-1933 31.—Ontario—Ecoles de continuation; Nombre d'élèves dans chaque matière, 1912-1933

	1		1	1	1										W-1000				
																19	)33		Language was
Subject	1912	1914	1916-17	1918	1920	1922	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	Lower School	Middle  School	Upper School		Matières
F. G. W.															Cours infé- rieur	Cours	Cours supé- rieur	Total	
Eng. Composition. English Literature. Algebra. Physical Culture. Geometry. Physics. Arithmetic. Canadian History. British History. English Grammar. Latin. Geography. French. Chemistry. Art. Botany. Zoology. Book-keeping and Penmanship. Ancient History. German. Stenography. Typewriting. Commercial. Household Science. Trigonometry. Manual Training. Mediaeval History. Modern History. Modern History. Mineralogy. Greek. Art (Middle School). Agriculture. Physiography. Music. Business practice. Commercial English. Penmanship and Spelling.	5,924 1,927 5,732 5,730 4,428 5,844 5,766 4,557 4,696 4,390 3,519 4,102 4,352 4,118	5,968 5,992 4,327 3,935 5,777 4,438 5,711 4,847 4,733 4,733 4,537 3,846	5,039 5,030 5,016 4,992 3,158 4,866 4,001 4,639 3,562 3,979 3,958 3,956 3,627 3,017 3,995 3,892 3,753 273 1,107 81 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	5,079 5,036 5,062 3,021	5,110 5,104 5,095 5,023 2,973 4,619 3,986 4,833 3,485 4,001 4,263 3,989 4,358 4,001 4,263 3,884 3,912 3,912 62 1,111 24 13 13 13 13 13 13 169 169	7,427 6,415	9,215 5,680 8,882 4,551 1,800	10,364 6,302 9,780 5,081 2,180	9,805 5,534 9,864 4,604	9,351 9,372 5,656 9,543 4,459 1,848 2,801 3,742 1,971 1,782 6,822 3,465 7,214 1,976 2,680 47 1,796 	9,807 9,801 6,040 -4,464 1,755 2,944 4,088 2,033 1,930 7,037 3,901 7,688 1,777 3,931 3,700 2,446 22 1,744 -99 99 -14 37 -1 44 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1	9,560 9,535 5,778 4,498 1,501 2,964 1,869 3,843 2,736 6,867 3,710 7,580 1,665 3,589 3,146 2,700 30 1,535 	9,220 5,475 -4,421 1,608 2,831 1,575 3,661 2,561 6,900 3,557 7,463 3,582 2,909 2,577 12 1,594 -32 32 32 32 -10 31 92 -52 -1	10,667 10,699 6,394 5,407 1,985 3,176 2,245 3,901 3,071 7,685 3,779 8,437 1,868 3,799 3,176 2,668 - 2,139 - 131 137 9 - 1,337 3,083 135 31 - 137	6,664 6,656 3,059 2,957 -3,223 3,846 3,176 5,718 3,532 6,006 -3,495 2,818 2,742  91 91  1,014 3,020 44 69  112	3,673 3,725 2,289 2,266 2,058 2,335 - 2,073 2,238 1,902 - 2 1,983 - 2 2 2 577 465 - 17	594 484 177 - 117 27 - 87 163 45 - 23 25 - - 177 12 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	10,865 5,525 5,340 2,085 3,223 2,335 3,846 7,878 3,532 8,407 1,947 3,495 2,841 2,767 2 1,983 - 93 93 93 93 177 12 177 1 12 177 1 479 2 3,020 I	Botanique. Zoologie. Tenue des livreset calligraphie. Histoire ancienne. Allemand. Sténographie. Dactylographie. Commerce. Science ménagère. Trigonométrie. Travaux manuels. Hist. du moyen âge. Histoire moderne. Minéralogie. Grec. Arts (cours moyen). Agriculture. Physiographie. Musique. Affaires commerciales. Anglais commercial. Calligraphie et ortho-
Total classified	6,094	6,069	5,082	5,104	5,126	7,505	9,337	10,545	9,944	9,654	10,079	9,843	9,367	11, 104	6,791	4,263	310	11,364	graphie.  Total classifié.

32.—Saskatchewan Secondary Schools; Number of Pupils by Subjects of Study, 1923-33 32.—Saskatchewan, Ecoles Secondaires; Nombre d'élèves dans chaque matière, 1923-33

	1	1	1	1	1								1933			
Subject	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	Grade   IX	Grade X — Degré X	Grade XI Degré XI	Grade XII — Degré XII	Total	Matières
English. Algebra. Arithmetic. Physics. Geography. History. Ancient British. Canadian. Med. and Modern. Drawing. Biology. French. Geometry. Latin. Chemistry German. Cadets. Music. Dom. Science. Book-keeping. Manual Training. Trigonometry. Greek. Agriculture. Zoology. Physiology and Hygiene. Physical Training. Stenography Typewriting. Industrial Work General Science. Business Law. Mechanical drawing.	39 - 552 124 3,655 3,162 213 295 553 3,147	1,030 462 	4,889 5,896 3,562 2,407 101 1,284 818 908 534 - 759 10 1,249 367 3,951 4,694 531 541 948 2,888	1,311 1,271 566 1,174 802 10 1,510 3,954 4,423 568 570 3,104 327	177 1,522 3,837 4,309 617 644 3,007 598	1,209 1,209 722 4 1,635 - 3,664 5,296 734 738 - 2,613 659	1,073 883 894 949 15 853 - 3,966 4,930 953 939 - 2,948 794	1,694 1,308 5,43 5,536 5,896 4,247 2,099 131 1,496 1,622 1,302 1,058 1,124 1,027 50 4,294 5,733 1,120 1,130 1,130 1,130	599 5,712 6,450 3,976 2,783 166 1,561 1,396 1,379 1,063 1,069 1,182 567 4,610 6,614 1,175 1,231 - 3,060 1,103	1,231 1,052 649 506 1,111 436 4,543 6,602 1,616 4,196	2,603 2,677 - 837 2,151 2,288 1,385 171 - 768 516 517 534 - - 3 2,529 2,138 405 - 2,052	1,114 102 457 431 410 407 - - 1,901 1,968 376 - 1,635	156 - - 1 497 - 2,004	846 	7,460 2,603 2,073 2,142 7,993 	Musique. Science ménagère. Tenue des livres. Travaux manuels. Trigonométrie. Grec. Agriculture. Zoologie. Physiologie et hygiène. Culture physique. Sténographie. Dactylographie. Etude pratique des mét. Sciences générales. Droit commercial. Dessin industriel.
Total classified	5,736	6,744	6,756	[7, 157]	6,927	7,081	1,30	1,950	0,000	10,000	1 -,0.0					

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Includes agriculture in 1932 and 1933—Comprend l'agriculture en 1932 et 1933.

# 33.—Departmental Examinations at end of Elementary Schools and High Schools, by Provinces, 1925-1933 33.—Examens départementaux de sortie des écoles primaires et secondaires, par provinces, 1925-1933

Note.—Nova Scotia and Quebec Protestant Schools do not appear in the table below due to the absence of a similar record for them. Though there are still Departmental examinations for some students of the first two high school grades in most provinces, their use has decreased greatly and they are not included in this table.

Nota.—Les écoles protestantes de la Nouvelle-Ecosse et du Québec ne paraissent pas ici faute de données comparables.

mentaux pour les élèves des deux degrés de lycée, ils vont en diminuant et ces examens ne paraissent par dans le tableau.

Bien que la plupart des provinces aient encore des examens départe-

						1	- 10 00010			
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1939	1931	1932	1933	-
Prince Edward Island— Enrolment, Grade VIII. No. passing Departmental Exam No. promoted by their school.	601	1,452 344 -	1,500 620				1,633		* 1,700 -778	Se présentant aux examens du Département
Enrolment, Grade X. Candidates, Entrance to P.W.C. Exam. Passed, Entrance to P.W.C. Exam.	726 547 179	728 445 150	740 452 197	510	709 434 223	544	567	654	730	Inscriptions, degré X. Se présentant aux examens du PWC
New Brunswick— Enrolment, Grade VIII. Candidates at H.S. Entrance Exam. Passed H.S. Entrance Exam.	2,329 2,001	3,692 2,528 2,186	3,357 2,507 2,318	2.550	5,668 2,844 2,217	3,037	6,358 3,441 2,904	6,849 3,587	7,317 3,860 3,124	Nouveau-Brunswick— Inscriptions, degré VIII. Se présentant aux examens de lycée
Enrolment, Grade XI. Candidates, H.S. Leaving Exam. Candidates, 1st cl. Normal Sch. Entrance. Candidates, Matriculation Exam	85	739 95 266 356	96 226 419	778 103 234 426	840 125 186 476	180	869 143 220 484	1,097 152 275 586	1,273 218 263 660	Inscriptions degré XI.
Total Candidates	701	717	741	763	787	832	847	1,013	1,141	Total.
Passed H.S. Leaving Exam Passed 1st cl. Normal Sch. Entrance Passed Matriculation Exam	101 291	55 42 260	62 100 306	75 128 330	76 71 335	67 95 340	68 92 369	98 115 454	138 140 496	Ayant passé l'examen final de lycée. Ayant passé l'examen de lère classe. Ayant passé l'examen d'immatriculation.
Total passed	454	357	468	533	482	502	529	667	774	Total.
Conditioned, H.S. Leaving Exam. 1st cl. N.S. candidates rec'd. lower class. Conditioned, Matriculation Exam.	14 126 59	31 190 80	28 120 89	24 102 79	36 102 102	61 77 114	59 116 94	36 143 103	57 115 140	Avec matières conditionnelles, examen final de lycée. Reçus en lère classe de lycée, cours élémentaire. Avec matières conditionnelles, examens d'immatriculation.
Total conditioned	199	301	237	205	240	252	269	282	312	Total.
Quebec, Roman Catholic Schools— Enrolment, Sixth Year Candidates for 6th yr. certificate Obtained 6th year certificate	16,317 No exa Pas d'e	17,217 m. befor	18,342 e 1932 -	19,447	20,388	21,197	22,913	24,439 5,685 4,322	7,198 5,648	Québec, Ecoles Catholiques Romaines— Inscriptions, 6ième année. Se présentant pour le certificat de 6ième année. Ayant obtenu le certificat de 6ième année.
Enrolment, Eight Year. Candidates for 8th year certificate. Obtained 8th year certificate. Candidates for Elem. Teaching Diploma. Obtained Elem. Teaching Diploma.	6,491 No exa No exa 2,182 1,521	7,271 n. beforminatio 2,361 1,541	7,536 e 1932 - 2,505 1,813	8,708 Pas d'ex a Pas d'ex a 2,321 1,512	9,342 men av men 2,197 1,781	8,495 ant 1932 2,147 1,602	8,290 - 2,277 1,916	8,203 451 369 2,374 1,887	728 586 2,466 1,966	Inscriptions, 8ième année. Se présentant pour le certificat de 8ième année. Ayant obtenu le certificat de 8ième année. Se présentant pour le certified d'enseignement élémen. Ayant obtenu le certificat d'enseignement élémentaire.

Enrolment, Ninth Year and Higher  Candidates for Superior Teaching Diploma  Obtained Superior Teaching Diploma	1,357 1,057	1,298 1,083	1,341 1,186	$\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1,501 \\ 1,242 \end{bmatrix}$	1,325 1,160	2,348 1,407 1,169	4,442 1,751 1,561	4,515 1,965 1,624	2,481 1,808	Inscriptions, 9ième année et années supérieures. Se présentant pour le diplôme d'enseignement sup. Ayant obtenu le diplôme d'enseignement supérieur.
Ontario— Enrolment, Sr. Fourth Grade No. writing Dept. Entrance Exam No. passing Departmental Exam. <sup>2</sup> No. promoted by their school.	52,438 29,492 20,702 10,917	58,095 30,398 22,778 12,246	56,529 31,051 24,381 13,070	57,847 32,219 24,739 13,828	61,866 33,483 24,846 13,314	61,993 33,542 24,598 13,896	35, 189 27, 113	31,166	157,220 29,941 21,982 21,652	Ontario— Inscriptions, degré IV. Se présentant aux examens. Ayant passé l'examen du Département². Promus par leur école.
Total Entrance promotions	31,619	35,024	37,451	38,567	38,160	38,494	41,468	40,718	43,634	Promus sur examen ou recommandation.
4High School Grades										<sup>4</sup> Degrés de lycée.
Manitoba— <sup>5</sup> Grade VIII Examinations										Manitoba— <sup>5</sup> Examens, degré VIII.
Enrolment, Grade XI  Candidates at Dept. Exam.  Passed in all subjects.  Conditioned in one subject.	3	3,157 2,718 801 489	2,923 1,997 604 392	2,988 2,618 846 407	3,173 3,168 928 506	3,375 3,564 1,135 584	4,216 4,100 1,342 691		5,548 3 3	Inscriptions, degré XI. Se présentant aux examens.: Passant sur toutes les matières. Passant avec une matière conditionnelle.
Saskatchewan— Enrolment, Grade VIII No. writing Dept. Entrance Exam. No. passing Departmental Exam. No. promoted by their school.	15,651 10,980 6,579 1,354	16,747 11,317 6,853 1,372	17,388 12,255 6,815 1,580	18,092 12,648 8,450 1,624	18,532 13,134 8,621 1,405	19,520 14,424 9,421 1,302	14,641 10,939	-	17,386 - - -	Saskatchewan— Inscriptions, degré VIII. Se présentant aux examens. Ayant passé l'examen du Départment. Promus par leur école.
Total Entrance promotions	7,933	8,225	8,395	10,074	10,026	10,723	12,283	12,849	-	Promus sur examen ou recommandation.
Enrolment, Grade XI. Obtained Grade XI Diploma. Obtained 3rd year commercial. Enrolment, Grade XII. Obtained Grade XII Diploma.	2,332 4 1,299	4,630 2,164 6 1,507 685	4,484 2,387 6 1,548 684	4,568 2,215 8 1,807 824	4,877 2,841 4 2,105 1,088	5,295 3,100 9 2,265 1,382	3,106 13	3,914 197 3,988	8,032 - 4,408 -	Inscriptions, degré XI. Ayant obtenu le diplôme degré XI. Ayant obtenu leur diplôme commercial de 3me année. Inscriptions, degré XII. Ayant obtenu le diplôme degré XII.

<sup>\*</sup>Approximate.—\*Approximativement. <sup>1</sup>Enrolment of last school day of May.—<sup>1</sup>Inscriptions du dernier jour scolaire de mai. <sup>2</sup>Papers read by local boards.—<sup>2</sup>Examens corrigés localement. <sup>3</sup> Not recorded.—<sup>3</sup> Pas connu.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Promotions by subjects. See table 34.—<sup>4</sup>Promotions par matières. Voir tableau 34.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>All schools allowed to make promotions since 1931, the larger schools before.—<sup>5</sup>Depuis 1931 toutes les écoles peuvent des promotions sur recommandation; antérieurement seules les grandes écoles le pouvaient.

# 33.—Departmental Examinations at end of Elementary Schools and High Schools, by Provinces, 1925-1933—Con. 33.—Examens d'épartementaux de sortie des écoles primaires et secondaires, par provinces, 1925-1933—fin

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	
Alberta— Enrolment, Grade VIII. No. writing Dept. Entrance Exam. No. passing Departmental Exam. No. promoted by their school.	10,352 5,957 3,426 1,664		7,425 5,486	7,512	8,294 5,226	9,110 $5,989$	13,706 - 10,478	_	13,227	Se présentant aux examens du Départment. Ayant passé l'examen du Départment.
Total Entrance Diplomas	5,090	6.193	6,926	6,281	7,074	7,846	10,478	9,753	9,813	Diplômes sur examen ou recommandation.
Enrolment, Grade XI. Obtained Gr. XI Diploma Enrolment, Grade XII. Obtai <b>ne</b> d Grade XII Diploma	2,959 1,133 865 402	2,467 1,004 993 395	3,165 1,277 1,093 359	3,455 1,458 1,244 378	1,418	1.783	4,894 1,901 2,106 736	5,944 2,211 3,096 958	6,542 2,582 3,629 1,256	Inscriptions, degré XI. Ayant obtenu le diplôme, degré XI. Inscriptions, degré XII.
British Columbia— Enrolment, Grade VIII No. passing Departmental Exam No. promoted by their school.	9,624 3,568 2,130	10,159 1,743 4,468	1,367	10,523 2,294 4,578	10,119 1,689 4,229	1,266	10,467 1,278 4,194	10,491 1,037 4,267	10,724 1,775 4,121	Colombie Britannique— Inscriptions, degré VIII. Se présentant aux examens du Département. Promus par leur école.
Total Entrance promotions	5,698	6,211	5,795	6,872	5,909	5,631	5,472	5,304	5,896	Promus sur examen ou recommandation.
Enrolment, Grade XII (XI before 1932)  No. passed in all subjects.  No. passed with conditions.		1,122 1	2,426 1,167 703	2,754 1,516 633	3,008 1,578 575	2,921 1,390 779	3,650 1,822 673	1,810 914 43	2,747 1,636	Inscriptions, degré XII (XI avant 1932). Passant sur toutes les matières. Passant avec conditions.
Enrolment, Sr. Matric (Gr. XII before 1932)	1 48	1 62	194 52 59	189 74 40	428 152 77	570 154 136	562 232 112	841 364 165	504 257 -	Inscriptions, immatric. senior (XII avant 1932). Passant sur toutes les matières. Passant avec conditions.

<sup>1</sup>Not recorded.—1Pas connu.

	Lower	r School—	Cours élém	entaire	Middle	School-C	ours interm	édiaire	Upper Sch	ool—Cour	s supérieur	
Subject	Wrote Dept. Exam. Se présentant aux examens	Passed Dept. Exam. Ayant passé	Aegrotat and successful appeals — Absents pour maladie et appels maintenus	Promoted by their school — Promus par leur école	Wrote Dept. Exam. Se présentant aux examens	Passed Dept. Exam. Ayant passé	Aegrotat and successful appeals  Absents pour maladie et appels maintenus	Promoted by their school Promus par leur école	Wrote Dept. Exam. Se présentant aux examens	Passed Dept. Exam. Ayant passé	Aegrotat and successful appeals Absents pour maladie et appels maintenus	Matières
nglish Grammar nglish Composition nglish Literature anadian History ritish History ncient History Iodern Iode	2,814 - 2,092 1,687 2,301 - 142 142	168 798 883 - -	4 111	16, 627 14, 737 - - 496 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	124 8,051 7,538 5,867 6,958 69 87 346 460 5,612 5,919 25 33 4 4 7,758 612 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	4,026	42 -39 	454 3,494 3,461 49 50 1 1 694 501 - - 4,406 4,810	10,721 5,512 - 6,303 6,280 6,434 7,157 6,991 90 95 596 576 3,847 3,947 86 86 86 86 9 10 - 2,054 2,017 3,379 3,296 - 119 130 - 119 130	1,496 2,606 2,596 - - 84	55 104 - - 63 - 49 54 49 80 83 - 2 6 13 38 42 - - - - 32 30 40 28	Grammaire anglaise. Composition anglaise. Littérature anglaise. Histoire du Canada. Histoire de la Grand-Bretagne. Histoire ancienne. Histoire moderne. Géographie. Physiographie. Arithmêtique. Algèbre. Géométrie. Trigonométrie. Auteurs français. Composition française. Auteurs allemands. Composition allemande. Auteurs allemands. Composition latine. Auteurs grecs. Composition grecque. Auteurs latins. Composition italienne. Auteurs dilens. Auteurs taliens. Composition française spéciale. Auteurs dilens. Auteurs allemande. Auteurs latins. Composition italienne. Auteurs italiens. Auteurs italiens. Composition italienne. Agriculture et horticulture II. Zoologie. Botanique. Chimie. Physique. Art. Musique. Littérature française spéciale. Composition française spéciale. Arithmétique commerciale. Géographie commerciale. Chimie commerciale. Chimie commerciale. Physique commerciale. Science ménagère II.
Household Science II History of Commerce  Total	-	8,85	- 99	130,590	$\frac{19}{91,987}$	-	-		24	5		Histoire du Commerce. Total

35.—Ontario Schools; Number of Pupils leaving Public and Separate Schools and number admitted for the firs time to Secondary Schools, 1923-1933

35.—Ecoles d'Ontario; Nombre d'élèves quittant les écoles publiques ou séparées et nombre admis pour la première fois aux écoles secondaires, 1923-1933

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	-
Pupils admitted to Public and Sepa- rate School for the first time.		68,730	68,550	72,302	73,413	72,980	75,726	74,666	77,320	68,206	-	Elèves admis pour la première fois aux écoles publi-
No. of Pupils in 4th Book Class (Grades VII and VIII)—						·						ques et aux éco les séparées. Nombre d'élève dans la classe du 4e livre (Degrée
Public Schools										, , , , , , ,		VII et VIII)— Ecoles publiques.
Separate Schools Total Candidates H.S. Entrance Exam-	14,347 128,331 38,045	15,152 131,374 38,897	16,367 138,947 40,409	17,642 146,098 42,642	18,439 151,749 44,121	19,322 154,591 46,047	19,315 154,206 46,797	14,486 105,777 47,438	15,523 113,811 49,544	17,880 120,306 50,280	51,593	Ecoles séparées. Total. Candidats aux examens d'admis-
inations. No. granted certificates. No. left 4th Class	29,889	32,340	31.619	35,024	37,451	38,567	38,160	38,494	41,468	40,718	46,634	sion au lycée. Certificats obtenus
to attend Se- condary Schools—												Laissant la 4e clas- se pour l'école secondaire—
Public Schools	19,618		25,029		30,406	31,402	31,024	21,124	22,340	21,736	-	Ecoles publi-
Separate Schools. Total No. in the 5th Class (Grades IX	2,037 21,655	2,753 27,732	1,362 26,391	2,598 30,247	3,165 33,571	3,269 34,671	3,379 34,403			3,525 25,261	_	ques. Ecoles séparées. Total. Dans la 5e classe (Degrés IX et
and X)— Public Schools	6,711	6,682	6,327	5,740	5,942	5,404	6,779	2,739	3,591	5,655	_	X)— Ecoles publi-
Separate Schools. Total No. left 5th Class to attend Secondary	3,027 9,738	3,423 10,105	3,582 9,909	3,529 9,269	3,885 9,827	4,059 9,463			2,954 6,545			ques. Ecoles séparées. Total. Laissant la 5e classe pour l'école
Schools— Public Schools	727	626	1,041	791	927	803	989	1,011	986	983	_	secondaire Ecoles publi-
Separate Schools. Total No. admitted for first time to Secondary	278 1,005	357 983	295 1,336	252 1,043	286 1,213	359 1,162	427 1,416	462 1,473	550 1,536	712 1,695	-	ques. Ecoles séparées. Total. Admis pour la pre- mière fois à
Schools. Continuation.	3,539	3,579	3,964	3,309	3,477	4,037	3,672	3,678	3,798	4,049	3,752	l'école secon- daire. Ecole de conti-
High and Coll- giate.	15,390	16,103	16,978	16,841	17,312	18,736	18,380	19,518	19,248	19,150	19,198	nuation. Lycées et insti-
Full time Day Vocational.	4,309	4,859	5,481	7,812	8,543	9,734	10,429	11,321	14,565	16,093	15,125	tuts collégiaux. Ecoles profes- sionnelles ré- gulières, cours
Total No. in Sec. Schools <sup>1</sup> —		24,541					32,481		37,611	39,292		du jour. Total. Ecoles secondai- res!—
Lower School 1 Lower School 2. Middle School Upper School Candidates—	20,699 14,836 14,671 3,202	21,261 15,459 17,357 3,523	28,850 19,622 21,236 4,606	29,933 21,613 22,152 5,959	32,255 20,347 21,742 5,549	34,833 22,276 22,120 5,915	36,700 23,497 23,006 6,080	37,148 24,539 22,737 6,024	34,235 25,091 26,321 7,281	$26,980 \\ 31,007$	27,682 33,167 11,849	Elémentaires 1. Elémentaires 2. Intermédiaires. Supérieures. Candidats aux exa-
Lower School Exam.	30,344	32,088	34,155	33,653	35,110	37,107	37,219	39,471	42,162	45,071		mens— Elémentaires.
Middle School Exam.	21,439	20,776		25,439		25,375	24,512	26,434	32,038			Intermédiaires.
Upper School Exam.	6,864	7,296	8,816	11,120	11,632	10,671	12,088	12,341	16,474	17,509	19,668	Supérieures.

¹Not including day Vocational Schools up to 1925—Ne comprend pas les écoles d'apprentissage de jour jusqu'à 1925. In using figures of enrolment for the years since 1930 in the above table it should be remembered that they represent the enrolment of the last school day of May, not the full enrolment of the year as formerly.—En considérant les inscriptions de chaque année depuis 1930 dans le tableau ci-dessus il faut se rappeler qu'elles représentent les inscriptions de la dernière journée scolaire de mai et non pas l'inscription totale de l'année, comme antérieurement.

36.—Ontario Schools; Occupation of Head of Family of Pupils in Secondary Schools, 1900-1933 36.—Ecoles d'Ontario; Occupation du père des élèves des écoles secondaires, 1900-1933

Year—Année	Commerce	Agriculture	Professions Carrières libérales	The Trades — Métiers	Labouring occupations Ouyriers sans métier	Other callings Autres occupations	Without occupation Sans occupation	Total
1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916-17 1917-18 1918-19 1919-20 1920-21 1921-22 1922-23 1923-24 1924-25 1925-26 1926-27 1927-28 1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1931-32	8,314 8,710 9,397 11,412 13,084 14,068 15,200 16,473 16,105 17,475 18,223 19,243	8,516 8,386 8,602 8,767 9,206 9,166 11,714 12,034 13,281 14,490 11,167 11,142 11,140 11,424 12,331 14,163 16,051 17,477 18,605 17,667 17,621 17,450 17,338 17,087 17,491 18,725	2,831 2,842 2,989 3,036 3,161 2,901 2,848 2,913 3,009 3,085 2,218 2,297 2,509 2,410 2,614 2,614 2,787 2,429 3,156 3,681 3,448 3,605 3,757 3,992 3,838 4,120 4,420	5,054 5,862 6,052 6,491 7,099 6,303 5,813 6,187 6,613 6,961 6,961 6,745 7,000 8,067 8,105	2,151 2,492 2,630 2,798 3,147 2,850 2,696 2,964 2,973 3,176 3,551 2,648 2,258 2,597 3,123 3,559 4,629 5,429 6,305 7,539 8,956 9,783 10,814 11,155 11,764 14,317	2,363 2,187 2,020 3,796 3,971 4,328 4,446 4,705 3,442 3,738 4,295 5,228 4,832 6,085 7,000 7,918 9,211 9,806 9,330 11,247 12,258 12,622 13,224 15,456		20, 464 21,749 23,525 23,997 27,709 29,261 29,392 30,331 31,932 33,101 32,612 37,980 42,535 44,256 34,115 36,250 37,937 41,471 42,744 52,255 60,395 66,784 74,256 78,657 80,383 85,508 90,016 90,391 98,274 109,432 113,663

37.—Ontario Schools; Destination of pupils leaving Ontario Academic Secondary Schools 37.—Ecoles d'Ontario; Destination des élèves sortant des écoles secondaires d'Ontario.

From Collegiate Institutes and High Schools—Des instituts collégiaux et lycées

	Com- merce	Agri- culture	The Trades Métiers	Colleges and Uni- versities	Normal Schools Ecoles Normales	Other Schools Autres écoles	Other callings  Autres occupations	Without occupation Sans occupation	Total
1925. 1927. 1929. 1930. 1931.	3,223 3,795 4,184 3,023 1,698 1,702	1,768 1,678 1,422 1,358 1,391 1,685	1,247 1,359 1,458 1,230 833 847	1,589 1,784 1,832 1,818	1,145 885 967	3,692 3,431 4,151 3,635 3,544 3,793	2,822 2,156 1,771	$\begin{array}{c} 1,935 \\ 1,666 \\ 2,321 \\ 2,370 \end{array}$	17,357 17,754 17,906 16,135 14,757 17,260
	Fr	om Contin	uation Scho	ools—Des é	coles de co	ntinuation			
1925 1927 1929 1930 1931 1932	273 286 300 165 116 106	741 761 607 565 503 752	133 167 211 116 96 89	95 120 85 103 47 58	325 184 125 156 137 205	993 861 908 820 1,013 1,087	566 549 412 404 416 524	437 411 455 574	3,570 3,365 3,059 2,784 2,902 3,678

38-40.—Age-Grade Distribution of Pupils in Secondary Schools 1933 38-40.—Elèves des écoles secondaires répartis selon l'âge et le degré 1933

Note.—For age-grade distribution of secondary pupils in provinces other than Ont. and Sask. see the tables 10-24. Figures for their secondary schools proper are not compiled separate from those for secondary pupils in small schools.

Nota.—Pour la répartition par âges et degrés des écoles secondaires des provinces autres que l'Ontario et la Saskatchewan voir les tableaux 10-24. Les chiffres de leurs écoles secondaires proprement dites ne sont pas compilés séparément des élèves dans les degrés secondaires des petites écoles.

## 38.—Ontario Continuation Schools—Ecoles de continuation d'Ontario

	Lower	School-	-Cours in	férieur	Middle	School-	-Cours n	noyen	Upper Cours su				
Age	For	m I	Form	n II	Forn	ıIII	Form	ıIV	Forn	n V		Total	
1150	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
	Garçons	Filles	Garçons	Filles	Garçons	Filles	Garçons	Filles	Garçons	Filles	Garçons	Filles	Total
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	1 34 229 455 458 324 132 47 8 3 2	2 36 296 579 527 330 129 32 11 -	- 1 27 161 363 373 268 113 28 12	- 38 242 659 489 290 146 31	- - 21 142 295 240 153 51 19	38 234 412 348 181 56 23	- - 1 20 95 276 275 156 61 20 20	- 1 25 161 347 325 158 62	- - - 1 6 19 46 40 26	- - - 11 27 57 33 19	1 35 256 638 984 1,093 935 634 283 121 46	2 36 334 860 1,345 1,403 1,141 741 289 107 27	2,496 2,076 1,375 572 228 73
Total	1,694	1,946	1,351	1,800	938	1,304	924	1,097	153	157	5,060	6,304	53 11,364

## 39.—Ontario Collegiate Institutes and High Schools—Instituts collégiaux et lycées d'Ontario

9	- 3 131 1,105 2,799 3,080 1,945 915 255 76 15 6 6	7 163 1,385 3,117 3,039 1,637 708 198 42 16 3 7	- 6 92 782 2,162 2,338 1,512 712 203 66 25 75	- 8 145 1,033 2,503 2,373 1,379 570 176 53 7 9	7 114 738 1,785 1,900 1,143 502 163 52 43	- 1 7 113 898 1,986 1,905 1,052 351 87 20 15	- - 6 84 654 1,434 1,503 945 431 141 76	- - 1 8 104 719 1,515 1,367 710 245 69 45	649 1,245 1,267 712 357 273		6,410 4,858 2,993 1,387 581 413	6,841 6,242 4,627 2,400 874 286 188	-10 309 2,742 7,973 12,623 13,687 12,652 9,485 5,393 2,261 867 601
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## 40.—Saskatchewan Collegiate Institutes and High Schools—Instituts collégiaux et lycées de la Saskatchewan

Age	À.	X	2	X	Σ	XI	X	II	_	ecial - egré cial	2è	ond Arts — me née		Total	
	B. G.	G. F.	В. G.	G. F.	<u>В.</u> <u>G.</u>	G. F.	B. G.	G. F.	<u>В.</u> <u>G.</u>	G. F.	B. G.	G. F.	<u>В.</u> <u>G.</u>	G. F.	т.
10	- 9 60 302 505 361 170 59 44 10	8 90 359 481 295 108 29 21 3 12	- 2 4 86 286 371 277 130 46 12	- 1 12 128 334 427 212 86 25 3	277	- - 16 118 366 440 328 184 82 107	- - - 14 95 202 248 125 58 55	- - 1 1 12 112 279 254 133 35 48	- - - 3 12 19 21 27 15 46		- - - - - 4 12 - 6 9	- - - - 4 15 6 1	- 111 64 398 895 1,074 978 747 404 216 300	9 103 504 945 1,200 1,043 712 369 124 169	20 167 902 1,840 2,274 2,021 1,459 773 340 479
Total	1,564	1,406	1,232	1,231	1,320	1,641	797	875	143	-	31	35	5,087	5,188	10,275

# SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES (INCLUDING NIGHT SCHOOLS AND CORRESPONDENCE COURSES)

## ECOLES ET CLASSES SPECIALES, ET ECOLES DU SOIR

41.—Industrial Training Schools, Corrective and Reformative Institutions, 1931 41.—Ecoles industrielles et institutions d'éducation correctionnelle, 1931.

Institutions	Inmate June 1  Inter jui  Adults Adults Adultes	, 1931 	Teac Institu	Industrial Indus-
			miques	triels
St. Patrick's Home (Boys). Halifax, N.S. Industrial School for Boys. Halifax, N.S. The Good Shepherd Reformatory (Girls) Halifax, N.S. Maritime Home for Girls. Truro, N.S. Boys' Industrial Home. Saint John, N.B. Home of the Good Shepherd (Girls). Saint John, N.B. Home of the Good Shepherd (Girls). Saint John, N.B. The Interprovincial Home for Young Women. Coverdale, N.B. Institut St. Antoine "Ecole de Reforme" (Garçons). Montreal, Qué. Maison de Lorette (Filles). Laval des Rapides, Que. Girls' Cottage Industrial School. Sweetsburg, Que. Asile Ste. Darie (Filles). Montreal, Qué. Boys' Farm and Training School. Shawbridge, Que. Boys' Training School. Shawbridge, Que. Boys' Training School. Bowmanville, Ont. Toronto Industrial Refuge (Girls). Toronto, Ont. St. John's Industrial School (Boys). Toronto, Ont. Mercer Reformatory (Girls). Toronto, Ont. (St. Mary's Industrial School for Girls). Toronto, Ont. (St. Mary's Industrial School for Girls. Toronto, Ont. Ontario Brick and Tile Plant (Men). Mimico, Ont. Victoria Industrial School (Boys). Mimico, Ont. Netwash Industrial Farm (Men). Burwash, Ont. Industrial Farm (Men). Fort William, Ont. Toronto Municipal Farm for Women. Concord, Ont. Toronto Municipal Farm for Men. Langstaff, Ont. Ontario Reformatory (Men). Guelph, Ont. Manitoba Home for Girls. West Kildonan, Man. Home of the Good Shepherd (Girls). West Kildonan, Man. Industrial School for Boys. Regina, Sask. Mount View Social Service Home (Girls). Calgary, Alta. The Good Shepherd Home (Girls). Vancouver, B.C. Oakalla Prison Farm (Men and Women). Burnaby, B.C.	2 14 15 3 4 20 - - - 58 - 71 154 15 - 186 - 529 140 31 177 530 - - - - - 177 530 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	71 131 9 253 21 - 70 20 31 72 58 20 11 144 51 12 8 1,718	2 2 2 1 1 5 4 4 1 1 - 5 6 6 1 3 3 1 3 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 6 6
Grand Total	2,390	2,353	3 78	78

<sup>&</sup>quot;Juvenile" in the above table means under 18 years.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Par juvenile", dans ce tableau, on entend les personnes au dessous de 18 ans.

## VOCATIONAL AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS

42.—Schools for the Blind and Deaf in Canada; Number of Pupils by Provinces, 1933 42.—Ecoles canadiennes pour les aveugles et les sourds; Nombre d'élèves par provinces, en 1933

	Pl	ace of	Resider	nce of I	Pupils—	-Provin	nce ou p	oays do	ont les é	ëlèves s	sont
Location of Schools—Situation des écoles	_	P.E.I. 1.P.E.	N.S. NE.	N.B.	Que. Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. CB.	Total
School for the Deaf, Halifax, N.S	3 4	8 3	68 111	31 55		-	<u>-</u> -	- -	-	-	110 173
Montreal, Qué	-	-	-	-	155	-	1	-	-	-	156
QueInstitution catholique des sourds-muets, Mont-	_	-	-	-	23		1	-	-	-	24
réal, Qué	_	-	_	_	264 230		-	-	-	_	264 230
Montreal, Que Ontario School for the Deaf, Belleville, Ont	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	-	-	-	69
Ontario School for the Blind, Brantford, Ont	_	_	-	-	-	361	-	-	-	-	361
Manitoba School for the Deaf, Winnipeg, Man Canadian National Institute for the Blind,	-	-	-	-	-	74	11 107	18	16 54	_	119 161
Winnipeg, Man	_	-	_	_	_		7	_	_	_	7
School for the Deaf, Saskatoon, Sask	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136	-	-	136
(a) Deaf Department	_	_	_		_	_	_	_	9	61	29
(b) Blind Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 2	18	63 20
Total Deaf—Sourds	3 4	8 3	68 111	31 155	563 178	361 74	107 20	136 18	56 18	61 18	1,394 499
Grand Total	7	11	179	86	741	435	127	154	74	79	1,893

<sup>1</sup>There are about 30 more blind students supported by the New Brunswick Department, apparently included in the enrolment shown for Quebec.

<sup>1</sup>Il y a environ 30 autres élèves aveugles à la charge du départment du Nouveau-Brunswick, apparemment inclus dans les inscriptions du Québec.

43.—Special Classes for Handicapped Children in Provincial Schools, 1932-33 43.—Classes spéciales pour les enfants désavantagés dans les écoles provinciales, 1932-33

	retard	tally led and opathic		ective ght		ective ring	phy	her sical licaps
	ment	iérés aux et athiques		ue tueuse		uïe tueuse		tres mités
	Enrol- ment	Teachers	Enrol- ment	Teachers	Enrol- ment	Teachers	Enrol- ment	Teachers
	Inscrip- tion	Institu- teurs	Inscrip- tion	Institu- teurs	Inscrip- tion	Institu- teurs	Inscrip- tion	Institu- teurs
Nova Scotia— Halifax	117	5	-	-	_		_	
Quebec— Montreal, Protestant	187	12	10	1	_	-	_	
Ontario Urban—								
Barrie	15	1	-	-	-	-	_	-
Belleville. Brantford.	19 32	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	_	-	-	-
Chatham	34	2	_	_	_		48	
Cohoung	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Windsor, P.S	14 18	1	_		_	-	-	-
Collingwood East Windsor, P.S. East Windsor, S.S.	17	1	_		_		_	
Fort Frances. Fort William	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galt	48 16	3	_		_	-	-	-
Guelph Hamilton P.S.	50	3	-	_	_	_	_	
Hamilton P.S. Hamilton S.S.	542 86	28	15	1	217	1	33	1
Ingersoll	11	1	_	_	_	_	_	
Ingersoll  Kitchener P.S.	72	4	-	-	-	-	11	1
	18 174	1 11	16	-,	-	-	_	-
London, P.S. London S.S.	10	1	-	-	_	_	51	2
Mimico	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Toronto. Niagara Falls.	31 52	$\begin{vmatrix} 2\\3 \end{vmatrix}$	_	_	-	_	-	-
North Bay	54	3	-	_	_	_	_	_
Orillia Oshawa	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
()ttawa	17 229	14	12	1	25	- 1	17	-1
Owen Sound	28	2		-1	-	-	-	
Pembroke Peterborough	16 17	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Port Arthur	19	1	_	_	_	_	_	_
Renfrew	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sarnia Sault Ste. Marie	48 19	3 1	_	-	_	-	-	-
Smith's Falls	16	1	-	-	_	_	_	_
Stratford. St. Catharines.	18 49	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Thomas	32	3 2	_		_	_	_	_
Sudbury	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	_
Swansea. Toronto P.S.	$ \begin{array}{c} 19 \\ 2,143 \end{array} $	107	68	5	678	10	- 600	- 01
Toronto, S.S.	103	6	_	-	-	10	683 54	31
Walker ville	17 15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welland	15	1	_	_	_	_	_	_
Weston	16	i	-	-	-	-	-	_
Windsor York	98 309	5 18	-	-	-	-	40	2
Total, Ontario Urban	4,638	252	111	- 8	920	12	937	41
Ontario Rural—								
Brant County	_	_	2	2	_	_		
Carleton County	-	-	2	2	-	-	_	_
Elgin County Halton County	-,	- 1	-	- 1	-	-	2	2
Lambton County	5	1	4	3		_	-	_
Norfolk County	1	i	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxford County	2	_1	- 1	- 1	-	_	2	2
Waterloo County	3	2	5	4	_		-	_
York County	5	2	3	3	-	-	-	-
Renfrew County	_		2	2			-	-
			-					
Total, Ontario Rural	17	8	21	19	-	-	4	4

## VOCATIONAL AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS

43.—Special Classes for Handicapped Children in Provincial Schools, 1932-33—Con.
43.—Classes spéciales pour les enfants désavantagés dans les écoles provinciales, 1932-33—Fin.

		ed and opathic - érés aux et	Defee sig Vi défect	ht - ue			Other physical handicaps  Autres infirmités		
	Enrol- ment	Teachers	Enrol- ment	Teachers	Enrol ment	Teachers	Enrol- ment	Teachers	
	Inscrip- tion	Institu- teurs	Inscrip- tion	Institu- teurs	Inscrip- tion	Institu- teurs	Inscrip- tion	Institu- teurs	
Manitoba— Winnipeg Brandon	416 36	- 2	-	=	-			-	
Saskatchewan— Regina. Saskatoon (1930)	48 100		-	-		-		-	
Alberta— Edmonton	12 120		15 11	1	=	-	=	-	
British Columbia— Vancouver	523	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	

44.—Schools for Mentally Defective Children in Canada, 1933 44.—Ecoles pour enfants mentalement arriérés au Canada, 1933

	Enr	olment—Insc	eription	Normal
	Boys Garçon	Girls Filles	Total	Capacity Capacité normale
Nova Scotia Training School, Truro, N.S.  Ecole La Jemmerais, Mastaï, P.Q. The Ontario Hospital, Orillia, Ont. Provincial Training School, Portage La Prairie, Man. Provincial Training School, Red Deer, Alta.	58 270 877 173 107	73 166 875 221 98	131 436 1,752 394 205	130 425 1,566 401 200

45.—Distribution of 33,973 Boy¹ Delinquents in Eight Provinces in Canada from 1922 to 1933 45.—Répartition de 33,973 jeunes délinquants (garçons)¹ dans huit provinces du Canada, 1922 à 1933

Age		Elem		Second- ary Grades	Total					
Age	I	п	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	Degré secon- daires	
7	275 277 182 116 54 57 32 26 26	156 498 541 405 211 170 90 59	34 274 734 967 810 558 312 180 118	6 56 373 899 1,076 1,123 768 479 262	14 123 555 1,108 1,507 1,139 929 594	1 31 173 558 1,255 1,493 1,299 1,029	- 1 5 42 173 552 1,173 1,380 1,089	- 1 11 37 192 579 1,253 1,449	622	471 1,121 1,990 3,169 4,033 5,444 5,757 6,227 5,761
Total	1,045	2,185	3,987	5,042	5,969	5,839	4,415	3,522	1,969	33,973

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

# 46.—Median Grade of 33,973 Boy Delinquents and boys in Ordinary Schools in Canada 46.—Degré médian 33,973 jeunes délinquants et écoliers en Canada

	${f Age}$	Boy delin- quents — Jeunes délin- quants	Boys in ordinary schools  Garçons dans les écoles ordinaires
7 years—a 8 " 9 " 10 " 11 " 12 " 13 " 14 " 15 "	nnées.	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.86 \\ 2.57 \\ 3.37 \\ 4.11 \\ 4.87 \\ 5.54 \\ 6.36 \\ 7.10 \\ 7.73 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.66 \\ 2.36 \\ 3.29 \\ 4.34 \\ 5.26 \\ 6.16 \\ 7.10 \\ 8.03 \\ 8.79 \end{array} $

### 47.—Evening Classes in the Provincial School Systems, 1930-33 47.—Classes du soir dans les écoles provinciales, 1930-33

		No. of C	Centres			Enroln	nent			
		Nombre d	e centres		Inscription					
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933		
Prince Edward Island	4	-	-	-	69		- 1	-		
Nova Scotia, Total	34	31	28	27	2,703	2,573	2,517	2,23		
Coal Mining classes General Technical classes College of Art	18 15 1	17 13 1	16 11 1	17 9 1	749 1,922 32	1,865 34	658 1,816 43	645 1,554		
New Brunswick, Technical	9	9	7	3	2,512	2,556	2,024	813		
Quebec, Total.  Ecoles du soir¹.  Ecoles techniques.  Ecoles des arts et métiers.  Ecoles des beaux-arts.  Le Monument National.	39 12 5 19 2 1	37 12 5 17 2	45 14 5 23 2 1	46 21 5 17 2	14,298 6,643 3,381 2,836 437 1,001	16,344 7,960 3,503 3,563 430 888	16,839 9,066 2,502 3,881 378 1,012	15, 108 8, 62 2, 35 3, 05 368 710		
Ontario, Total  Elementary Schools  Academic high schools  Vocational schools	110 20 23 67	120 24 25 71	111 20 21 70	94 16 19 59	51,363 3,369 3,563 44,431	54,756 4,043 3,273 47,440	51,770 2,882 3,550 45,338	38,314 1,566 2,889 33,860		
Manitoba	3	3	2	4	3,333	2,732	2,415	2,002		
Saskatchewan, Technical	2	3	3	3	1,701	1,908	3,357	1,659		
Alberta, Technical	8	12	8	14	2,032	1,811	1,290	1,770		
British Columbia, Technical	45	41	38	40	6,419	7,167	6,269	4,600		
Total, Canada	254	256	242	225	84,430	89,847	86,481	66,50		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Non-technical (90 p.c. learning English only).

<sup>1</sup> Pas technique (90 p.c. apprenant l'anglais seulement).

## VOCATIONAL AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS

48.—Correspondence courses conducted by the Provincial Departments of Education, 1930-33
48.—Cours par correspondence des departements provinciaux d'éducation, 1930-33

Province	Type of Instruction—Type d'instruction	Year started	Enr	olment—	Inscription	on
		Début en	1930	1931	1932	1933
B.C.—C.B	Elementary for children not attending a school—Instruction élémentaire pour enfants ne fréquentant pas d'école	1919	593	681	813	830
	Secondary and Technical for children not attending a school —Instruction secondaire technique pour enfants ne fréquentant pas d'école	1930	597	847	617	695
	adultes	1919	20	18	18	-
Alta	Elementary for children not attending a school—Instruction élémentaire pour enfants ne fréquentant pas d'école Secondary for children not attending a school—Instruction	1924	500	500	800	800
	secondaire pour enfants ne fréquentant pas d'école Mining and Engineering courses for adults¹—Cours de mines	1933	-	-	-	368
	et de génie minier pour adultes.1	1917	235	185	180	118
Sask	Elementary for children not attending a school—Instruction élémentaire pour enfants ne fréquentant pas d'école Secondary for children not attending a school—Instruction	1925	484	617	655	916
	secondaire pour enfants ne fréquentant pas d'école Secondary for children in rural schools—Instruction secon-	1931	-	803	1,162	849
	daire pour enfants des écoles rurales	1931	-	4,947	9,206	8,213
Man	Elementary for children not attending a school—Instruction élémentaire pour enfants ne fré quentant pas d'école Grade IX for children not attending a school—Degré IX	1927	-	148	175	199
	pour enfants ne fréquentant pas d'école	1932	-	-	500	625
	technique pour élèves de lycée.  Technical courses for adults?—Cours techniques pour	1929	223	400	450	683
	adultes.2	1925	305	450	520	731
Ont	Elementary for children not attending a school—Instruction élémentaire pour enfants ne fréquentant pas d'école	1926	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,800
N.S.—NE	Elementary for children not attending a school <sup>3</sup> —Instruction élémentaire pour enfants ne fréquentant pas d'école <sup>3</sup> Technical courses for adults <sup>3</sup> —Cours techniques pour	1930	35	100	107	93
	adultes <sup>3</sup>	1916	1,890	2,107	1,367	902

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Conducted from the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art at Calgary.—Par l'Institut de Technologie et Art Calgary.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Conducted in co-operation with proprietary correspondence schools.—En collaboration avec des écoles par correspondence privées.

<sup>3</sup>Conducted from the Nova Scotia Technical College.—Par le Nova Scotia Technical College.

## EXTRA-CURRICULAR ORGANIZATIONS—ORGANISATIONS EN DEHORS DES COURS REGULIERS

49.—Junior Red Cross in Canada, Statistics, 1933—Croix-Rouge des Jeunes au Canada, Statistiques, 1933

Province	No. of bra nches Nombre de sections (1933)	Member-ship Membres (1933)	Handi- capped children treated Enfants anormaux ou arriérés sous trai- tement	Ortho- paedic cases — Cas ortho- pédiques	Glasses fitted Lunettes ajustées	Tonsils and Adenoid operation  Amygda- tolomie et adé- nectomie	Convalescent care Soins aux convalescents	Medical and surgical cases Cas médicaux et chi- rurgicaux	Dental cases. Cas dentaires
P.E.I.—I.P-E. N.S.—NE. N.B.—NB. Quebec.—Québec. Ontario Manitoba. Saskatchewan Alberta. B.C.—CB.	547 611 326 1,590 3,100 563 935 624 333 8,629	20,454 8,172 50,416 94,794 16,698 39,356 16,700 8,009	31 15 353 70 115 180 209 4	64 26 24 26 21 121 127 3 3	57 5 6 65 21 16 10 . 7 —	17 7 10 19 42	38 1 - - 1 40	15 14 30 28	1 - 188 - 54 - 5 - - - 248

## 50.—Girl Guides in Canada, by Provinces, 1933—Girl Guides au Canada, par provinces, 1933

	Active Companies and Packs			Active Guides, Guiders and Commissioners														
Province	Brownie   Packs	Guides	Rangers	Sea   Rangers	Cadets Ranger Cos.	Guides	Brownies	Rangers	Guiders	Comm's	Sec'ys	Sea	Cadets	Lone Cos.	Extension   Post   Cos.	Lone Guides	Post Guides	Total
P.E.I.—I.PE. N.S.—NB. Quebec—Québec. Ontario. Manitoba. Saskatchewan. Alberta. B.C.—CB. Y.T.—T.Y. N.W.T.—T.NO.	1 35 12 68 198 59 58 53 92 1 1	3 60 43 119 329 82 129 88 121 1	- 6 3 7 35 6 6 12 17 -	1 3 - - 3 - -	- 2 - 5 6 - 1 - - -	101 1,404 959 3,142 9,159 2,332 2,801 1.841 2,614 10 12	15 17	580 92 82 153 223 - -	7 166 93 349 986 260 395 230 352 3	9 6 24 82 20 12 13 30 -	11 6 40 102 26 100 33 66 -	- - 66 - -	92 112 - 17 - - - -	1 1 1 - 2 2 4 1 3 -	- 1 - 7 2 1 - 1 4	-6 9 -110 41 41 20 24 -	17 - 23 27 - -	126 2,422 1,322 5,234 16,009 4,172 4,547 3,552 5,078 28 32
Total	578	976	92	8	14	24,375	12,601	1,331	2,826	200	391	126	241	12	16	251	189	42,53

Note.—The figures for the Guides, Brownies, Rangers, Guiders and Commissioners are compiled from Provincial reports, for year ending Nov. 30, 1933.

Nota.—Les chiffres sur les Guides, Brownies, Rangers, Guiders et Commissaires sont compilés des rapports provinciaux, année terminée le 30 nov., 1933.

50A.—Boy Scouts in Canada by Provinces—Scouts au Canada, par provinces

Province	Number of Wolf Cubs, 1917-33 — Nombre de Louveteaux, 1917-33					Number of Boy Scouts, proper 1917-33  Nombre de Scouts proprement dits, 1917-33				Number of Rover Scouts, 1922-33 Nombre de Routiers, 1922-33				
	1917	1922	1927	1932	1933	1917	1922	1927	1932	1933	1922	1927	1932	1933
P.E.I.—I.PE. N.S.—NE. N.B.—NB. Quebec—Québec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta B.C.—CB.	515 535 84 - 123	1,650 2,250 878 1,435	6,636 2,419 1,681 1,600 1,433	8,800 2,540 2,295 2,177 2,424	1,083 690 2,452 9,876 2,410 2,095 2,222 2,521	664 1,658 7,101 2,036 1,764 1,739 839	2,353 950 2,540 10,202 2,153 10,576 2,616	2,198 952 2,897 10,673 2,336 3,192 4,600 1,815	1,369 4,044 12,110 2,494 4,903 3,682 3,266	2,313 1,465 4,046 12,146 2,435 4,902 3,678 3,156	-	- - - - - - - - 745	175 68 332 663 176 126 189 137	7 105 70 427 853 282 146 252 219

51.—Victorian Order of Nurses in Canada, 1933—Ordre Victoria des Infirmières du Canada, 1933

Provinces	Centres in Operation Centres d'activité	Nurses on Duty Infirmières en service	Centres in which School Nursng isdonie — Centres où les infirmières pratiquent l'inspection scolaire	Centres in which Well Baby Clinics are held — Centres dotés de cliniques pour bébés	School Inspection Visits Visites d'inspection scolaire	Home School Visits Visites scolaires à domicile	Other Instructive Visits Autres visites de démons- tration
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse. New Brunswick—Nouveau-	14	32	8	14	1,408	1,765	1,941
Brunswick. Quebec—Québec.	7	16 73	4	7	755	396	658
Untario	42	158	12	35	$ \begin{array}{c} 458 \\ 2,571 \end{array} $	206 1,490	5,245 5,025
Manitoba. Saskatchewan	3	10 5	_	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	1,891 65
AlbertaBr. Columbia—Col. Britannique	2 6	8 23	- 2	2 2 6	485	420	136 5,807
Total	83	315	33	74	5,677	4,277	20,768

52.—Boys' and Girls' Farm Clubs in Canada, 1933—Cercles agricoles de garçons et filles, Canada, 1933

Project	Clubs ————————————————————————————————————	Members Membres	Enumération
Cattle Dairy. Beef. Dual Purpose. Swine. Sheep. Horses (foal clubs). Poultry. Field Crops— Wheat. Oats. Barley. Mixed (oats and barley). Alfalfa. Corn. Potatoes. Sugar-Beet. Turnips (for seed). Field Peas. Lime (testing value of use). Horticulture— General. Home Gardens. Strawberries. Raspberries. Small Fruits. Orchard. Bee-Keeping. Domestic Science (for girls)— Home Gardening and Canning. Nutrition (foods). Garment Making.  Total, 1933. Total, 1932. Total, 1931. Total, 1931. Total, 1930 (estimated).	343 63 4 140 111 21 95 111 48 19 7 33 5 7 8 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 9 9 9 9 117 1 1 1 1 9 9 9 9 9 9	185 273 1,223 1,920 617 252 154 327 108 1,834 45 30 26 44 198 1,698 1,698	Bœuf de boucherie Les deux combinés Porcs Moutons Chevaux Volailles Récoltes— Blé Avoine Orge Grains mélangés (avoine et orge) Lucerne Maïs Pommes de terre Betteraves à sucre Navets (pour la graine) Pois Chaux (épreuves de sa valeur) Horticulture— Général Jardins potagers Fraises Framboises Petits fruits Vergers Apiculture Sciences ménagères (filles) Culture potagère et mise en boîte Nutrition (aliments) Couture  Total, 1933 Total, 1932 Total, 1931

## 54.—PUBLICLY CONTROLLED SCHOOLS IN CANADA:

Classification of Teachers in the different provinces and the conditions upon which each class of certificates is awarded.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Province	Class of Certificate	MINIMUM ACADEMIC STANDING REQUIRED	NORMAL LENGTH OF PROFESSIONAL TRAINING	ALTERNATIVES TO TRAINING UNDER 2 AND 3 (EACH PROVINCE MAY ACCEPT EQUIVALENT TRAINING RECEIVED OUTSIDE ITS BORDERS)	How Long Tenable	Period of Probation Before Certificate IS MADE PERMANENT	OTHER CONDITIONS (CERTIFICATES OF CHAR- ACTER, HEALTH, AND AGE REQUIRED IN ALL PROV- INCES. SATISFACTORY INSPECTOR'S REPORTS ARE NECESSARY WHERE THERE IS A PERIOD OF PROBATION)	Remarks
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	First Class	2nd year Prince of Wales College	Two years' simultaneously with Academic Work at P. W. College, and one month of Summer	Graduate in Arts of Chartered College and one month at Normal School.	Provisional	2 years		Students are admitted to Prince of Wales College by examination on completion of Grade X.
	Second Class	1st year Prince of Wales College	School.  One year simultaneously with Academic Work at P. W. College, and one month of Summer		Permanent			Grade X.
	Third Class	1st year P. W. College making less than 60% in exams., but doing satisfactory work.	School.  One year simultaneously with Academic Work at P. W. College.		Permanent			
		exams., but doing satisfactory work.	at 1 . W. College.					
Nova Scotia	Academic Class	Post Graduate degree in Education or M.A. in a subject taught in High Schools in N.S.	Superior First licence based on a University				Physical training "B", age 22.	
	Superior First: (University Graduates).	B.A. or B.Sc. degree	One postgraduate year at a University beginning 1933-4.	Candidates holding a post-graduate degree, or two under-graduate degrees, or an honours degree in Arts or Science (i.e. at least 5 years University work) may have the Superior First Licence by attending two sessions of Summer School.			Physical training "B", age 20.	
	Superior First "A"	Grade XII	Nine months at Normal School			Five years	One year's teaching, 2 summer sessions, phy-	
	F' - 4 Cl ('D')	Grade XI	Nine months at Normal School			Three years	sical training "B", age 20. One year's teaching,	The issue of Second Class or Grade C cer-
	First Class "B"	Grade A1	Tylic months at tyorina sensor				one summer session, physical training "B", age 19.	tificates, and Temporary Certificates, was discontinued in 1932.
New Brunswick	Grammar School	Grade XII	One year at Normal School	Graduate in Arts or Science, i.e.—B.A. or B.Sc.			Grade "B"; age 18.	admitted to the Normal School, by a
		Grade XI (First Class Standing)		Graduate in Arts or Science, i.e.—B.A. or B.Sc.			Physical training, Grade "B"; age 18. Physical training,	highly competitive examination.
		Grade XIGrade X		Graduate in Arts or Science, i.e.—B.A. or B.Sc.			Grade "B"; age 18. Physical training.	
		Grade IX.						
Quebec—				N. H.	Danie			The Course of Study in the Normal School
Roman Catholic Committee.			in addition to a superior diploma	No alternatives	Permanent			is the same as that covered by the examinations of the Roman Catholic Central
	Superior		in addition to an elementary diploma.	mentary school followed by an examination				Board of Examiners for teaching certificates without Normal School attend-
	Elementary	Primary School certificate for which course is one preparatory "year" and six elementary "years"; (corresponding to Grades I-VIII in	Two years at a Normal School where teaching is studied simultaneously with academic work	Two "years" (the 7th and 8th) of a comple mentary course or its equivalent, followed by an examination for teaching diploma by the				ance. But only those attending the Normal Schools have the opportunity to do practice teaching.
Protestant Committee	First Class High School or (Academy).	other provinces). B.A. Degree	One post graduate year at [McGill or Bishop's University.	provincial board of Examiners.			Grade B certificate in Physical Education.	
	Second Class High School	Intermediate diploma and 6 units of work Faculty of Arts, McGill.	Same as for intermediate diploma				. Grade B certificate in Physical Education.	
	Intermediate or (Model)	Grade XI or Matriculation	Nine months at Macdonald College Normal					
	Advanced Elementary		Four months at Macdonald College Normal School. Nine months at Macdonald College Normal					
	Kindergarten Director's certificate  Kindergarten Assistant's	Intermediate diploma or Kindergarten Assistant's certificate. Grade XI or Matriculation	School. Two years of lectures and practice teaching in Schools of Montreal.		Permanent			
Ontario	High School Specialist	Specialist, i.e., a University degree of special standard.	Nine months at College of Education, University of Toronto.	-	During good behaviour			Applicants for this certificate must also be applicants for, or hold, High School Assistant's certificate.
	High School Assistant	ture, or Applied Science from British Univer-						Holders of First or Second Class certificates
	First Class	for Normal Entrance (5 yrs. usually).				additional Norma		may be granted Kindergarten Primary, and holders of KP. may be granted Second Class by meeting certain require-
	Second Class	Normal Entrance (4 yrs. usually).				additional Norma term.		ments.
	Third Class	two years High School).					Restricted to school attended by French speaking pupils.	
	Vocational	Minister of Education and wage-earning ex	Technical Teachers at Hamilton.	r		Two years	mer session.	
		Same as for Second Class Certificate				additional Norma		Applicants must hold professional First or
	Intermediate Household Science.	Same as for Second Class Certificate	Nine months at a Normal School		During good behaviour	Two years	-	Second Class certificates.
Manitoba		Degree in Arts or Science from a recognized University. Grade XII			During pleasure of the	Two to four year	Two Summer School	which may be raised to Grade A by examination. Collegiate certificate issued to any recognized Graduate on completion
	Second Class	Grade XI	. 9½ months, Normal School		. During pleasure of the Advisory Board.	Two to four year teaching plus two Summer School sersions.		of sufficient Normal training.
Saskatchewan	Collegiate		d One Academic year at College of Education	n,	. During pleasure of the			Granted upon completion of one year's successful teaching in High School or
	High School	University	University of Saskatchewan.  One Academic year at College of Education University of Saskatchewan	n,	Minister of Education.			Collegiate Institute while holding Permanent High School certificate.
	First Class	Grade XII (Fourth Year High School)	. 38 weeks at a Normal School		Minister of Education.			
	Second Class	Grade XI (Third year High School)	. 38 weeks at Normal School		Minister of Education.	Two years		
Alberta		University.	School of Education.	ta	Minister of Education.	teaching. One year's successfu	Reading course pre- scribed. Reading course pre- scribed.	
	First Class				Minister of Education.			
British Columbia			g- One Academic year at Education Departmen University of British Columbia.	ıt,	During good behaviour	ing completed.	1-	
	First Class					ing completed. Until two years' teach	1-	
	High School Assistant Commerce	cial Academic or First Class Certificate, plus D	e- Same as for Academic or FirstClass certificat			ing completed.		Becomes a Commercial Specialist's (permanent) Certificate by writing four addi-
	(Interim). High School Technical	partmental examination in nine commerc subjects An ordinary teacher's Certificate, plus sho	ort   Same as for Academic or First Class certification	te. Other approved training	During good behaviour	Until two years' teach	1-	tional examinations in commercial subjects, and two additional years successful
		courses conducted by the Department Education. Special courses conducted or approved by t	of			ing completed. Until two years' teach	1-	teaching.
	TOME	and there to see the conducted of approved by t	as it general termina			ing completed.		

## 54.—ÉCOLES PUBLIQUES AU CANADA RELEVANT DE L'ADMINISTRATION:

## Classification du personnel enseignant dans les diverses provinces

	1	2	3	FORMATION ALTERNATIVE SOUS 2 ET 3, AU CHOIX	5	6	7 Autres conditions (CERTIFICAT DE BONNE	8
Province	Classe de certificat ou diplôme	CULTURE ACADÉMIQUE MINIMUM REQUIS	Durée normale de la formation profes- sionnelle	(CHAQUE PROVINCE PEUT ACCEPTER UNE FOR- MATION ÉQUIVALENTE REÇUE EN DEHORS DE SES FRONTIÈRES)	Durée du certificat	STAGE REQUIS AVANT QUE LE CERTIFICAT DEVIENNE PERMANENT	CONDUITE, DE SANTÉ ET D'ÂGE EXIGÉ DANS TOUTES LES PROVINCES, DES RAPPORTS SATISFAI- SANTS DE L'INSPECTEUR SONT NÉCESSAIRES OU UN STAGE EST REQUIS)	REMARQUES
ÎLE DU PRINCE-ÉDOUARD	Première classe	2ième année de Collège Prince of Wales	Deux années simultanément avec le travail aca- démique au Collège Prince of Wales et un mois	Gradués en arts d'un collège à charte et un mois à l'école normale.	Provisoire	Deux ans		Les étudiants sont admis au Collège Prince
	Seconde classe	1ère année de Collège Prince of Wales	de cours d'été.	a i ecole normale.	Permanent			of Wales après examen à la fin du Degré X.
	Troisième classe	1ère année de Collège P. of Wales, soit moins de 60% des examens, mais faisant du travail satis- faisant.	de cours d'été. Une année simultanément avec le travail aca-					
Nouvelle-Écosse		NE.	degré d'Université.	plôme premier supérieur en faisant deux saisons	Permanent		Culture physique «B», åge, 22 ans.	
	d'université).	B.A. ou B.Sc	Une année de cours post-gradués d'université commençant en 1933-34.		Permanent		Culture physique «B», âge, 20 ans.	
	Premier cours supérieur «A »	Degré XII	Neuf mois à l'école normale	4½ mois à l'école normale et 2 sessions d'été (une avant 1932.)		Cinq ans	Une année d'enseignement, 2 sessions d'é-	
	Première classe «B »	Degré XI	Neuf mois à l'école normale	$4\frac{1}{2}$ mois à l'école normale et 2 sessions d'été (une avant 1932.)		Trois ans	té, culture physique «B», âge 20 ans. Une année d'enseigne- ment, une session d'été, culture physi- que «B», âge, 19 ans.	Les certificats de seconde classe et les certificats temporaires ne sont plus émis depuis 1932.
Nouveau-Brunswick,	Ecole de grammaire	Degré XII	Une année à l'école normale	Gradué en arts ou science, B.A. ou B.S	Permanent		Culture physique, degré	Un nombre limité d'étudiants seulement (300) sont admis à l'école normale, après
	Cours supérieur			Gradué en arts ou science, B.A. ou B.S			«B», âge, 18 ans. Culture physique, degré «B», âge, 18 ans. Culture physique, degré	sévère examen des concours.
	Première classe			Gradué en arts ou science, B.A. ou B.S			(B), âge, 18 ans.	
				Gradue en ar is ou science, B.A. ou B.S.			Culture physique, degré «B», 18 ans. Culture physique, degré	
Ottkbec-					·		«B», âge, 18 ans.	
Québec— Comité catholique.			de plus que pour le diplôme supérieur	Pas d'alternatives				Le cours d'étude dans les écoles normales est le même que celui exigé aux examens du
	Supérieur.  Elémentaire.	Diplôme élémentaire.	plus que pour le diplome élémentaire.	Les études nécessaires poursuivies dans une école complémentaire, suivies d'un examen devant le Bureau des Examinateurs.				Bureau central des Examinateurs catholiques pour le diplôme d'enseignement sans avoir suivit l'école normale mais seulement
	Elementaire	une année de cours préparatoire et six années de cours préparatoire et six années de cours élémentaire (l'équivalent des degrés I-VIII des autres provinces).	Deux années d'école normale où on apprend l'en- seignement tout en suivant le cours académi- que.	«Deux années » (la 7ième et la 8ème) d'un cours complémentaire ou l'équivalent, suivi d'un examen pour diplôme d'enseignement devant le Bureau provincial des Examinateurs.	Permonent			ceux qui suivent les cours de l'école nor- male ont l'avantage de s'exercer à l'en- seignement.
Comité protestant.		B.A	Une année de post-gradué à McGill ou Bishop	Cours de pédagogie pendant deux ans en arts à McGill, avec pratique de l'enseignement.	Permanent		Degré «B» en culture physique.	
	Lycée, deuxième classe	Diplôme intermédiaire et 6 matières de la Faculté des Arts de McGill. Degré XI ou Immatriculation					Degré «B» en culture	
	Elémentaire	Degré X	Neuf mois à l'école normale du Collège Macdo- nald. Quatre mois à l'école normale du Collège Mac-					
	Directeur de Kindergarten	Diplôme intermédiaire ou certificat d'Assistant	donald. Neuf mois à l'école normale du Collège Mac-					
	Assistant de Kindergarten	d'école maternelle. Degré XI ou Immatriculation	donald.  Deux années de cours et d'enseignement dans les écoles de Montréal.					
Ontario	Spécialiste, Lycée	Spécialiste, i.e., un degré d'Université sur une matière spéciale. Degré en arts, science, commerce, agriculture ou sciences appliquées d'une université britannique, sur des cours approuvés.	sité de Toronto.					Les aspirants à ce certificat doivent auss appliquer ou posséder un certificat d'As sistant de Lycée.
	Première classe					plus du terme normal	n	Ceux qui possèdent un certificat de premièr ou seconde classe peuvent obtenir «Mater
	Deuxième classe					Deux à quatre années er plus du terme normal	Réservé aux écoles fréquentées par des élèves de langue fran-	nelle Primaire » et les «Maternelle Pri maire » peuvent obtenir un certificat d seconde classe en se conformant à certaine exigences.
	Professionnel  Primaire—Kindergarten	ministre de l'Instruction publique et une ex- périence qualifiant pour un salaire dans la profession		t		Deux années	çaise. Assistance à une session d'été.	
		Même que pour le certificat de deuxième classe.  Même que pour le certificat de deuxième classe.				Deux à quatre années er plus du terme normal Deux années		L'aspirant doit posséder un certificat de pre mière ou seconde classe professionnel.
Manitoba	Institut collégial	B.A. ou B.S. d'une université accréditée	Neuf mois et demi d'école normale pour gradué.			Deux années d'enseigne		milet ou become crasse processomer
	Première classe	Degré XII	Neuf mois et demi d'école normale	Un certificat de prof. de seconde classe, quand le diplômé possède aussi le degré XII acadé mique, peut être élevé à professeur de première	Bureau de direction.  Selon le bon plaisir du Bureau de direction.	ment avec succès.  Deux à quatre and d'enseignement plus	s Deux sessions d'été, s cours de quatre se-	Un candidat qui passe l'examen Degré XII reçoit un certificat Degré B qui peut être élevé au Degré A après examen. Certificat d'Institut Collégial est tout gradué méri-
	Seconde classe	Degré XI	Neuf mois et demi d'école normale	classe après avoir complété un cours extra mural.		deux sessions d'été.  Deux années d'enseigne ment.		tant après formation suffisante à l'école normale.
Saskatchewan	Institut collégial	Degré des arts ou des sciences d'une université accréditée.	Une année académique au collège de Pédagogie de l'Université de Saskatchewan.	,	Selon le bon plaisir du ministre de l'Instruction pu-			Accordé après deux ans d'enseignement avec succès dans un lycée ou institut collégia.
	Lycée	Degré des arts ou des sciences d'une université accréditée.	Une année académique au collège de Pédagogie de l'Université de Saskatchewan.	,	blique. Selon le bon plaisir du mi-			quand on possède un certificat permanent de Lycée.
	Première classe		38 semaines à une école normale		nistre de l'Instruction publique. Selon le bon plaisir du mi-			
	Deuxième classe	Degré XI (Troisième année de lycée)			nistre de l'Instruction publique.  Selon le bon plaisir du ministre de l'Instruction publique.			
ALBERTA	Lycée	B.A. ou B.S. d'une université accréditée	Une année académique à l'Université d'Alberta		. Selon le bon plaisir du mi-	Une année d'enseigne		
	Première classe	Degré XII	36 semaines à une école normale		nistre de l'Instruction publique.  Selon le bon plaisir du mi-		nombre d'ouvrages	
	Deuxième classe		. 36 semaines à une école normale		nistre de l'Instruction publique.  Selon le bon plaisir du ministre de l'Instruction publique.	ment. Une année d'enseigne	nombre d'ouvrages	
COLOMBIE BRITANNIQUE	Académique	Degré en Arts, Science ou Lettres d'une univer	Une année académique au département de	} }	Durant bonne conduite	Aprés deux années en	1-	
	Première classe	sité accréditée.  Immatriculation senior	Colombie Britannique.			tières d'enseignement		
	Deuxième classe				Durant bonne conduite  Durant bonne conduite	Après deux années en tières d'enseignement Après deux années en		
	Assistant High School Commercial (interm).	Certificat académique ou de première classe, de	Dix mois à l'école normale			tières d'enseignement		Devient certificat de spécialiste commercia
	Technique High School	d'un département. Un certificat ordinaire d'instituteur, de plus des cours abrégés donnés par le département		Autre formation approuvée	Durant bonne conduite	Après deux années en- tières d'enseignement	-	(permanent) en subissant quatre autres examens sur des sujets commerciaux et deux années de plus d'enseignement avec succès.
	inenagere, les travaux manuels,	Cours spéciaux donnés ou approuvés par le	1	3		Après deux années en tières d'enseignement		
	les arts ou la musique.					d choolghement		

## TEACHERS—PERSONNEL ENSEIGNANT

53.—Certificates held by Teachers of Publicly-controlled Schools in Canada, by provinces, 1932-33 53.—Certificats détenus par les instituteurs des écoles relevant de l'administration au Canada, par provinces, en 1932-33

		achers by s				ficate of al			Number o who	are	
	Men — Hommes	Women — Femmes	Total	1st Class or higher lère classe ou plus élevé	2nd Class  Deux- ième classe	3rd Class Troi- sième classe	Special Certificates ————————————————————————————————————	Certificates unspecified  Certificats non spécifiés	Univerisity graduates Gradués universitaires	Nor school graduates <sup>1</sup> Gradués d'école normale <sup>1</sup>	
Prince Edward Island	165	480	645	231	392	22	-	-	15	2	Ile du Prince-Edouard.
Nova Scotia	Scotia					(C. & D.) 1,671		_	420	2,701	Nouvelle-Ecosse.
New Brunswick	2,311	2,641	1,276	1,075	198		92	126	2,549	Nouveau-Brunswick.	
Quebec (1932)— Catholic lay Catholic religious Protestant	1,179 2,885 359	7,325	10,066 10,210 2,759	Not cla	ssified by g	7,768 grade of cer	tificate.	259 - 317	2	2,504 2 1,625	Québec (1932)— Laïque catholique. Congréganiste catholique. Protestante.
Ontario— Elementary (Public) 1932 Elementary (R.C. Separate) 1932 Secondary <sup>3</sup>	2,805 210 1,242	2,529	2,739	341	11,302 1,633	543 440 -		337 324 -	325 66 2,277	16,379 1,936	Ontario— Elémentaire publique, 1932. Elémentaire Séparée, catholique, 1932. Secondaire <sup>3</sup> .
Manitoba	955	3,451	4,406	1,762	2,581	-	62	1	582	2	Manitoba.
Saskatchewan— Elementary. Secondary.	2,201 208	5,759 108				-	-	=	2 2	2 2	Saskatchewan— Elémentaire. Secondaire.
Alberta	1,710	4,340	6,050	2,389	3,552	40	. 68	1	2	2	Alberta.
British Columbia— Elementary						69				2 2	Colombie Britannique— Elémentaire. Secondaire.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Including also university training schools.—Y compris les écoles de formation universitaire. <sup>2</sup>No record—Il n'y a aucune statistique. <sup>3</sup>Vocational schools not included—Ecoles professionnelles non comprises.

55.—Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia Publicly Controlled Schools: Teachers by Sex and Qualification, Salaries and Experience, 1933.

55.—Ecoles de Pilo du Prince-Edouard et de la Nouvelle-Ecosse relevant de l'administration: Instituteurs selon leur sexe, leur diplôme, la moyenne de leur traitement et la durée de leur carrière, 1933.

	A	ll Scho	ols		Rural a age Scl			y and 'School		
Description	Tou	tes éco	les	Ru	rales e village	t de s	De	cités e villes		Nomenclature
	М. Н.	F.	Т.	М. Н.	F.	Т.	М. Н.	F.	Т.	
Prince Edward Island— Certificates (1933)— Class I Class II.	1	316		-	_				_	Ile du Prince-Edouard Diplôme (1933)— Première classe. Deuxième classe.
Class III	$\frac{9}{165}$	480								Troisième classe.
Experience (1933)—	100	400	040							Total.
Less than 1 year	23 29 24 20 8 43 18 6 3	17	89 86 78 78 47 169 63 23 12			-			-	Expérience (1933)—  Moins d'un an.  Entre 1 et 2 ans.  " 2 et 3 ans.  " 3 et 4 ans.  " 4 et 5 ans.  " 5 et 10 ans.  " 10 et 20 ans.  " 20 et 30 ans.  Plus de 30 ans.
Total	174	471	645				_	_	-	Total.
Average Salaries (1933)—  Class I Teachers  Classe II Teachers  Classe III Teachers	754 527 436	632 477 386	487							Moyenne de traitement (1933)— Classe I. Classe II. Classe III.
Nova Scotia— Certificates— Academic Class A (Superior First) Classe B (First) Classe C (Second) Class D (Third) Temporary and Permissive. Total	26 51	1,032 1,174 159 180	1,100 1,255 185 231	3 60 49 76 20 49 ———————————————————————————————————	187 504	247 553 1,078 159 224	88 19 5 6 2	408 528 172 20 5	496 547 177	Classe B. Classe C. Classe D. Temporaires et surnumé- raires.
Experience— Less than 1 year  1 yr. and under 2 yrs  5 " 10 "  15 " 10 "  15 " 10 "  20 " 25 "  25 " 30 "  Over 30 yrs	-	11111111	829 386 839 808 295 183 101 70 86	11111111	1111111	672 314 611 471 112 52 18 7	_		157 72 228 337 183 131 83 63 76	
Total  Median experience	416	3,181	$3,597 \\ 3 \cdot 7$	257	2,010	$2,267 \\ 2 \cdot 2$	159	1,171	$\frac{1,330}{7 \cdot 6}$	Total. Expérience médiane.
Migration—  New teachers  Old teachers moved to another school.  Remained in same school	- - -	-	456 1,253 1,888			374 1,147 746		1 1 1	82 106 1,142	Migration— Débutantes. Anciens instituteurs trans- férés à une autre école. Demeurant dans la même
Total	_		3,597		_	2,267			$\frac{1,142}{1,330}$	école. Total.
Training— Holding Normal School diplomas.; Holding University degree.	-	-	2,701	-	-	1,487	-		1,214	Qualifications— Possédant un diplôme d'école normale. Possédant un degré universitaire.
Average Salaries— Academic. Class A. Class B. Class C. Class D.	2,326 1,304 947 523 502	1,460 951 765 547 450	1,882 1,024 777 545 460			977 754 605 501 436			1,944 1,149 954 827 787	Moyenne de traitement— Académique. Classe A. Classe B. Classe C. Classe D.
All Teachers	1,057	699	741	626	535	546	1,770	976	1,071	Tous instituteurs.

56.—New Brunswick Publiciy Controlled Schools: Teachers by Sex and Qualification, Salaries and Experience, 1933

56.—Ecoles du Nouveau-Brunswick relevant de l'administration: Instituteurs selon leur sexe, leur diplôme, la moyenne de leur traitement et la durée de leur carrière, 1933

		School tes éco		and S	amma Super chools coles c	ior le	Aut	Other Grade chool res éc	d s oles		ngrad Schoo Ecole	ls s	
Description					nmaire érieur			classe ultiple			à class uniqu		Nomenclature
	М. Н.	F.	т.	М. Н.	F.	Т.	М. Н.	F.	Т.	М. Н.	F.	Т.	
Certificates (2nd term)— Grammar School Superior School. Class I. Class II. Classe III. Classe III. Unspecified.	45 98 77 77 14 3	64 417 499 934 171 108	109 515 576 1,011 185 111 8	42 51 5 1 - -	37 36 3 - - 5 1	79 87 8 1 - 5 1	3 34 26 14 1	23 281 297 315 13 23 3	26 315 323 329 14 23 4	- 13 46 62 13 3 2	100 199 619 158 80	4 113 245 681 171 83 3	
Total	317	2,198	2,515	99	82	181	79	955	1,034	139	1,161	1,300	Total.
Salaries— Number receiving less	1	71	72	-	_	_	-	_	-	1	71	72	Traitement— Inférieure à \$200, nombre
than \$200.  \$ 200 and under \$ 300  300 " 400  500 " 600  500 " 600  700 " 800  800 " 900  1,000 " 1,100  1,100 " 1,200  1,200 " 1,300  1,300 " 1,400  1,500 " 1,600  1,500 " 1,600  1,700 " 1,890  1,700 " 1,890  1,900 " 2,000  2,500 " 3,000  Unspecified	1 3 499 600 366 188 14 132 155 100 9 107 6 9 6 7 7 222 7	22 28 479 553 284 164 109 76 66 156 72 11 11 9 4 3	23 311 528 613 320 182 123 89 78 171 66 81 21 18 15 13 39 12 28 28	6 2 4 10 7 2	- - 4 3 5 7 8 4 5 3 11 5 8 2 2 2 3 5 6 - 1	- - 4 4 7 11 16 9 16 12 20 13 15 6 8 8 5 9 16	- 26 9 111 9 47 7 4 11 - 2 33 4 31 12 -	- 2 16 84 193 142 99 67 62 151 53 61 63 7 2 - - -	-2 18 90 202 153 108 71 169 155 54 61 8 8 9 5 4 4 12	1 3 47 54 26 5 1 1	222 246 463 465 88 17 3 1 - - - - - - - - - - 5	23 299 510 519 114 22 4 2 - - - - - - - - - 5	" 300 " 400. " 400 " 500. " 500 " 600. " 600 " 700. " 700 " 800. " 900 " ,000. " 1,000 " 1,100. " 1,100 " 1,200. " 1,200 " 1,300. " 1,400 " 1,500. " 1,500 " 1,600. " 1,700 " 1,800. " 1,800 " 1,900. " 1,900 " 2,000. " 2,500 " 3,500. Plus de \$3,000.
Total		2,198 590	2,515 598	99 1,406	82 1,318	181 1,355	79 962	955 841	1,034 848		1,161 499	1,300 503	
Experience— Less than 1 year	10 41 27 29 35 29 23 18 11 10 30 14 13 9 6 6	216 207 174 197 167 133 144 97 275 134 72 52 42	257 234 203 232 196 180 151 158 107 305 148 85 61 48	9 10 3 3 20 5 6 5 2 3	11	7 5 14 16 12 15 15 5 7 35 16 9 10 6 8	- 3 5 7 10 10 5 3 8 6 6 6 4 2 1	3 34 35 37 69 60 70 62 74 59 181 92 94 41 34 39 9	43 35 41	9 5 3 1 4 3 3 2 3 1	24	73 213 189 145 1377 114 90 71 71 35 83 34 16 8 7 2	Entre 1 et 2 ans.  " 2 et 3 ans.  " 3 et 4 ans.  " 4 et 5 ans.  " 5 et 6 ans.  " 6 et 7 ans.  " 7 et 8 ans.  " 8 et 9 ans.  " 9 et 10 ans.  " 10 et 15 ans.  " 15 et 20 ans.  " 20 et 25 ans.  " 25 et 30 ans.  " 30 et 35 ans.  Plus de 35 ans.
TotalMedian experience		$\begin{bmatrix} 2,198\\6\cdot 5\end{bmatrix}$				181 9·2	79 6·9	955 9·4	1,034 9·3		1,161 4·3	$\begin{array}{ c c }\hline 1,300\\ 4\cdot 2\\ \end{array}$	

Note.—The teachers classified in this table are about 126 short of the total employed in the province. Most of the unclassified are "classroom assistants", (of which there were about 100) and reserve teachers in the city schools.

Nota.—Il y a un écart d'environ 126 entre les instituteurs figurant dans ce tableau et le total de la province. Laplupart des non classifiés sont des "instituteurs auxiliaires" (de ces derniers on en comptait environ 100) et des instituteurs en réserve dans les écoles de cité.

57.—Quebec Primary Schools; Teachers by Sex and Qualification, Salaries and Experience, 1933 57.—Ecoles primaires de Québec; Instituteurs classifiés par sexe, diplôme, traitement et durée de leur carrière, 1933

	A	All Scho	ools	Ron	nan Ca School			Protes School		
Description	To	outes é	coles	, ca	Ecoles tholiq		I	Ecol rotesta		Nomenclature
	М. Н.	F.	T.	М. — Н.	F.	Т.	М. Н.	F.	Т.	
Classification— Lay teachers Religious teachers	1,538 2,584	11,287 6,838	12,825	1,179 2,575	8,887	7 10,066	359	2,400	2,759	
Total	4,122	18,125	22,247	3,754	15,725	19,479	368	2,400	2,768	Total.
Type of School taught in— Lay in Publicly-Controlled.	1,460	10,939	12,399	1,146	8,610	9,756	314	2,329	2,643	Type d'école où enseignent des Laïques, dans les écoles sous
Lay in Independent	78	348	426	33	277	310	45	71	116	contrôle administratif.
Religious in Publicly-Controlled.					1 1 1 1 1 1 1					pendantes. Religieux, dans les écoles .sous contrôle administratif.
Religious in Independent								-		Religieux, dans les écoles
Total	4,122	18,125	$\begin{vmatrix} 22,247 \\ \end{vmatrix}$	$\frac{3,754}{-}$	15,725	19,479	368	2,400	2,768	Total.
Class of Certificates— For elementary schools (lay).			9,187		7,467	7,678	74	1,435	1,509	Classe de diplôme— Ecoles élémentaires (laï- ques).
For complementary and intermediate schools (lay).			1,887		921	1,659	13	215	228	Ecoles complémentaires et intermédiaires (laïques).
For superior and high schools (lay).			1,175	149	321	470	178	527	705	Ecoles supérieures et lycées (laïques).
Without certificates (lay) Nuns and brothers (unclassified.)	2,584		9,422	2,575	6,838	9,413	9		317 9	Sans diplôme (laïques). Religieuses et frères (non classifiés).
Total	4,122	18, 125	22,247	3,754	15,725	19,479	368	2,400	2,768	Total.
Sources of certificates— Normal School (lay) Board of examiners (lay)	557 806	3,572 7,314	4,129 8,120	498 600	2,006 6,703	2,504 7,303	59 206		1,625 817	Bureau central d'examina-
Without certificates (lay) Religious orders	$\frac{175}{2,584}$	401 6,838	$576 \\ 9,422$	81 2,575	259 9,413	259 9,413	94		317 9	teurs (laïques). Sans diplôme (laïques). Congrégation religieuse.
Total	4,122	18,125	22,247	3,734	15,725	19,479	368	2,400	2,768	Total.
Experience—  1 yr. and under 5 yrs. (lay) 5 " 10 " (lay) 10 " 15 " (lay) 15 " 20 " (lay) Over 20 yrs. (lay) Unclassified lay¹ Religious, all unclassified	315 272 216 217 175	5,594 2,838 1,184 596 674 401 6,838	3.153	269 247 230 178 174 81 2,575	2,245 820 354 330	1,050 532 504 259	74 68 42 38 43 94	634 593 364 242 344 223	708 661 406 280 387 317	5 " 10 " 10 " 15 " 15 " 20 " Plus de 20 ans (laïques).
Total	4,122	18,125	22,247	3,754	15,725	19,479	368	2,400	2,768	Total.
Average salaries— Lay urban elementary <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	1,318	612	_	2,700	1,276	-	Moyenne de traitement— Elémentaires, urbaines laï-
Lay urban compl., superior and H.S. <sup>1</sup> .	-	-	-	1,766	868	-	2,733	1,402	-	ques. <sup>1</sup> Complémentaires, supérieures et lycées, urbaines,
Lay rural elementary <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	761	289	-	559	545	-	laïques.¹ Elémentaires rurales, laï-
Lay rural compl., superior and H.S. <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	1,000	309	-	1,640	801	-	ques. <sup>1</sup> Complémentaires, supérieures et lycées rurales,
All lay teachers	1,857	553	709	1,630	394	539	2,601	1,140	1,330	laïques.¹ Tous instituteurs, laï-
Religious urban elementary <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	586	406	-	-	_	-	ques. Elémentaires, urbaines, reli-
Religious urban complementary and superior <sup>2</sup> .	-	-	-	609	463	-	-	-	-	gieux. <sup>2</sup> Complémentaires et supéri- eures urbaines, religieux. <sup>2</sup>
Religious rural elementary.2		-	-	535	307	-	-	-	-	Elémentaires rurales, religieux. <sup>2</sup>
Religious rural complemen- tary and superior. <sup>2</sup> All religious teachers	-	-	-	590	387	443	-	-	-	Complémentaires et supéri- eures, rurales, religieux. <sup>2</sup> Tous instituteurs, reli-
		ı		- 1	1		1	1		gieux.

¹The lay teachers not classified by experience are those without certificates. And their salaries are not included in computing the average.

²In computing these averages the salaries of religious teachers in independent schools are not included. Those included number 2.104 brothers and priests, and 4,193 nuns.

¹Les instituteurs laïques non classifiés selon la durée de leur carrière sont ceux qui ne possèdent pas de diplôme et leur traitement n'est pas compris dans la compilation de la moyenne.

²En calculant ces moyennes, les traitements des instituteurs religieux des écoles indépendantes ne sont pas compris; parmi ceux-ci, on compte 2,104 frères et prêtres et 4,193 religieuses.

58.—Ontario Elementary Schools<sup>1</sup>; Teachers by Sex, Qualification, Salaries and Experience, 1932
58.—Ecoles élémentaires d'Ontario<sup>1</sup>; Instituteurs classifiés par sexe, diplôme, traitement et durée de leur carrière
1932

Description		olic" Scho es publiq		Ecol	eparate S — les séparé atholique	es,	Nomenclature		
	<u>М.</u> Н.	F.	Т.	<u>М.</u> Н.	F.	т.			
Certificates— Class I	-	-	4,318 9,669 103 13 567 428 15,098	- - -	-	341 1,633 440 324 - 2,738	De troisième classe.  De district, temporaires et non classifiés.  Kindergarten—préparatoire.  De travaux manuels et de science ménagère.		
Training— Ontario Normal Schools College of Education University Graduates		-	13,825 618 259	-	- - -	1,877 59 66	Collège de pédagogie.		
Experience— Less than 1 year	234 209 157 145 170 192 185 153 129 104 411 152 102 65 78 112	451 325 239	947 989 1,002 1,056 1,058 1,058 1,036 803 702 551 2,281 1,091 760 403 351	21 19 12 3 4 6 15 5 7 5 1	179 112 93 77	204 232 196 200 191 178 168 134 107 103 463 274 186 117 94 80	Entre 1 et 2 ans.  " 2 et 3 "  " 3 et 4 "  " 4 et 5 "  " 5 et 6 "  " 7 et 8 "  " 8 et 9 "  " 9 et 10 "  " 10 et 15 "  " 15 et 20 "  " 20 et 25 "  " 30 et 35 "  Plus de 35 ans.		
1 Ota1									
Average Salaries— All of Class I All of Class II. All of Class III. All Classes.	1,313	1,128		\$ 927 1,125 849 915	806 733	_	Moyenne de traitement— Total, première classe. Total, deuxième classe. Total, troisième classe. Toutes classes.		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Data for Ontario secondary teachers, similar to the above, are not available.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Des données similaires à celles figurant au tableau ci-dessus n'existent pas en Ontario pour les instituteurs des écoles secondaires.

58A.—Ontario "Public" (Elementary) Schools: Teachers by Sex, Qualification, Salaries and Experience, 1932 58A.—Ecoles publiques (élémentaires) d'Ontario: Instituteurs par sexe et diplôme, traitement et expérience, 1932

Description		Cité		Town Ville				Villag Villag			Rura Rural		- Nomenclature
	<u>М.</u> Н.	F.	Т.	<u>М.</u> Н.	F.	Т.	<u>М.</u> Н.	F.	Т.	М. Н.	F.	Т.	romenciature
Certificates— Class I	-		1850 2815 5	_		360 1296 12 3	-	= = =	146 468 4 3	_	-	1962 5090 82 6	De deuxième classe. De troisième classe. De district et tempo-
Kindergarten and Pri- mary. Special Subjects	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	-	420 339		-	79 50		- 1	9		-	59 21	garten préparatoire.
Total	-	-	5430	-	-	1800	-	-	648	_	_	8020	
Training— Ontario Normal Schools College of Education University Graduates			4567 504 211	-	-	1621 54 16	1 -		596 19 7	-		7041 41 25	Collège de pédagogie.
Experience— Less than 1 year  1 yr. and under 2 yrs  2	19 38 34 33 40 66 74 69 51 218 94 62 38 41 63	29 95 143 144 183 199 206 173 169 144 828 609 476 318 224 175	48 133 177 177 223 265 280 242 225 195 1046 703 538 356 265 238	9 13 8 11 15 18 20 15 15 12 49 19 13 8 20 22	25 29 50 82 97 83 122 90 89 83 301 136 88 66 47 45	34 42 58 93 112 101 142 105 104 95 350 155 101 74 67	4 4 4 2 10 13 15 11 11 13 5 25 13 8 8 3 6	10 16 18 40 29 43 40 29 34 29 98 26 21 23 19 8	14 20 22 42 39 56 55 40 47 34 123 39 29 26 22 14	202 154 111 99 105 92 76 58 45 36 119 26 19 16 14	649 640 634 645 579 541 483 358 281 191 643 168 73 44 35	851 794 745 744 684 633 559 416 326 227 762 194 92 60 49 32	Expérience— Moins d'un an. Entre 1 et 2 ans. " 2 et 3 " " 3 et 4 " " 4 et 5 " " 5 et 6 " " 6 et 7 "
Total	996	4115	5111		1433	1700	139	483	622	1193	5975	7168	Total.
Average Salaries— Class I Teachers Class II Teachers All Teachers	\$ 2321 2045 2265	\$ 1401 1675 1589	- - -	\$ 1627 1689 1669	\$ 1016 890 913	- - -	\$ 1324 1370 1355	\$ 976 969 970		\$ 1041 1052 1048	\$ 846 881 871		Moy. de traitement—  Total, première classe Total, deuxième classe Tous institutions

59.—Manitoba Publicly Controlled Schools; Teachers by Sex and Qualification, Salaries and Experience, 1933 59.—Ecoles du Manitoba relevant de l'administration; Instituteurs selon le sexe, diplôme, traitement et durée de

	S	All chools	5		Rural grade			solida chools		G	Other traded chools		
Description		Toutes écoles			ales à nique			Ecoles tralisé		à	ces éco classe ultiple	S	Nomenclature
	M. H.	F.	т.	M.   H.	F.	Т.	<u>М.</u> Н.	F.	т.	M. H.	F.	Т.	
Number by Certificate—													Nombre par catégories de diplôme—
Class I III. III. Specialist. Permit. Unspecified.	464 363 - 3 2 8		1585 2282 2 10 2 30	59 259 - - 1 4	220 772 1 1 1 - 6	279 1031 1 1 1 1 10	90 26 - 1 -	104 175 - - - 3	194 201 - - 1 3	315 78 - 3 - 4	797 972 1 6 - 13	1112 1050 1 9 - 17	Première classe. Deuxième classe. Troisième classe. Spécialiste. Permis. Non classifiés.
Total	840	3071	3911	323	1000	1323	117	282	399	400	1789	2189	Total.
Salaries— Number receiving less	_	7	7	-	6	6	-	1	1	-	-		Traitement. Inférieur à \$300, nombre.
than \$300— \$300 and under \$ 400. 400	-	33 244 467 469 3355 205 291 129 118 101 63 173 75 45 102 24 5 42 -	36 308 599 579 414 245 336 161 137 140 78 198 113 70 127 37 14 89 38 89 4 - 171	3 61 117 82 38 8 6 - 1 1 1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	26 192 349 301 82 12 3 2 2 1 - - - - - - 24	29 253 466 383 120 9 2 2 2 - - 1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	-1 1 5 11 15 8 13 6 15 10 6 10 4 4 5 1 1 -3	3 9 28 72 78 33 17 12 5 12 3 2 - - - - 7	3 10 29 77 89 48 25 25 11 27 13 8 10 4 4 5 1	-12 14 23 30 17 31 19 12 23 31 5 19 27 21 20 12 9 44 38 4 2 20	4 43 90 96 175 160 271 115 111 18 88 60 171 75 45 102 24 5 42 - - 112	4 45 104 119 205 177 302 134 123 117 75 190 102 36 14 86 86 88 4 -	" 600 " 700 " 800 " 800 " 800 " 900 " 1,000 " 1,000 " 1,100 " 1,200 " 1,200 " 1,300 " 1,400 " 1,400 " 1,500 " 1,500 " 1,500 " 1,500 " 1,700 " 1,700 " 1,700 " 1,700 " 1,900 " 1,900 " 2,500 " 2,500 " 2,500 " 3,000 " 3,500 Plus de \$3,500
TotalMedian salary	840 845		3911 782	323 581	1000 576		117 1150	282 731	399 784	$\begin{array}{c} 400 \\ 1421 \end{array}$	1789 999	2189 1054	
Experience where teaching  Less than 1 year  1 yr. and under 2 yrs  2 " 3 "  3 " 4 " 5 "  5 " 10 "  10 " 25 "  Over 25 yrs  Unspecified	9 213 171 122 86 129 9.5	506 498 482 294 553 576 66	719 669 604 380 682 671 71	78 50 33 33 9	28 311 277 207 89 65 18	424 355 257 122 98 27		10 46 67 64 30 47 15 -	11 73 100 86 40 65 20 -	4 73 60 50 43 78 81 5 6	24 149 154 211 175 441 543 66 26	28 222 214 261 218 519 624 71 32	Entre 1 et 2 ans.  " 2 et 3 ans.  " 3 et 4 ans.  " 4 et 5 ans.  " 5 et 10 ans.  " 10 et 25 ans.  Plus de 25 ans.
Total Median experience			3911 3·8		1000 2·6		117 2·9		399 3·1	400 4·2		2189 5·7	
Experience elsewhere  None	$\begin{bmatrix} -7 \\ 60 \\ 76 \\ 56 \\ 68 \\ 222 \\ 173 \\ 19 \end{bmatrix}$	49 352 406 350 258 687 235	56 412 482 406 326 909 408	6 29 29 16 21 60 53	69 130 41	28 165 151 95 90 190 94	- 4 14 11 12 37 26	- 4 26 49 33 29 89 11	50 - 4 30 63 44 41 126 37 4	1 27 33 29 35 125 94	282 - 23 190 235 238 160 468 183 10	24 217 268 267 195 593 277	Entre 1 et 2 ans. 2 et 3 ans. 3 et 4 ans. 4 et 5 ans. 5 et 10 ans. 10 et 25 ans.
Total Median experience									399 4·2				

Note.—The total number of teachers in Manitoba in 1933 was 4,406 of whom 255 were men and 3,451 women. First class certificates numbered 1,762, second class 2,581, specialist 62, exchange teacher 1. The reports from which the above data were compiled were not received from 495 teachers.

Nota.—La totalité des instituteurs au Manitoba en 1933 était de 4,406, composée de 955 hommes et 3,451 femmes; dont 1,762 possédaient un diplôme de première classe, 2,581 un diplôme de deuxième classe, 62 de spécialiste, 1 instituteur prêté. Les rapports qui ont servi de base aux données ci-dessus sont à l'exception de 495 instituteurs qui ont négligé de répondre au questionnaire.

60.—Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia Publicly Controlled Schools; Teachers by Sex and Qualification, Salaries and Experience, 1933

60.—Ecoles de la Saskatchewan, de l'Alberta et de la Colombie Britannique relevant de l'administration; Instituteurs selon leur sexe, diplôme, traitement et durée de leur carrière, 1933

	1			1						
Description		l School tes écol			an Sch es urba			ral Sch — oles rur		Nomenclature
	М. — Н.	F.	т.	<u>м.</u> н.	F.	T.	<u>М.</u> Н.	F.	T.	ivomenerature
Saskatchewan— Certificates— Collegiate and H. School Teachers. First Class.	1,164	108 2,420 3,339	3.584	208	108 908		563			Saskatchewan— Diplômes— Instituteurs d'instituts collégiaux et lycées. Première classe.
Second Class  Total		5,867			$\frac{962}{1,978}$			2,377		
Average Salaries—	2,409		0,210	975	1,978	2,951	1,430	3,889	5,325	Total.  Moyenne de traitement—
Collegiate and H. School Teachers. First Class Second Class		1,784 727 689	809		1,784 956 903	2,111 1,074 918	687 674	590 603	616 622	Instituteurs d'instituts collégiaux et lycées. Première classe.
Alberta— Certificates— First Class. Second Class Third Class. Provisional Special.	811		2,389 3,552 40 1 68	11111	11111	11111	11111	11111		Alberta— Diplômes— Première classe. Deuxième classe. Troisième classe. Provisoire. Spécial
Total	1,710	4,340	6,050	_	_	_	-	-	-	Total.
Average Salaries— First Class Teachers Second Class Teachers Third Class Teachers Provisional Teachers Special Teachers All Teachers	987 789 - 2,328	934 814	946 805 840 2,190			- - - - 1,414		111111	- - - - 842	Moyenne de traitement— Instituteurs de lère classe. Instituteurs de 2ème classe. Instituteurs de 3ème classe. Instituteurs temporaires. Instituteurs spéciaux. Tous instituteurs.
British Columbia— Certificates— Academic. First Class. Second Class Third Class. Temporary and Exchange. Specialists. Unspecified.	498	412 993 1,127 64 14 88	71	381 72 - 2 9 91	36 5 -	661 108 5 2 13 146	61 426	957 1,122	193 1,383 1,311 69 12 81	Première classe. Deuxième classe. Troisième classe.
Total	${1,226}$	2,694	3,920	555	380	935	731	2,318	3,049	Total.
Salaries— Less than \$600 \$ 600 and under \$ 700 700 " 800 900 " 1,000 1,000 " 1,100 1,100 " 1,200 1,200 " 1,300 1,300 " 1,400 1,500 " 1,600 1,500 " 1,600 1,700 " 1,800 1,700 " 1,800 1,700 " 1,900 1,900 " 2,000 2,000 " 2,500 2,500 " 3,000 Over 3,500 Unspecified	15 11 44 56 102 78 52 79 74 102 87 75 55 71 38 213 95 15	66 37 164 314 418 402 242 252 330 75 36 44 25 15 58 2	21 48 208 370 520 480 294 341 326 432 162 95 53 271 97 15	- - 3 6 7 7 19 28 61 46 47 31 39 26 180 44 15 - 3	- - - 5 9 13 59 48 48 45 25 21 14 52 1		15 11 14 44 56 99 72 45 60 46 41 41 11 22 33 51	6 37 164 314 413 393 229 203 204 282 30 111 6 6	211 48 208 370 512 456 274 263 250 323 71 23 36 13 39 52	Traitement— Inférieur à \$600 Entre \$ 600 et \$ 700 " 700 " 800 " 800 " 900 " 900 " 1.000 " 1,000 " 1,100 " 1,100 " 1,200 " 1,200 " 1,300
Total Median Salary	1,226 1,400		3,920 1,206	555 1,876	380 1,518	935 1,698	735 1,244		3,049 1,079	Total. Salaire médian.

61.—Teacher Training Institutions in Canada: Teaching Staff and Students in Regular courses, 1932-33
61.—Institutions de formation d'instituteurs au Canada: Personnel enseignant et élèves des cours réguliers, 1932-33

						300						
		ar Teaching			idents by s			by Class o Elèves par			ined for1	
	Men	onal enseign Women	Total	Men	Men Women Total		University Graduate's	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Special	_
	Hommes	Femmes		Hommes	Femmes		Universi- taires	Première classe	Deuxième classe	Troisième classe	Spécial	
Prince of Wales College— Charlottetown, P.E.I	12	6	18	81	150	231	_	80	151	1	_	Prince of Wales College— Charlottetown, I.PE.
Normal College, Truro	9 6 1	3 2	12 8 1	53 17 5 8		30	30	-	(B.) 168 - - -	(C. & D.) 134 - - -	-	Normal College, Truro. Université Acadia. Université Dalhousie. Saint-François-Xavier.
Total—Nova Scotia	18	5	23	83	379	462	64	78	168	134		
Normal School, Fredericton Mount Allison University	9 2	3 -	12 2			347 34		160	161	26	_	Ecole normale, Fredericton. Université Mount Allison.
Total—New Brunswick	11	3	14	97	284	381	34	160	161	26		Total-Nouveau-Brunswick.
1. Catholic Normal Schools for lay Teachers: Laval (2 schools) Jacques Cartier (2 schools) Rimouski Chicoutimi Nicolet Valleyfield Hull Three Rivers Joliette St. Hyacinthe St. Pascai Sherbrooke Beauceville St. Jerome Gaspé Roberval Mount Laurier Ville-Marie	111 100 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 2	19	29 25 17 11 15 8 8 12 22 21 17 14 15	123 		278 75 56 61 108 90 83 84 166 112 86 61 117 34		(Suppl)  1 14 4 - 2 8 8 - 14 8 2 7 11 - 12 - 12	19 7 10 28 22 29 27 30 19 22 16 33 9	50 48 53 72 68 52 53 121 67 59 43 73 25 34	- - - - - - 27 - - - - -	1. Ecoles normales catholiques pou instituteurs laïques: Laval (2 écoles). Jacques-Cartier (2 écoles). Rimouski. Chicoutimi. Nicolet. Valleyfield. Hull. Trois-Rivières. Joliette. St-Hyacinthe. St-Pascal. Sherbrooke. Beauceville. St-Jérome. Gaspé. Roberval. Mont-Laurier. Ville-Marie.

# 61.—Teacher Training Institutions in Canada: Teaching Staff and Students in Regular courses, 1932-33 61.—Institutions de formation d'instituteurs au Canada: Personnel enseignant et élèves des cours réguliers, 1932-33

		ar Teaching			udents by		Student		of certificat			
	Per	sonal enseig	gnant	Et	udiants par	sexe		Elèves p	ar classe d	e certificat	$s^1$	
_	Men	Women	Total	Men Women si		Univer- sity Gra- duate's	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Special	_	
	Hommes	Femmes	Total	Hommes	Femmes	1 otal	Universitaires	Première classe	Deuxième classe	Troisième classe	Spécial	
2. Catholic Normal Schools for Teaching Brothers: Arthabaska. Granby. Iberville. Laprairie. Laval-des-Rapides. Montreal. Sault-au-Recollet. Pointe-du-Lac. Rigaud. Ste-Foy. Sorel. 3. Catholic Universities: Institute of Pedagogy, <sup>2</sup> Montreal. St. George's Institute of Pedagogy. Superior Normal School, Laval. 4. "Protestant" training schools:	5 12 10 9 19 19 10 6 5 5 5		5 12 10 9 19 19 10 6 5 5 5 7	88 88 135 103 63 32 59 57 46	-	64 106 88 88 135 103 63 32 59 57 46 158 30		-	9 13 26 25 19 12 6 8 14 13 -	63 116 85	-	2. Ecoles normales catholiques pour instituteurs religieux: Arthabaska. Granby. Iberville. Laprairie. Laval-des-Rapides. Montréal. Sault-au-Récollet. Pointe-du-Lac. Rigaud. Ste-Foy. Sorel. 3. Universitiés Catholiques: Institut de pédagogie, 2 Montréal. Institut de pédagogie de St-Georges. Ecole Normale Supérieure, Laval.
MacDonald College and									:(Interm).			4. Ecoles protestantes de formation d'instituteurs:
McGill Bishop's University	7	5 –	12 1	42 16	234 5	276 21	29 21	- -	140 -	100	7	Collège MacDonald et McGill. Université Bishop's.
Total—Quebec	222	258	480	1,158	1,973	3,131	268	89	737	1,999	38	Total—Québec.
College of Education, University of Toronto	17 3	5	22	256 174	331 66	587 240	587 -	-	-	-		Collège d'Education, Université de Toronto. Collège d'instituteurs techniques Hamilton.
Hamilton London North Bay Ottawa Peterborough Stratford Toronto University of Ottawa (bilingual)	9 10 7 9 8 8 13	4 5 4 7 4 4 11	13 15 11 16 12 12 24	70 73 64 84 90 96 197	262 256 189 320 202 204 469	332 329 253 404 292 300 666		255 248 135 235 175 215 422	77 81 118 169 117 85 244			Ecoles normales— Hamilton. London. North Bay. Ottawa. Peterborough. Stratford. Toronto. Université d'Ottawa (bilingue).

English-French Model Schools— Embrun	3 2 94	1 48	4 4 142	18 12 1,173	35 46 2,533	53 58 3,706	_	1,709	1,059	53 58 111	-	Ecoles modèles Anglfranç.— Embrun. Sturgeon Falls. Total—Ontario.
Normal Schools— Winnipeg Brandon Dauphin Manitou	6 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	6 3 9	12 5 1 1	66 26 20 10	242 62 30 25	308 88 50 35 481		205 - - - - 205	55 88 50 35	-	- - - -	Ecoles normales— Winnipeg. Brandon. Dauphin. Manitou.  Total—Manitoba.
Total—Manitoba  Normal Schools— Regina Saskatoon Moose Jaw College of Education, University of Saskatchewan  Total—Saskatchewan	7 7 7 6 12 32	4 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	11 10 9 13 43	97 83 30 39	206 202 97 34 ———————————————————————————————————	303 285 127 73	- - - - 73	208 186 77	95 99 50		- - -	Ecoles normales— Regina. Saskatoon. Moose Jaw. Collège d'éducation, Université de la Saskatchewan.  Total—Saskatchewan.
Normal Schools— Calgary Camrose Edmonton School of Education, University of Alberta	8 5 6 11	3 2 3 6 14	11 7 9 17 44		207 99 177 15 498	287 138 252 27	-		91 87 129 ———————————————————————————————————		· -	Ecoles normales— Calgary. Camrose. Edmonton. Ecole d'Enseignement, Université de l'Alberta.  Total—Alberta.
Normal Schools— Victoria. Vancouver. Education Department, University of British Columbia.  Total—British Columbia—	6 7 2 15	2 4 1 7	8 11 3 22	65 64 20 149	85 169 44 <b>29</b> 8	150 233 64 447	64		25 67 — — 92		- -	Ecoles normales— Victoria. Vancouver. Département de l'Enseignement, Université de la CB.  Total—Colombie Britannique.

In the column "University Graduate's" the students are either graduates who are taking a year's pedagogic training at the end of a Bachelors' course (as in Ont. and the four westeru provinces) or students who are taking courses to qualify for a teaching certificate concurrently with their Bachelor course, as in N.S. and N.B. Under the headings First, Second and Third Class respectively are included those training for certificates so termed within the individual provinces, except in Nova Scotia and Quebec where the designation of certificates is not uniform with that used in other provinces. Here the provinces are entered in brackets. The last column, "Special", includes those training for Kindergarten and Technical certificates where a separate class of certificate is issued for this type of work.

¹Dans la colonne "Universitaire" les étudiants sont ou des gradués qui suivent un cours de pédagogie d'une année à la fin du baccalauréat (comme en Ontario et dans les quatre provinces de l'Ouest) ou des étudiants qui suivent le cours pour l'obtention du diplôme d'enseignement, concurremment avec le baccalauréat, comme en Nouvelle-Ecosse et au Nouveau-Brunswick Les rubriques "première, deuxième et troisième classe" respectivement comprennent les étudiants pour certificats d'enseignement, ainsi nommés dans les provinces, excepté la Nouvelle-Ecosse et le Québec, où la désignation de tels certificats n'est pas la même que dans les autres provinces. Ici, les termes provinciaux sont inscrits entre parenthèses. La dernière colonne "spécial" comprend les étudiants pour certificat d'enseignement Kindergarten et les écoles techniques, où l'on accorde un certificat spécial pour ce genre d'enseignement.

<sup>2</sup>Includes only those in the regular course of study and training. In addition there were 560 attending Saturday lectures in pedagogy, 28 taking instruction by correspondence, 209 in the normal course in drawing and painting, 151 in music, 80 in household science—(2) Ne comprend que les cours réguliers, d'étude et de formation, 560 ont assisté aux conférences pédagogiques du samedi; 28 ont suivi les cours par correspondance; 209 les cours de dessin et peinture, 151 de musique, 80 de science ménagère.

#### 62.—Teachers trained in Canada in the school years ending 1921-33. 62.—Instituteurs formés au Canada les années scolaires terminées 1921-33.

Note.—The table hereunder aims to make it possible to see the approximate number of persons trained to enter the teaching profession each year. For this reason where attendance at an institution for more than one year continuously has been required for a first teaching certificate, as in the Quebec Catholic Normal Schools and some of the eastern universities, the number receiving certificates, rather than the enrolment, is shown; and where a second session of attendance has been demanded, after some time teaching, before granting a permanent certificate, as in Ontario and the Western Provinces, the enrolment in the completing session is shown separately. Prince Edward Island is a special case, for those receiving first class certificates in any year have in the main received second class certificates in the year immediately preceding.

Nota.—Le tableau ci-dessous vise à donner le nombre approximatif de personnes s'étant qualifiées chaque année pour entrer dans l'enseignement. Pour cette raison partout où les cours d'une institution exigent plus d'une année continue pour un premier certificat d'aptitude à l'enseignement, comme dans les écoles normales catholiques du Québec et quelques universités de l'est, c'est le nombre de certificats ou diplômes qui est donné et non pas le nombre des inscriptions; et partout où une deuxième année est exigée, après un certain temps d'enseignement, pour l'octroi d'un certificat permanent, comme dans l'Ontario et les provinces de l'ouest, les inscriptions de l'année complémentaire sont montrées séparément. L'Ile du Prince-Edouard est un cas spécial, ceux qui y reçoivent un certificat de première classe une année quelconque ayant déjà reçu des certificats de seconde classe l'année immédiatement avant.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	
Prince Edward Island. (P. of W. College)  (a) 1st year (2nd and 3rd cl.) certificates.  (b) 2nd year (1st cl.) certificates.	79 36	86 40	114 37	140 52	95 22	74 33	80 29	74 21	76 34	77 24	92 40	129 46	151 47	Re du Prince-Edouard (P. of W. College)  (a) 1ère année (Certificats 2ième et 3ième classe)  (b) 2ème année (Certificats de 1ère classe)
Nova Scotia Normal College Universities, including Mt. Allison in New Brunswick (Certificated)	241	352	372	683	760	690	680 110	600 82	536 60	580 56	682 57	525 86	398 98	Nouvelle-Ecosse Normal College Universités, y compris Mt. Allison au Nouveau- Brunswick (Diplômes)
New Brunswick Normal School	216	358	451	442	430	376	344	321	345	300	310	363	347	Nouveau-Brunswick Ecole normale
Quebec, Catholic Normal schools for lay teachers (Diplomas)	711	712	782	431	572	634	666	638	702	716	720	762	783	Québec, Catholiques  Ecoles normales pour instituteurs laïques (Di-
Normal schools for teaching brothers <sup>1</sup> (Diplomas)	_	-	-	_	-	-	-	_	_	_	_	268	332	plômes) Ecoles normales pour les frères enseignants <sup>1</sup> (Di-
University Institutes	15	14	7	25	23	22	54	50	67	74	77	167	210	plômes) Instituts universitaires
Quebec, Protestant Macdonald College (Certificated) McGill University (Certificated) Bishop's University (Certificated)	139 28 -	166 44 -	$\begin{bmatrix} 241 \\ 32 \\ - \end{bmatrix}$	236 29 -	242 30 -	188 34 -	177 39 -	188 32 -	138 53 12	122 51 15	144 37 15	217 38 15	218 29 15	Québec, Protestants Collège Macdonald (Diplômes) Université McGill (Diplômes) Université Bishop (Diplômes)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The orders of teaching brothers gave teacher-training in their scholasticates before 1932 though they were not officially classed as Normal schools. There is still no record of the teacher-training being received in religious orders for females. In the Catholic primary schools of Quebec approximately half of all teachers are in religious orders.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Les communautés enseignantes de frères donnaient des certificats d'enseignement dans leurs scolasticats antérieurement à 1932 bien que ceux-ci ne fussent pas classifiés comme écoles normales. Il n'existe pas encore de registres des cours de pédagogie donnés dans les communautés enseignantes féminines. Environ la moitié de tout le personnel enseignant des écoles primaires catholiques du Québec appartient à des communautés religieuses.

## 62.—Teachers trained in Canada in the school years ending 1921-33—Concluded 62.—Instituteurs formés au Canada les années scolaires terminées 1921-33—fin

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	
Ontario Seven normal schools: (a) First courses (b) Improving certificates University of Ottawa Normal School. English-French Model Schools College of Education, Toronto <sup>3</sup> Training College for Technical Teachers, Hamilton <sup>4</sup> (a) Regular sessions. (b) Extension courses.	273 345 <sup>2</sup>	1,627 - 501 151	1,815 - 486 223	2,429 - 306 276	2,452 - 26 347 316 57	2,279 	2,064 - 34 217 248 48 69	1,537 - 34 122 273 60 65	1,186 - 35 94 317 61 -	1, 257 - 48 69 309 75 35	1,460 16 80 45 385	1,767 32 100 70 478	2,087 109 197 84 556	1,808 778 192 108 488	Ontario Sept écoles normales:  (a) Premiers cours (b) Certificats d'amélioration Ecole normale de l'université d'Ottawa Ecoles modèles françaises-anglaises Collège d'éducation, Toronto <sup>3</sup> Training College for Technical Teachers, Hamilton <sup>4</sup> (a) Sessions régulières (b) Cours d'extension
Manitoba Normal Schools: (a) First courses (b) Improving certificates	485 157	632 97	532 148	552 185	546 154	481 150	482 146	489 139	536	549	570	540	481	-	Manitoba Ecoles normales: (a) Premiers cours (b) Certificats d'amélioration
Saskatchewan Normal Schools: (a) First courses. (b) Improving certificates University of Saskatchewan.	692 197	1,111 288 -	1,153 367 -	1,254 473 -	1,298 532 -	1,282 560 -	1,023 422 -	909 559 16	903 596 48	1,168 420 21	1,247	792 - 69	715 - 73	===	Saskatchewan Ecoles normales: (a) Premiers cours (b) Certificats d'amélioration Université de la Saskatchewan
Alberta Normal Schools: (a) First courses. (b) Improving certificates. University of Alberta.	10	492 65 -	929 17 -	616 23 -	678 53 -	739 32 -	709 26 -	682 - -	770 - -	809 - 8	967 - 22	652	694		Alberta Ecoles normales: (a) Premiers cours (b) Certificats d'amélioration University d'Alberta
British Columbia Normal Schools: (a) First courses (b) Improving certificates. University of British Columbia.	292 322 -	485 59 -	633 56 -	625 13 55	579 23 53	434 17 57	314 19 67	363 12 62	322 16 62	347 27 67	442 21 70	340 24 109	366 17 64		Colombie Britannique Ecoles normales (a) Premiers cours (b) Certificats d'amélioration Université de la Colombie Britannique

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> In 1921 the enrolment shown for the College of Education is that of the Faculties of Education at Queen's University and the University of Toronto. It includes the persons training for first class certificates who, since 1921, are trained in the normal schools unless they are university graduates.

The enrolment shown includes only those in full attendance training for teaching certificates (not those in degree courses in pedagogy or the library school). It also excludes the enrolment of the summer session, which is included in the table on summer schools.

<sup>4</sup> The enrolment of the summer session is not included for they are persons completing the main training received in the regular sessions. (The summer school enrolment is included in the table on summer schools). The extension courses were for teachers of evening vocational classes, and were held at various cities mainly during the three months of the winter when the autumn and spring sessions were not in progress. The enrolments shown are for the calendar year and include two distinct groups of students yearly (spring and autumn) until 1933, when the regular session was lengthened to 25 continuous weeks.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> En 1921 les inscriptions du College of Education sont celles des facultés de l'université Queen et de l'université de Toronto. Elles comprennent des personnes se préparant à des certificats de lère classe qui, jusqu'à 1921, sont formées dans les écoles normales, à moins qu'elles soient des graduées d'université.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Les inscriptions ci-dessus couvrent seulement les personnes faisant un cours régulier pour certificats d'enseignement (mais non pas dans des cours pour degrés en pédagogie ou en bibliotechnie). Elles ne comprennent pas non plus les inscriptions aux cours d'été qui sont incluses dans le tableau des écoles d'été.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Les inscriptions à la session d'été ne sont pas comprises parce que ce sont des personnes terminant la formation qu'elles ont reçue aux sessions régulières. (Les inscriptions aux écoles d'été sont comprises dans le tableau sur les écoles d'été). Les cours d'extension sont pour les instituteurs des écoles professionnelles du soir et ils ont été donnés en différentes villes principalement au cours des trois mois d'hiver là où il n'y avait pas de session d'automme et de printemps. Des inscriptions sont reçues toute l'année civile, et comprennent deux groupes distincts d'étudiants chaque année, (printemps et automne) jusqu'à 1933 alors que la session régulière à été portée à 25 semaines consécutives.

#### TEACHER TRAINING SCHOOLS

63.—Departmental and University Summer Schools in Canada, 1930-33 63.—Ecoles d'été des départements et Universités, Canada, 1930-33

Where Held—Endroit	Auspices	Year started	E	nrolment-	-Inscrip	tion
	Auspres	Année de la fondation	1930	1931	35   155   155   155   151   31   -1   -1   31   -1   31   -1   31   -1   31   -1   31   -1   31   -1   31   -1   31   -1   31   -1   31   -1   31   -1   31   3	1933
Dalhousie University, Halifax. Normal College, Truro. St. Mary's College, Halifax. St. F. X. University, Antigonish. Mt. St. Vincent College, Halifax. Acadia University, Wolfville.	Department of Education. Department of Education. St. Mary's College. St. F. X. University. Mt. St. Vincent College.	1927 1923 — 1929 1926 1933	413 340 16 56 60	598 435 18 71 51	155 55 71 31	75 88 -
Total, Nova Scotia <sup>1</sup>			545	738		674
Mt. Allison University, Sackville University of New Brunswick, Fredericton.	Mt. Allison University	1924 1928	199 35	229	207	202
Vocational School, St. John	Voc. Educ. Board	1919	-	62	-	-
Total, New Brunswick			234	325	253	249
Institut pédagogique, Montreal	Department of Agriculture Department of Education Department of Education	1927 1932 1931 1931 — 1904	590 - - - 186 28	510 - 155 15 221 10	75 180 15 185	- 490 - 194 19 120 37
			804	911	967	860
30 different centres. University of Toronto. Queen's University, Kingston.	Department of Education University of Toronto Queen's University	1910 1905 1910	3,920 195 423	4,637 211 423	321	2,918 280 376
(and Dominion Archives, Ottawa) University of Western Ontario, London (and Trois Pistoles, Que. in 1933)	University of Western Ontario	1919	165	130	196	306
Université d'Ottawa	Université d'Ottawa	1931	325	350 59		400 91
Total, Ontario			5,028	5,810	3,673	4,371
University of Manitoba	Department of Education and the University.	1910	886	954	900	768
University of Saskatchewan	Department of Education and the University.	1914	697	714	644	500
University of Alberta		1913	672	837	963	900
Banff, Alberta (Drama)	the University. University Extension Department.	1933	-	-	-	230
Total, Alberta			672	837	963	1,130
University of B.C., Vancouver	University of British Columbia. Department of Education	1919 1914	455 446	441 162	404 280	367 245
Total, British Columbia			901	603	684	612
Canada			9,767	10,892	8,767	9,164

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Without adding the enrolment at the Normal College, which is included in the Normal School Table.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Includes a session at Vancouver in 1930 and one at Charlottetown in 1933.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Not including summer schools conducted by the provincial houses of teaching congregations, of which there is no record.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Sans compter l'inscription au Normal College qui est incluse dans le tableau des écoles normales.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Comprend une session à Vancouver en 1930 et une à Charlottetown en 1933.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Ne comprend pas les cours d'été des maisons provinciales de congrégations enseignantes, dont il n'y a pas de relevé.

## FINANCES SCOLAIRES

# COST OF SUPPORT OF ALL PROVINCIALLY CONTROLLED SCHOOLS COÛT DE L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE

64.—Canadian Publicly Controlled Schools; Receipts and Expenditure by Provinces 64.—Budgets de l'instruction publiques au Canada, par provinces

		P.E.I.—I.PE.		N.S.—NE.					
Year—Année	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 1914 1918 1919 1923 1924 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1932 1933	156,503 173,579 187,488 296,836 279,898 294,037 297,369 306,390 321,508	61,490 94,968 98,472 202,714 169,949 179,004 187,769 189,669 189,444	217, 993 268, 547 285, 960 496, 550 449, 847 473, 041 485, 138 496, 059 510, 952 533, 308	388,671 427,484 444,812 649,363 638,593 752,858 875,007 916,856 1,012,681 1,073,642	\$ 156, 864 164, 980 163, 994 204, 519 525, 114 523, 913 523, 762 523, 762 523, 876 523, 884 520, 884 516, 568	1,002,967 1,280,965 1,460,578 2,313,460 2,428,832 2,504,390 2,549,461 2,529,293 2,657,780 2,697,691	1,556,618 1,872,444 2,109,907 3,487,937 3,591,338 3,781,215 3,945,230 3,970,025 4,194,295 4,292,217		

		N.	В.		Que.—Qué.			
Year—Année	Gov. Grants Subv. du gouvernement Gov. Municipal Funds Fonds municipal		Local Assessment Taxes locales	Total	Gov. Grants — Subv. du gouvernement	Assessment and other Sources  Taxes et autres sources	Total	
1913 1914 1918 1919 1923 1924 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933	195,261 286,949 277,996 386,883 403,454 471,759 478,964 495,886 511,850		704,476 930,567 1,153,163 2,083,391 2,102,937 2,337,740 2,361,978 2,405,890 2,467,510 2,389,050	996,683 1,314,746 1,530,256 2,674,377 2,720,227	1,724,110 2,077,569 2,145,976 3,261,111 3,776,674 4,152,312 4,952,778 5,906,164 5,804,746 5,816,736	7,172,879 12,405,301 14,698,708 22,135,157 24,141,064 26,729,566 27,964,711 28,656,366 29,350,278	8,896,989 14,482,870 16,844,684 25,396,268 27,917,738 30,881,878 32,917,489	

## ONTARIO—Receipts—Recettes

	Eleme	ntary Schools-	-Ecoles élémer	ntaires	Secondary	r Sahoola	
Waan Annéa	Gov. Grants	Local Assessments	Clergy Reserve Fund and Other Sources			econdaires	Grand Total
Year—Année	Subv. du gouvernement	Taxes	Fonds de réserve du clergé et autres sources	Total	Gov. Grants Subv. du gouvernement	Total	
1913 1914 1918 1919 1923 1924 1928 1929 ' 1930 1931	970,585 1,316,529 3,266,584 3,392,552 3,508,408 3,686,301 3,753,499	12,608,865 13,114,725 14,364,049 23,855,879 24,113,034 26,159,067 27,274,660 29,151,682 29,501,759	4,069,565 4,278,957 6,912,656 16,460,831 12,630,296 13,128,485 13,527,345 14,941,612 13,019,516	\$ 14,659,814 17,439,275 18,364,267 22,593,234 43,583,294 40,135,882 42,795,960 44,488,306 47,846,793 46,623,723 41,600,894	330,766 345,535 381,462 1,112,292 1,219,260 1,594,070 1,711,145 1,845,379 2,171,966	4,857,434 3,931,788 4,437,247 13,856,252 13,558,098 17,811,614 21,211,031 23,800,321 20,410,724	22, 296, 712 22, 296, 055 27, 030, 481 57, 439, 546 53, 693, 980 60, 607, 574 65, 699, 337 71, 647, 114 67, 034, 447

## SCHOOL FINANCES

# 64.—Canadian Publicly Controlled Schools; Receipts and Expenditure by Provinces—Continued 64.—Budgets de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces—suite

Ontario—Expenditure—Dépenses

		Elementary Sc	chools—Ecoles	élémentaires		G 1	
Year—Année	Teachers' Salaries  Traitements des instituteurs	Sites, etc. Achat d'emplace- ments, etc.	Apparatus, Etc. Appareils, etc.	Rent, Etc. Loyer, etc.	Total	Secondary Schools Ecoles secondaires	Grand Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1913 1914 1918 1919 1923 1924 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932	7,203,034 9,027,151 10,160,399 17,534,704 18,105,568 19,490,562 19,998,964	1,242,642 2,870,349 7,497,509 4,408,473 3,821,743 4,083,218 4,753 3,486	5,593	2, 658, 655 2, 854, 621 4, 377, 794 5, 518, 833 10, 321, 472 9, 977, 034 11, 645, 816 12, 238, 762 15, 051, 056 14, 293, 884 13, 346, 347	$12,325,907\\14,850,968\\15,176,723\\18,851,627\\35,858,355\\33,010,064\\35,495,237\\36,955,647\\40,307,265\\38,616,727\\35,693,475$	$\substack{2,942,384\\3,739,065\\3,412,167\\3,795,816\\12,176,209\\12,020,621\\16,894,437\\18,051,352\\21,667,826\\18,818,103\\14,877,559}$	18,590,533 18,588,890 22,647,443 48,034,564 45,030,685 52,389,674 55,006,999 61,975,091 57,434,830

### 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 1914 1918 1919 1923 1924 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933	$\begin{array}{c} 390,582 \\ 616,977 \\ 589.147 \\ 1,011,048 \\ 1.096,010 \\ 1,191,924 \\ 1,208,809 \\ 1,285,898 \\ 1,310,587 \end{array}$	2,673,449 3,736,452 4,200,519 8,173,986 7,468,737 7,555,561 7,611,029 7,821,988 7,675,879 6,834,536	$\begin{array}{c} 1,545,042\\ 240,855\\ 188,931\\ 314,519\\ 812,787\\ 568,937\\ 408,897\\ 446,115\\ 1,071,272\\ 954,641\\ \end{array}$	1,165,751 3,135,722 1,786,188 854,367 877,474	$\begin{array}{c} 213,283\\ 150,429\\ 133,111\\ 264,710\\ 308,438\\ 220,704\\ 230,025\\ 186,088\\ 219,540\\ 490,447\\ 282,641\\ 217,918\\ \end{array}$	518,388 416,194 508,348 894,229 752,990 918,915 911,043	5,013,566 5,674,349 6,285,878 6,917,406 13,837,943 12,137,416 11,319,729 11,203,340 12,358,829 12,330,297 10,706,685 8,751,924

### Manitoba—Expenditure—Dépenses

Year—Année	Teachers' Salaries Traitem. des instituteurs	Building, Etc. Construc- tions, etc.	Fuel, Etc.  Chauffage, etc.	Repairs and Caretaking Réparations et concierges	Salary of SecTreas. Appointem des sectré
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1913 1914 1918 1919 1923 1924 1928 1929 1930 1931 1931 1932	1,861,809 2,382,840 2,648,320 5,081,809 4,849,712 5,063,926 5,167,687 5,329,498 5,387,400	556,072 $1,276,288$ $726,585$ $597,183$ $683,747$ $1,222,272$	99,918 146,664 197,258 243,155 433,882 410,680 415,257 385,406 425,633 370,399 310,953 329,084	372,323 659,134 624,455 684,528	51,55

## FINANCES SCOLAIRES

## 64.—Canadian Publicly Controlled Schools; Receipts and Expenditure, by Provinces—Continued 64.—Budgets de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces—suite

Manitoba—Expenditure—concluded—Dépenses—fin

Year—Année	Principal of Debentures  Capital des obligations	Interest on Debentures Intérêt sur obligations	Promissory Notes Billets payés	Other Expenditures Diverses	Total
1913 1914 1918 1919 1923 1924 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933	$\begin{array}{c} \$ & 249,030 \\ 230,523 \\ 360,134 \\ 391,332 \\ 596,878 \\ 378,176 \\ 633,097 \\ 639,916 \\ 651,551 \\ 1,306,476 \\ 547,085 \\ 517,794 \\ \end{array}$	250, 392 357, 409 400, 754 625, 196 678, 079 683, 714 684, 765 694, 929 693, 704 691, 335	1,412,515 1,055,581 1,305,433 2,789,178 2,364,476 1,178,688 982,903 1,301,332 1,251,946	471,105 651,031 649,888 1,390,092 1,120,003 925,077 996,925 1,091,074 974,239 763,797	5,036,795 6,079,720 5,909,383 6,618,740 12,999,254 11,284,095 10,384,696 10,406,305 11,627,399 11,715,425 9,491,846 8,350,574

#### SASKATCHEWAN-Receipts-Recettes

	]	Elementary Scl	hools—Ecoles é	lémentaires		Secondary Ecoles seco	Grand	
Year Année	Subv. du Taxes Em		Debentures Sources  Emissions Autres d'obligations sources		Total	Gov. Grants Subv. du gouvernement	Total	Total
1913	\$ 722,002 867,590 1,162,490 1,255,094 1,620,803 1,850,403 2,193,889 2,534,024 2,406,092 2,161,290 1,684,906	5,618,192 7,121,047 10,101,291 10,015,774 10,874,672 11,010,661 10,163,293 7,609,132	$1,037,587\\455,777\\1,105,602\\810,858\\551,834\\1,217,825\\1,284,651\\1,440,712\\239,099$	\$2,649,910 2,180,074 1,874,459 2,012,422 1,922,923 1,280,432 1,981,025 2,208,983 1,906,232 2,177,756 1,782,480	\$8,360,422 8,536,577 9,110,925 11,494,164 14,455,875 14,234,445 16,267,411 17,038,319 15,886,329 12,187,277 9,800,485	53,019 90,793 83,925 213,233 224,257 208,732 292,676 357,812 587,953	355,741 639,704 657,333	\$8,821,682 9,020,411 9,387,086 11,849,905 15,095,579 14,891,778 17,045,713 18,019,502 17,192,032 13,372,002 10,752,615

### Saskatchewan—Expenditure—Dépenses

		Elemen	tary Schools-		Secondary Ecoles sec				
Year Année	Teachers' Salaries Traitements des instituteurs	Debentures Obligations	Notes (renewals and interest) Billets et intérêts	Schools Bldgs. and Grounds Bâtiments scolaires	Other Expendi- ture — Autres dépenses	Total	Teachers' Salaries — Traitements des instituteurs	$\mathrm{Total}^{_{1}}$	Grand Total
1913 1914 1918 1919 1923 1924 1928 1929 1930 1931	3,831,942 4,813,000 6,737,772 6,830,764 7,484,752 7,809,073 7,889,070 6,695,377	\$ 678,430 975,508 1,020,574 809,999 1,518,266 1,471,020 1,526,298 1,590,757 1,578,469 1,186,999 904,116	2,317,158 1,588,995 1,737,892 1,767,226 1,611,562 1,670,769 1,788,318 1,445,643 1,574,418	1,556,404 990,310 1,546,622 1,362,975 1,202,530 2,231,260 2,169,375 2,022,775 533,181	$\begin{array}{c} 2,462,570 \\ 2.960,032 \\ 2,946,013 \end{array}$	\$8,327,179 8,588,462 9,183,975 11,370,083 14,346,271 14,061,889 16,414,844 16,952,672 16,477,254 12,781,121 10,033,304	150, 808 209, 085 235, 460 429, 200 449, 096 539, 105 593, 186 641, 551 662, 646	483,834 293,110 350,685 806.365 699,279	\$8,787,904 9,072,296 9,477,085 11,720,768 15,152,636 14,761,168 17,212,217 18,222,806 18,405,327 14,194,583 11,389,604

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The items for 1918-1926 do not include promissory notes—En 1918-1926 le montant des billets est exclu du total.

### SCHOOL FINANCES

# 64.—Canadian Publicly Controlled Schools; Receipts and Expenditure by Provinces—Concluded 64.—Budgets de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces—fin

#### Alberta—Receipts—Recettes

Year—Année	Gov. Grants Assessments Subv. du Taxes locales		Debentures Emissions d'obligations	Notes Billets	Other Sources Autres sources	Total	
1913. 1914. 1918. 1919. 1923. 1924. 1928. 1929. 1930. 1931.	507,682 625,830 713,083 1,117,023 1,054,733 1,321,158 1,355,963	3,028,776 5,132,232 5,601,713 8,282,650 8,327,327	966,350 433,126 655,960	2,771,380 1,173,546 1,388,000 1,928,153 1,267,787 1,241,062 1,364,173 1,491,338 1,194,843	279, 324 195, 990 410, 236 260, 192 345, 395 391, 368 459, 582 420, 808 359, 806	7,553,512	

#### Alberta—Expenditure—Dépenses

Year—Année	Teachers' Salaries Traitem. des instituteurs	Officials' Salaries Appoint. des officiers	Salaries Debentures point. des Obligations		Buildings Bâtiments	Other Expenditure — Autres dépenses	Tota	
1913 1914 1918 1919 1923 1924 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932	2,860,352 3,560,318 5,411,487 5,443,248 6,243,085 6,586,974 6,847,412 6,741,826	179,453 198,870 225,242 281,680 305,914 357,525 350,427 338,977 323,882	815,062 1,054,044 1,051,171 1,213,110 1,273,607 1,228,138 1,287,395 1,305,609 1,357,191	2,350,462 1,598,757 1,503,944 2,190,676 1,727,405 1,170,050 1,575,483 1,495,459 1,160,095	1,324,470 604,891 765,934 830,895 703,495 1,806,269 2,097,582 1,565,341 477,657	1,114,747 1,179,777 1,698,920 1,935,719 2,000,837 2,231,799 2,498,688 2,497,726 2,061,695	\$ 8,684,186 7,834,891 7,496,691 8,805,529 11,863,567 11,458,506 13,036,866 14,396,549 14,050,524 12,122,346 11,495,120	

## British Columbia—Expenditure—Colombie Britannique—Dépenses

	L	ocal Assessmen	Provincial				
Year—Année	Cities Cités	Rural Municipalities — Municipalités rurales	Other Rural Autres taxes rurales	Total	Government Gouverne- ment provincial	Grand Total	
1913. 1914. 1918. 1919. 1923. 1924. 1928. 1929. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933.	\$ 2,214,123 1,983,977 - 2,727,755 3,053,161 3,368,253 5,806,030 4,549,067 4,551,940 4,130,127 4,533,034	643,767 - 1,371,147 1,492,501 1,843,283 1,025,482 1,120,718 1,035,843 1,000,768	121,479 - - 354,421 477,639 517,040	2,749,223 1,865,218 2,437,566 4,453,323 5,023,301	1,885,654 1,653,797 1,791,154 13,176,686 13,173,395 13,532,519 13,765,921 13,743,317 13,834,727 14,015,074	\$ 4,658,895 4,634,877 3,519,015 4,228,720 17,630,009 18,196,696 19,261,095 111,149,996 10,0061,388 19,719,334 18,941,497	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Including grants to provincial University as follows: 1923, \$446,250; 1924, \$458,125; 1928, \$545,917; 1929, \$564,425; 1930, \$606,825; 1931, \$547,450; 1932, \$408,175 and in 1933, \$250,000.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Embrasse les allocations suivantes à l'université provinciale: 1923, \$446,250; 1924, \$458,125; 1928, \$545,917; 1929, \$564,425; 1930, \$606,825; 1931, \$547,450; 1932, \$408,175, et 1933, \$250,000.

## UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES—UNIVERSITÉS ET COLLÈGES

65.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Enrolment by Grade of Work, 1932-33 65.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Inscription selon le degré, 1932-33.

Name of University	A. Students of University Grade  Etudiants de degré universitaire		B. Pre- matriculation students Cours		C. All students not in A. or B.  Tous étudiants		Total enrolment (excluding duplicates)  Total (sans compter les		
Nom de l'université			prépar d'imr cula		non compris dans A. et B.		doubles emplois)		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
	Hom- mes	Fem- mes	Hom- mes	Fem- mes	Hom- mes	Fem- mes	Fem- mes	Fem- mes	Total
Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown.	40 86	26 -	202 58	297	8	-	242 152	323	565 152
Total, Prince Edward Island	126	26	260	297	8		394	323	717
Acadia University, Wolfville. Dalhousie University, Halifax. University of King's College, Halifax. Maritime College of Pharmacy, Halifax. St. Mary's College, Halifax. Collège Ste-Anne, Church Point. Mt. St. Vincent College, Halifax. Holy Heart Seminary, Halifax. Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax. N.S. Agricultural College, Truro. N. S. Technical College, Halifax. St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish.	339 703 63 12 310 40 173 70 53 29 95 196	229 234 17 2 - - - - 5 - 140	- 4 22 112 75 - - - - 20	- 1 3 - - - - - - 1	12 - 3 - - - 1 77 112 4,634	66 - - - - - - - - 184 701	351 703 70 34 4222 115 173 70 54 106 207 4,850	295 234 18 5 - - - 5 184 842	646 -937 88 39 422 115 173 70 54 111 391 5,692
Total, Nova Scotia*	1,850	780	233	5	4,839	951	6,922	1,736	8,658
Collège du Sacré-Cœur, Bathurst West Université St-Joseph, St. Joseph Mount Allison University, Sackville University of New Brunswick, Fredericton.	63 124 425 326	244 109	149 231 4 -	- 4 1	6 -	30	212 355 435 326	378 110	212 355 713 436
Total, New Brunswick	938	353	384	5	6	30	1,328	388	1,716
Sir George Williams College, Montreal. Bishop's University, Lennoxville. McGill University and Macdonald College. Presbyterian Theol. College. United Theol. College (1932). (Université de Montréal)¹. Montréal, facultés de l'université. Ecole Polytechnique, Montréal. Ecoles des H. E. Commerciales. Institut agricole d'Oka. Ecole de méd. vétérinaire, Oka Institut pédagogique. Institut pédagogique St-Georges. Ecole d'optométrie. Loyola College, Montreal. Collège de l'Assomption.  "Bourget, Rigaud. "Brébeuf, Montréal. "de Joliette. "de Montréal. "de Sherbrooke. "de St-Hyacinthe. "de St-Jean. "St-Laurent. "Ste-Marie, Montréal. "Ste-Marie, Montréal. "Ste-Thérèse. "de Valleyfield. "Ste-Thérèse. "de Valleyfield. "Ste-Croix, Montréal. "Ste-Coles de musique. "d'ens. ménager.	33 30 104 (3,781) 1,201 271 158 143 47 - 30 2 129 128 106 166 166 166 221 120 178 73 164 36 164 106 68 53 20 - 53 53 53 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54	161 	35 		69 733 135 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	146 -66 -1,373 	395 145 2,683 23 44 121 (8,346) 1,270 271 926 278 47 - 30 2 360 355 426 462 387 416 432 462 482 47 416 255 641 130 276 285 242 216 216 216 216 216 216 216 216 216 21	83 34 1,203 - (4,978) 175 - 66 - 1,534 - - - - - 1,087 388 424 1.158	478 179 3,886 23 44 121 (13,324) 1,445 271 992 278 47 1,534 30 2 360 355 426 462 387 416 432 462 387 416 432 478 276 285 242 1,087 503 424 1,087 503 424 1,158
Autres couvents annexés (Université Laval) <sup>1</sup>	_	) (297	-	1,158	3) -	-	(6,754	1,158 (6,625)	1,158

<sup>\*</sup> Provincial totals exclude duplicates between institutions.—Les totaux provinciaux sont à l'exclusion de doubles emplois

entre les institutions.

1 The figures in brackets represent the enrolment reported by the university. Immediately below these is shown the enrolment in each of the various colleges or schools of which the university is comprised.

1 Les chiffres entre parenthèses représentent les inscriptions déclarées par l'université. Immédiatement après se litinscription des divers collèges et écoles affiliés à l'université.

## HIGHER EDUCATION

65.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Enrolment by Grade of Work, 1932-33—Continued 65.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Inscription selon le degré, 1932-33—suite

	Stud	A. ents of ersity rade	matri	B. Pre- culation lents	All st	C. All students not in A. or B.		Total enrolment (excluding duplicates)		
Name of University Nom de l'université	d	ants de egré rsitaire	prépa d'im:	Cours préparatoire d'immatri- culation		Tous étudiants non compris dans A. et B.		Total (sans compter les doubles emplois)		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	1	
	Hom- mes	Fem- mes	Hom- mes	Fem- mes	Hom- mes	Fem- mes	Fem- mes	Fem- mes	Total	
Laval, facultés de l'université	461	8	_	_	129	660	590	668	1,258	
Grands Séminaires	165 21	_	222	_	-	_	165	-	165	
Ste-Anne de la Pocatière	123	-	-	-	73	_	243 196	_	243 196	
Collège de Québec	357 118	_	713 192	_	-	_	1,070	-	1,070	
" de Ste-Anne de la P	150	_	461	_	_	611	310	_	310 611	
" des Trois-Rivières	184	-	320	-	_	-	504	_	504	
" de Rimouski " de Chicoutimi	116 114	_	263 274	_	-	-	379	-	379	
" de Lévis	113	_	579	_	_	_	388 692	_	388 692	
de Mont-Laurier	49	-	108	-	-	-	157	-	157	
" du Sacré-Cœur, St-Victor	48 102	_	176 151	_	_	_	224	-	224	
" de Gaspé	20	-	40	_	_	_	253 60	_	253 60	
" de St-Alphonse, Ste-Anne de B " St-Charles Garnier, Québec	52	-	189	-	-	-	241	-	241	
Les Dames de Jésus-Marie, Sillery	_	10	171	110	_	_	171	120	171	
Ecoles de gardes-malades	-	-	-	-	-	276	_	276	120 276	
Couvents affiliésnstitutions classiques non-affiliées	391	_	390	6,051	-	-	701	6,051	6,051	
nstitutions supérieures non-affiliées	358	_					781 358		781 358	
Total, Québec*	9,095	1,147	8,459	8,270	1,918	3,344	19,472	12,761	32,233	
Iniversité d'Ottawa, et maisons affiliées <sup>1</sup>	338	35	730	136	248	636	1,316	807	2,123	
Collège Sacré-Cœur, Sudbury	34 1,115	649	127	-	_	-	161	- 040	161	
Assumption College, Sandwich	218	16	350		_	-	1,115 568	649	1,764 584	
Alma College, St. Thomas. Huron College, London.	-	2	-	70	-	150	-	222	222	
Ursuline College, London	35 45	40	_		5	7	40 45	47	92	
Waterloo College, Waterloo	41	23	14	3	9	_	64	26	90	
ueen's University, Kingston	$1,948 \\ 510$	806 373	_	_	771	-	2,719	806	3,525	
Royal Military College, Kingston	196	- 010	_	_	_		510 196	373	883 196	
sgoode Hall Law School, Toronto	239	15			-	_	239	15	254	
largaret Eaton School, Torontot. Augustine's Seminary, Toronto	223	48	_	_	-	244	223	292	292	
t. Carmel College, Niagara Falls	35	_	120	_	_		155	_	223 155	
tudendat des Rédemptoristes, Ottawa t. Jerome's College, Kitchener	38	-	100	-	_	-	38	-	8	
t. Patrick's College, Ottawa	$\begin{array}{c} 26 \\ 74 \end{array}$	_	$\frac{122}{400}$		19	_	$\begin{array}{c} 167 \\ 474 \end{array}$	_	167	
t. Mary's College, Brockville	25	-	37	-	_		62	_	474 62	
t. Alphonsus Seminary, Woodstockeolasticat, Eastview, S.M.M.	44 40	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	44	
ollege des Dominicains d'Ottawa	82	2	_	_	20	60	$\begin{array}{c} 40 \\ 102 \end{array}$	62	$\frac{40}{164}$	
t. Peter's Seminary, London nited Church Training School, Toronto	89	-	-	-	-	-	89	-	89	
hurch of England Training House,	_	17 13	_	1 4	-	2	-	20	20	
Toronto				4	-		-	17	17	
niversity of Toronto	5,164	2,527		-	185	398	5,349	2,925	8,274	
University of Toronto Extension	504 484	355 558	44	113	2,523	$\begin{bmatrix} 1,462 \\ 17 \end{bmatrix}$	3,071	1,930	5,001	
Emmanuel College, Toronto	64	-	_	_	125	19	194	575 19	$1,059 \\ 213$	
Trinity College, Toronto	$\begin{bmatrix} 204 \\ 254 \end{bmatrix}$	146	-	-	2	5	206	151	357	
Knox College, Toronto	38	111	570	_	52	_	824	111	935 90	
Wycliffe College, Toronto	51	-	7	-	-	-	58	_	58	
Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto. Ont. Agricultural College, Guelph	185 769	13 12	-	-	-	-	185	13	198	
Ont. Veterinary College, Guelph	209	-	-	-	664	883	$\begin{bmatrix} 1,433 \\ 209 \end{bmatrix}$	895	$2,328 \\ 209$	
Total, Ontario*	12,015	4,761	2,363	322	4,571	3,883	18,949	8,966	27,915	
randon College (1932), Brandonniversity of Manitoba, Winnipeg	117 2,027	143 1,025	20	16	522	210	117	143	260	
Manitoba Law School, Winnipeg	64	1,025	20	16	533	316	$\begin{bmatrix} 2,564 \\ 64 \end{bmatrix}$	1,357	3,921 $70$	
Manitoba College, Winnipeg	21	9	-	-	-	_	21	9	30	
Wesley College, WinnipegSt. John's College, Winnipeg	273 78	330 46	46	18	_	-	319	348	667	
Collège St-Boniface, St. Boniface	42	40	78 125	_	$\begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 42 \end{bmatrix}$	_	$\begin{bmatrix} 165 \\ 219 \end{bmatrix}$	46	211 219	
Total, Manitoba*	2,234	1,234	269	34	584	316	3,081	1,584	4,665	
								-,001	2,000	

<sup>\*</sup>See note on page 85—Voir renvoi à la page 85.

¹In the provincial total 164 students of affiliated colleges in Saskatchewan and Alberta are omitted.

¹Ne sont pas compris dans le total provincial 164 élèves des collèges affiliés en Saskatchewan et Alberta.

# ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR

65.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Enrolment by Grade of Work, 1932-1933—Concluded 65.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Inscription selon le degré, 1932-33—fin

	Stude Unive Gra	nts of rsity	Pr matric stude	ulation	All stu	dents		al enrolm ing duplic	
Name of University  Nom de l'université	Etudia deg univer	(ré	prépar	natri-	Tous ét non co dans A	mpris		ans comp les emple	
	Men Hom- mes	Women Fem- mes	Men Hom- mes	Women Fem- mes	Men Hom- mes	Women Fem- mes	Men Hom- mes	Women Fem- mes	Total
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon Emmanuel College, Saskatoon St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon Lutheran Seminary, Saskatoon St. Chad's College, Regina (1932) Regina College, Regina (1932) Campion College, Regina Outlook College, Outlook St. Peter's College, Muenster Luther College, Regina Collège Mathieu, Gravelbourg  Total, Saskatchewan*	1,577 37 52 3 16 66 80 11 20 - 26	772 - - - 55 - 11 - - - 765	69 10 - 14 - 16 142 11 26 - 78	117 - 2 - 13 - 6 - - - 138	195 - 12 150 - - - 4 361	169 - - - 300 - - - - - - 469	1,841 47 52 29 16 232 222 46 - 108	1,058 - 2 368 - 17 - - - 1,372	2,899 47 52 31 16 500 222 39 46 - 108 3,851
Canadian Junior College, Lacombe Concordia College, Edmonton Collège des Jésuites, Edmonton Juniorat St-Jean, Edmonton University of Alberta, Edmonton St. Stephen's College, Edmonton Mt. Royal College, Calgary Total, Alberta*	22 10 24 10 1,185 33 79 1,344	16 - - - 609 - 59	32 36 60 86 - 25 - 239	19 - - - - 38 - - - - 57	166 87 253	- - - 5 - 140	54 46 84 96 1,351 33 191 1,836	35 - - 614 - 237 - 886	$ \begin{array}{r} 89\\ 46\\ 84\\ 96\\ 1,965\\ 33\\ 428\\ \hline 2,722 \end{array} $
Western School of Pharmacy, Vancouver University of British Columbia Victoria College, Victoria Anglican Theol. College Union College of B.C	20 1,090 145 - 54 - 1,309	1 649 109 - 3			344	241	20 1,434 145 - 54 1,653	1 890 109 - 3 1,003	21 2,324 254 57 2,656
Total, Canada	30,663	10,512	12,573	9,128	12,884	9,379		29,019	85, 133

### HIGHER EDUCATION

66.—Universities and Colleges of Canada; Enrolment Classified as Full-Time, Part-Time, Short Courses, Etc., 1932-33
66.—Universités et collèges du Canada; Inscription des cours réguliers, libres, abrégés, etc., 1932-33

							,, 1	000-00	
	stuc	time lents — liants	student	time ts of the session diants	evenin mura exte stuc	course, g, extra l, and nsion lents	(exclu-	tal enroli	licates)
		liers	libres ses	de la sion ilière	des d abrég soir, extr	cours és, du ca-mural, cours ension	(à l'excl	tes inscri lusion de emplois	s doubles
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
	Hom- mes	Fem- mes	Hom- mes	Fem- mes	Hom- mes	Fem- mes	Hom- mes	Fem- mes	Total
Prince of Wales College	242 152		_	-	- -	=	242 152	323	565 152
Total, Prince Edward Island	394	323	-	-	-	-	394	323	717
Acadia University. Dalhousie King's (Associated with Dalhousie). Maritime Pharmacy St. Mary's College. Collège Ste-Anne. Mt. St. Vincent College Holy Heart Seminary. Pine Hill Divinity Hall. N.S. Agricultural College. N. S. Technical College.	304 686 70 12 307 115 - 70 54 29	253 206 17 2 - 158 - - 5	17 - 16 - - - - -	28 1 2 - - 1 - -	47 - 6 115 - - 77	42 - - 1 - - 14 -	351 703 70 34 422 115 - 70 54 106	295 234 18 5 - 173 - 5	937 88 39 422 115 173 70 54 111
St. Francis Xavier University	206	63	_		4,644	184 779	$\frac{207}{4,850}$	184 842	391 5,692
Total, Nova Scotia*	1,888	684	33	32	5,001	1,020	6,922	1,736	8,658
Collège du Sacré-Cœur Université St-Joseph Mount Allison University University of New Brunswick	212 355 277 299	- 119 83	- - 6 4	- 30 4	- 152 23	- 129 23	212 355 435 326	- 278 110	212 355 713 436
TOTAL, NEW BRUNSWICK	1,143	202	10	34	175	152	1,328	388	1,716
Sir George Williams College Bishop's University McGill University and Macdonald C Presbyterian Theol. College Diocesan Theol. College United Theol. College (1932) Université de Montréal(¹) Montréal, facultés de l'université Ecole Polytechnique Ecoles des H.E. Commerciales. Institut agricole d'Oka Ecole de méd. vétérinaire, Oka. Institut pédagogique Institut pédagogique Institut pédagogique St-Georges. Ecole d'optométrie Loyola College Collège de l'Assomption  "Bourget, Rigaud "Brébeuf "de Joliette. "de Montréal "de St-Hyacinthe. "de St-Jean "St-Laurent "Ste-Marie "Ste-Croix, St-Laurent "Ste-Marie "Ste-Thérèse. "de Valleyfield. "St-Sulpice, Montréal "Marguerite Bourgeoys Ecoles de musique. "d'enseignement ménager Autres couvents annexés.	73 133 2,059 23 40 103 (7,640) 1,201 271 157 195 47 - 30 2 360 355 426 462 387 416 432 499 255 641 130 478 276 285 242 162 - -	3 27 704 - - (4,417) 29 - - - 609 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	129 - (196) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	206	322 12 495 - 4 19 (510) 69 83 - - - - - - - - - -	80 7 293 - (185) 146 - 66 - 925 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	395 145 2,683 23 44 121 (8,346) 1,270 271 926 278 47 - 30 355 426 462 387 416 432 499 255 641 130 478 276 285 242 162 - 115 -	83 34 1,203 - - (4,978) 175 -66 - 1,534 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	478 179 3,886 23 44 121 (13,324) 1,445 271 992 278 47 1,534 430 355 446 462 387 416 432 499 255 641 130 478 276 285 242 162 1,087 503 424 1,158

<sup>\*</sup> Provincial totals exclude duplicates between institutions.—Les totaux des provinces sont à l'exclusion de doubles emplois entre les institutions.

1 See note on page 89—Voir renvoi à la page 89.

66.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Enrolment Classified as Full-Time, Part-Time,
Short Courses, Etc., 1932-33—Continued
66.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Inscription des cours réguliers, libres, abrégés, etc., 1932-33—suite

	Full stud		Part students regular	of the	Short of evening mural extenses student	, extra , and sion		al enrolm ling dupl	
	Etud régul		Etud libres sess régul	de la ion	Etud des c abrégé soir, extr et c d'exte	ours és, du a-mural, ours	(à l'excl	es inscrip usion des emplois)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
	Hom- mes	Fem- mes	Hom- mes	Fem- mes	Hom- mes	Fem- mes	Hom- mes	Fem- mes	Total
(Université Laval) <sup>1</sup>	(6,633) 460 165 243	(429) 5 - -	(121) 130 - -	(6,196) 663 -	-	- - -	(6,754) 590 165 243	(6,625) 668 - -	(13,379) 1,258 168 243
Ste-Anne de la Pocatière	186 1,070 310 611			=	10 - - -	- - -	196 1,070 310 611		196 1,070 310 611
" des Trois-Rivières " de Rimouski	504 379 388 692			=	-	=	504 379 388 692	1111	504 379 388 692
" de Mont-Laurier " St-Alexandre " du Sacré-Cœur, St-Victor " de Gaspé	157 224 253 60			-		-	157 224 253 60		157 224 253 60
"St-Alphonse, Ste-Anne de B "St-Charles-Garnier, Québec Les Dames de Jésus-Marie, Sillery	241 171 -	120	-	- - 276	-		241 171 -	120 276	241 171 120 270
Ecoles de gardes-malades	781 358	6,051	-	- - -	-		781 358	6,051	6,05 78 358
Total, Quebec*	17,378	9,365	311	1,375	1,783	2,021	19,472	12,761	32,23
Université d'Ottawa et maisons affiliées <sup>2</sup> Collège Sacré-Cœur, Sudbury University of Western Ontario Assumption College Alma College Huron College.	1,096 161 851 568 -	349 - 384 16 72	- - 79 - - 11	9 - 81 - 150	321	449 - 252 - -	1,316 161 1,115 568 - 40	807 - 649 16 222	2,123 161 1,764 584 222
Ursuline College. Waterloo College. Queen's University. McMaster University. Royal Military College. Osgoode Hall Law School.	45 64 1,312 381 196 239	47 26 351 229 - 15	51 -	43	1,407 123 -	455 153 -	$\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ 64 \\ 2,719 \\ 510 \\ 196 \\ 239 \end{array}$	47 26 806 373 - 15	3,52
Margaret Eaton School. St. Augustine's Seminary Mount Carmel College Studendat des Rédemptoristes. St. Jerome's College	223 155 38 167	26 - - - -	1111	22 - - - -		244	223 155 38 167	292 - - - - -	29 22 15 3 16
St. Patrick's College	471 62 44 40 74	-	3 - - - 8	2	- - - 20	- - - 60	474 62 44 40 102	- - - 62	47-6: 4-4-16-
St. Peter's Seminary, London United Church Training School Church of England Training House University of Toronto University of Toronto Extension	4,435	18 11 2,257	914 -	2 6 668	-	1,930	5,349 3,071	20 17 2,925 1,930	8,27 5,00
Victoria College. Emmanuel College. Trinity College. St. Michael's College. Knox College.	484 69 204 823 90	558 - 146 105 -	1 -	19 5 6	-	17 - - - -	484 194 206 824 90	575 19 151 111 -	21 35 93 9
Wycliffe College Ontario College of Pharmacy Ont. Agricultural College Ontario Veterinary College	26 185 780 134		32	132	653 75	369	58 185 1,433 209		
		4,017	1,106	1,140	5,980	3,929	18,949	8,966	27,91

¹ The figures in brackets represent the total enrolment reported by the University. Immediately below these are shown the number in each of the various schools and colleges of which the University is comprised.

¹ Les chiffres entre parenthèses représentent l'inscription totale déclarée par l'université. Immédiatement au-dessous figure le nombre des divers collèges et écoles affiliés à l'université.

² In the provincial total 164 students of affiliated colleges in Saskatchewan and Alberta are omitted.

² Les tableaux provinciaux ne comprennent pas 164 élèves des collèges affiliés de Saskatchewan et Alberta.

## HIGHER EDUCATION

66.—Universities and Colleges of Canada; Enrolment Classified as Full-Time, Part-Time, Short Courses, Etc., 1932-33—Concluded
66.—Universités et collèges du Canada; Inscription des cours réguliers, libres, abrégés, etc., 1932-33—fin

	stud	time ents iants liers	student regular Etud libres	time s of the session liants de la sion lière	evening mura exter stud Etud des c abrég soir, extr	l, and ents iants cours és, du a-mural,	(exclude Tout (à l'exclude)	al enrolm ling dupl es inscrip usion des emplois)	icates) tions
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
	Hom- mes	Fem- mes	Hom- mes	Fem- mes	Hom- mes	Fem- mes	Hom- mes	Fem- mes	Total
Brandon College (1932). University of Manitoba. Manitoba Law School. Manitoba College. Wesley College. St. John's College. Collège St. Boniface.	104 1,847 64 21 319 158 219	131 860 6 9 348 40	13 54 - - - 7	12 13 - - - 6	663	484 - - - - -	117 2,564 64 21 319 165 219	143 1,357 6 9 348 46	260 3,921 70 30 667 211 219
Total, Manitoba*	2,344	1,069	74	31	663	484	3,081	1,584	4,665
Saskatchewan, University of. Emmanuel College. St. Andrews'. Lutheran Seminary St. Chad's (1932). Regina. Campion. Outlook. St. Peter's. Luther College. Collège Mathieu.  Total, Saskatchewan*	1,085 47 41 27 16 82 222 46 - 108 - 1,560	458 - 1 - 68 - 17 - - 471	87 2 150   	39 - 1 300 - - - - 340	669	561	1,841 47 52 29 16 232 222 22 46 - 108 - 2,479	1,058 - 1 368 - 17 1,372	2,899 47 52 31 16 500 222 39 46 - 108 3,751
Canadian Junior College. Concordia College. Collège des Jésuites. Juniorat St-Jean. University of Alberta St. Stephen's College. Mt. Royal College.	54 46 84 96 1,025 23 82	35 - - 460 - 79	48	80	278 7 109	74	54 46 84 96 1,351 33 191	35 - - 614 - 237	89 46 84 96 1,965 33 428
Total, Alberta*	1,391	574	51	80	394	232	1,836	886	2,722
Western Pharmacy. University of British Columbia. Victoria. Anglican. Union.	20 1,090 136 - 15	1 649 102 - 1	- 4 9 - 27	32 7 - 2	340 - - 12	209 - - -	20 1,434 145 - 54	1 890 109 - 3	2,324 254 - 57
Total, British Columbia*	1,261	753	40	41	352	209	1,653	1,003	2,656
Total, Canada	39,403	17,458	1,864	3,073	15,028	8,608	56,114	29,019	85, 133

# 67.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Full time Students of the Regular Session by Faculties, 1932-33. 67.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Etudiants réguliers, par facultés, 1932-33

								Unde	ergrad	luates	—Sous	grad	ués									aduate 			hers res
	Arts—Arts	Pure Science—Science pure	Agriculture—Agriculture	Architecture—Architecture	Commerce—Commerce	Dentistry—Art dentaire	Education—Pédagogie	Engineering and applied science	ry—Sylvic	Household Science—Science ménagère	Law—Droit	Medicine—Médecine	Music—Musique	nurs	Santé et formation des gardes-malades  Pharmacy—Pharmacie	Social service—Œuvres sociales	Theology—Théologie	Veterinary Science Médecine vétérinaire	-Aut	Total (sans compter les doubles emplois)	Arts and science—Arts et science	Theology—Théologie	Total	Pre-matriculation	Total
Prince of Wales St. Dunstan's Acadia Dalhousie King's St. Mary's Ste-Anne Mt. St. Vincent Holy Heart Pine Hill N.S. Agricultural N.S. Technical St. Francis Xavier Sacré-Cœur St. Joseph's Mt. Allison New Brunswick Sir George Williams College Bishop's McGill, including Macdonald Presbyterian Diocesan United (1932) Montréal, Facultés de l'université Ecole Polytechnique	23 25 33 -	-		50	9 - 66 - 20 4 - 12 - 9 - 118	21	- 30 *	58 56 25 		56   16     13	70	164 		4	15		31 -7 -7 -70 53 		19 15 388	66 86 479 869 74 192 40 157 70 53 34 95 236 63 124 390 377 76 160 2,400 23 25 48 942 271	15 21 3 	3 6 - 1 - - - - - 5 37	18 21 6 3 -1  12  6 5  289  288	499 58 - 4 112 75 - - 21 149 231 - - 10 15 -	499 666 78 - 4 1112 75 - 1 1 - 21 149 231 - - - - 10 17 - -

TH	
HIGHER	
200	1
<b>EDUCATION</b>	
TOL	1

								Und	ergra	duate	s—Sous	grad	dués									raduat Gradué		_	hers tres
	Arts—Arts	Pure Science—Science—Science pure	Agriculture—Agriculture	Architecture—Architecture	Commerce—Commerce	Dentistry—Art dentaire	Education—Pédagogie	Engineering and applied science	ry—Sylvic	Household Science—Science ménagère	Law—Droit	Medicine—Médecine	Music—Musique		Pharmacy—Pharmacie	Social service—Œuvres sociales	Theology—Théologie	Veterinary Science Médecine vétérinaire	Others—Autres	Total (excl. duplicates)  Total (sans compter les doubles emplois	Arts and science—Arts et science	Theology—Théologie	Total	Pre-matriculation  Cours préparatoires d'Immatriculation	Total
Ecole des H. E. Commerciales Oka Instituts pédagogiques 15 collèges classiques Marguerite Bourgeoys Ecoles annexées Laval, Facultés de l'université 7 Grands Séminaires Académie Commerciale Ste-Anne de la Pocatière 13 collèges classiques Collège de Jésus Marie Couvents affiliés Institutions classiques non-affiliées Institutions supérieures non-affiliées Ottawa Sacré-Cœur, Sudbury Western Assumption Alma Huron Ursuline Waterloo Queen's McMaster Royal Military Osgoode Hall Margaret Eaton (Physical Training) St. Augustine's	1,898 128 - - 1,423 10 - 391 41 337 34 971 231 2 - 853 731 561 - -		143		122		156	403	8 -		108	253 	11	22	111				1115	122 186 156 1,898 121 422 165 21 1,423 1,423 10  391 358 363 34 1,224 224 85 5 1,628 1,628 606 196 254 263				355 3,906 455 1,158 222 - 3,637 110 6,051 390 - 127 - 350 70 - 177 177	52 483 3,906 455 1,792 - 222 63 3,637 110 6,051 390 - 1,072 127

Mount Carmel Rédemptoristes. St. Jerome's St. Patrick's St. Mary's St. Alphonsus. Eastview Scolasticat Collège des Dominicains. St. Peter's. Toronto University! Emmanuel & Victoria Trinity. St. Michael's Knox Wycliffe. Ont. Agric. College² Ont. Veterinary. Brandon College (1932) Manitoba University³ Man. College Wesley. St. John's. St. Boniface. Saskatchewan University Emmanuel St. Andrew's Lutheran Sem. St. Chad's (1932) Regina. Campion Outlook. St. Peter's. Lutheran, Regina. Collège Mathieu Canadian Junior Concordia. Jésuites St. Jean. Alberta University. St. Stephen's. Mt. Royal. University of B.C. Victoria. Anglican Union Western Pharmacy.	26 70 25 70	*	774	42	*	206	595	914	688	123	67	834 	41	46		688	38 - -44 440 74 88 - 655 23 - 266 19 - - - 30 - - - 37 41 3 166 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	134		35 38 26 70 25 44 40 00 74 88 6,087 1,124 348 333 26 19 774 134 223 2,615 30 599 109 33 1,470 41 3 16 121 80 22 20 -26 38 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1 407 - - 12 38 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	12	1	120 -122 400 37 	120 -141 400 37 - - 58 - 570 52 7 394 - 64 78 167 19 10 - 25 - 29 142 17 26 - 82 51 36 60 86 - - - - - - - - - - - - -
Total Canada <sup>5</sup>	.16,417	762	1,406	1074	680	367	975	3703	112	647	902	3009	120	280	475	68	1,832	177	231	32,217	1,321	76	1,77912	20, 133	22,978

\* Compris avec arts. \* Included with Arts.

<sup>\*</sup>Included with Arts. \*Compris avec arts.

1 Includes the Arts students of Victoria, Trinity, St. Michael's, and students of the College of Pharmacy.

1 Comprend les étudiants du cours des Arts de Victoria, Trinity, St. Michael et les étudiants du Collège de Pharmacie.

2 The complete full time enrolment in agriculture, including diploma and degree courses, is 793, household science 381.

2 L'inscription complète au cours régulier d'agriculture, pour degrés ou diplômes est de 793, et pour sciences menagères, 381.

3 Includes students of Manitoba Law School, and 710 students in Arts also registered in affiliated Arts Colleges.

3 Comprend des étudiants de l'Ecole de Droit de Manitoba et 710 étudiants du cours des Arts également inscrits dans les collèges affilés des Arts.

4 A co chiffre devraient s'ajouter 50 étudiants de la division

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> To this figure should be added 50 students in the architecture section of the écoles des beaux arts in Montreal and Quebec. <sup>4</sup> A ce chiffre devraient s'ajouter 50 étudiants de la division d'architecture des écoles des beaux arts de Montréal et Québec.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Excluding 3,698 duplicates in undergraduate arts. <sup>5</sup> A l'exclusion de 3,698 doubles emplois dans les cours sous-gradué des Arts.

68.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Part time and Short Course Students by Grade of Work, 1932-33 68.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Etudiants libres et des course abrégés, selon le degré, 1932-33

Name of University and courses	_	aduates	-	uates	-	ners
Nom de l'université et des cours	Sous-g			dués		tres
	М.—Н.	W.—F.	М.—Н.	W.—F.	M.—H.	W.—F.
Acadia—						
Summer School	21	14	11	12		
Correspondence	15	16		12		
Palhousie—Part time Arts	17	28	_	_		
faritime Pharmacyt. Francis Xavier—Summer School.	-	Ξ.	-	-	22	
Extra-mural study clubs.	10	78	-	-		
School for leadership (short course)		_		-	4,550	70
t. Mary's—Summer school	75	_	_	_	84	
1t. St. Vincent—Correspondence	40	-	-	-	_	
Short course		14	-	-	-	-
Correspondence		_	-	_	14	_
I.S. Technical—Correspondence		_			63 112	18
It. Allison—Part time. Arts	_	_	_		6	3
Summer School	110	92	-	-		_
Extra-mural B. University—Summer School and Part time	38	33	-	-	4	
Ir George Williams—Fivening Classes	27 80	26 20	-	-	-	
ISDOP S—Summer School	12	7			242	(
lcGill—Part time Arts			_		68	8
Part time Music	-		_	-	25	11
Other part time students. Summer School.	-	-	-	-	36	
Evening Classes	-	-	-	-	29	12
lacdonald College (1932)—	_		-	-	466	16
Clergymen's Summer School	_	_	_	_	103	5
Teachers Summer School	-	-	_	_	-	15
nited Theol.—Short course (1932)	-	-	19	-	_	_
Elèves libres, Lettres						
cole des H. E. Commerciales—	_	-	_	-	69	14
Classes du soir	36	_	_	_	320	
Cours de correspondance	-	-	_	-	413	1
ka—Cours abrégés	-	-	-	-	83	_
Cours de conférences pédagogiques						
Cours de vacances		35		-	-	53
Cours de correspondance	_	-			_	$\frac{33}{2}$
arguerite Bourgeovs.—Cours par correspondance	-	8	-	_	_	1
Cours d'été Autres cours abrégés	-	35	-	-	-	5
Elèves extérieurs	-	25	-	-	-	35
coles de musique, libres	_	25		-	52	2
avai—					32	23
Ecoles de gardes—malades	-	-	_	_	-	27
Langues modernes, libres. Musique, libres.	-	-	-	-	35	
e-Anne de la Pocatière—Cours abrégés.	1	3	-	-	96	65
niversité d'Ottawa—		_	_		10	
Formation des gardes—malades	-	-	- 1	_	_	
Elèves extra-muraux	-		-	_	46	2
Classes du soir Cours d'été	-	-	-	-	79	12
ollège des Dominicains d'Ottawa—	-	_	-	-	95	30
Institut d'études médievales	_	_	. 8	2		
Classes du soir	-	_	_		20	6
niv. of Western Ont.—						0
Part time Arts. Part time Public Health.	56	49	23	19	-	-
Summer school.	153	13 153	-	-	-	7
Correspondence.	114	66				-
Evening classes	54	33	_		_	-
sumption—Part time Arts	-	-	-		-	_
ma—Part time, Music		-	-	-	-	15
uron—Extra mural and Part time Theology	11	-	-	-	2	-
Summer Schools.	222	154				
Arts, correspondence, summer	416	272	_	_		
Arts, correspondence, winter. Banking and Ch. Accounting, correspondence	469	337	-	-	_	-
Banking and Ch. Accounting, correspondence	-	-	-	-	771	-
Part time Arts	20	90	10			
Extra mural.	39	38	$\frac{12}{25}$	17	-	-
Summer School	38	53	20	17		
Evening classes, Arts	60	83	-	_	_	
argaret Eaton—						
Part time occupational and physio-therapyShort courses	-	22	-	-	-	
CHINA COURSES	-	- 1	-	-	-	10

68.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Part time and Short Course Students by Grade of Work, 1932-33
—Concluded
68.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Etudiants libres et des cours abrégés, selon le degré, 1932-33—fin

Name of University and courses	Undergr	aduates	Grade	uates	Oth	iers
	Sous-gr	radués	Grad	dués	Aut	res
Nom de l'université et des cours	М.—Н.	W.—F.	М.—Н.	W.—F.	М.—Н.	W.—F.
Univ. of Toronto—						
Part time Arts, regular session	_	-	32	31	69	60
Part time Education, regular session	246	46	90	17	108	106
Part time Music, regular session	18	17	4	7	2	141
Part time Public Health Nursing Part time Social Science		_	_		_	30
Part time Engineering, Medicine, etc	_	-	17	1	6	1
Summer Session and Teachers' Arts Course	322	279	-	-	-	-
Summer School	170	110	20	10	-	-
Other short courses	010	127	_	-	272 958	237 885
Evening Tutorial Classes	219 95	108	_		251	124
W. E. A. Classes	-	-	_	_	1,086	329
St. Michael's—Part time Arts	1	6	-	-	-	-
Trinity—Part time Theology	-	-	-	_	2	5
Emmanuel—Extra Mural	-	-	-	-	88	-
Emmanuel and Victoria Part time	_	-			37	$\begin{array}{c} 36 \\ 132 \end{array}$
Ont Agr. College—Part time H.Sc		_			496	204
Short courses		_	-		157	165
Ont. Veterinary College—Summer school	_	_	75	_	_	-
Brandon—Part time Arts and Music (1932)	13	12	-	-	-	-
Manitoba University—			0.4	0	00	-
Part time, full session	- 02	141	24	8 7	30 207	5 272
Summer School	63	141	18		198	18
Other short courses			_	_	76	9
Extra mural	73	28	28	9	-	
St. John's College—Part time	7	6	-	-	_	-
Saskatchewan University—Part time Arts	74	36	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	_
Others, Part time	238	159	4	2	53	194
Summer school	238	18	_	_	14	53
Extra mural	160	93	8	6	31	38
Short Courses in Agriculture	-	_	-	-	142	-
St. Andrews—Extra mural	-	-	11	-	-	-
Regina College—Part time Music	-	-	10	-	150	300
St. Stephens—Part time and extra mural	_		10	_		
University of Alberta— Part time, Arts, etc	39	68	9	12	_	_
Summer School	112	69		_	-	-
Agric, short courses	_	-	-	-	166	5
Agric. short courses	-	-	-	-	87	140
Evening classes	22	18		_	4	32
University of B.C.—Part time, full session	_	_			238	166
Summer School	_	_	_	_	-	_
Evening botany	_	_	-	_	31	24
Afternoon and Saturday	-	-	-	-	71	19
Victoria College—Part time Arts	9	7	-	_	_	-
Union College—Part time	27	2		_	_	
Correspondence	12					
Total Canada*	3,541	2,697	451	159	12,932	9,031

<sup>\*</sup>Excluding duplicates where possible.—Doubles exclus quand possible.

69.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Full-Time Students in Arts and Pure Science by Academic Years
1932-33
69.—Universités et collèges au Canada: Etudiants réguliers dans les collèges (ou facultés) d'Art, par année académique, 1932-33

		1				1			
				Undergra	duate—Sou	ıs-gradués			
	Preparatory Préparatoire	First year Première année	Second year Deuxième année	Third year Troisième année	Fourth year Qua- trième année	Special Cours spéciaux	Un- specified by years — Année non indiquée	Total under- graduates Total, sous- gradués	Graduate Gradués
Prince of Wales. St. Dunstan's. Acadia¹ Dalhousie—King's. St. Francis Xavier. St. Mary's¹ Ste. Anne. Mt. St. Vincent. Sacré-Cœur. St. Joseph's. Mount Allison. New Brunswick. Sir George Williams. Bishop's. McGill.	499 58 - 21 112 75 - 149 231 - - - -	38 17 163 - 666 80 - 21 37 98 69 70 63 336	19 26 108 - 62 78 - 18 34 102 58 6 37 257	- 20 90 - 40 76 - 12 35 105 50 - 21 202	- 23 100 - 39 73 - 8 18 85 45 - 159		- 457 - - - - - - - - - -	57 86 469 457 207 307 40 120 59 124 390 222 76 121 954	- - 18 21 11 3 - - - 6 - - 182
Montreal University— Collèges classiques affiliés² Couvents affiliés. Facultés des sciences, de philosophie, et des sciences sociales	3,906 2,049	615	545 - -	451 - -	370 - -		-	1,981 -	
Laval University— Collèges classiques affiliés³ Philosophie-Sciences, Ecole Sup. de Philosophie, Ecole Sup.	3,637	458	383	292	290	-	-	1,423	<b>4288</b> -
de Chimie	- 138 6,051 390	=	=	=	-	=	10	- 10 -	468
Ottawa. Sacré-Cœur. Western <sup>5</sup> Assumption. Alma. Ursuline. Waterloo. Queen's. McMaster. St. Jerome's. Mount Carmel. St. Patrick's. St. Mary's. Toronto University <sup>5</sup> Brandon (1932). Manitoba University <sup>5</sup> . Wesley. St. John's. St. Boniface. Saskatchewan Univ. Regina. Campion. Outlook. St. Peter's. Luther. Collège Mathieu. Canadian Junior. Concordia. Jésuites. St. Jean. Alberta University. Mt. Royal.	350 70 - 17 - 122 120 400 37 - 64 78 125 - 29 142 17 26 - 78 51 36 60 86 - 63	94 10 339 125 2 - 16 264 146 - 31 1,087 61 532 - 44 - 38 25 35 9 15 - 7 - 6 6 9 7	97 14 240 49 - - 111 - 186 - - 30 -668 68 549 - 32 - 558 96 - 112 - 4 10 3 171 70	93 4 200 30 - 16 - 152 - - 577 33 265 - 20 - 195 - - 4 - - 160 -	53 6 192 27 - - 8 - 77 - - - - - - - - 8 41 226 - 8 - - - 8 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	222	390 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	390 337 34 971 231 2 85 51 889 561 26 35 70 25 3,093 203 1,594 139 104 33 984 121 80 22 20 - 26 36 36 10 26 37 38 38 38 38 38 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 4	10 -7 3 -6 18 - -1 407 12 38 4 - 9 51 - - - - - - - - - - - - -

69.—Universities and Colleges of Canada; Full-Time Students in Arts and Pure Science by Academic Years
1932-33—Concluded

69.—Universités et collèges au Canada; Étudiants réguliers dans les collèges (ou facultés) d'Art, par année académique, 1932-33—fin

				Undergrae	luate—Sou	s-gradués			
	Preparatory Préparatoire	First year Première année	Second year Deuxième année	Third year Troisième année	Fourth yearQuatrième année	Special Cours spéciaux	Un- specified by years Année non indiquée	Total under- graduates Total, sous- gradués	Graduate Gradués
British Columbia Univ. Victoria College	=	238 169		300	274	=	-	1,176 254	
Total in colleges giving undergraduates by years Total, all colleges, (excluding duplicates)	18,501	5,747	4,970	3,387	3,110	22	-	16,600 16,417	

Includes students in addition to those in Arts and Pure Science, full time.

 $<sup>^2\</sup>mathrm{Including}$ 83 girls in B.A. course at Collège Marguerite Bourgeoys.

<sup>3</sup>Not including the colleges in provinces other than Quebec.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>These students are graduates in Arts, as also are all students in such professional courses as law, medicine, etc., in Montreal and Laval Universities.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Including the several Arts Colleges.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Comprend des étudiants autres que ceux en arts et science pure.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Comprenant 83 filles dans le cours B.A. du Collège Marguerite Bourgeoys.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Ne comprend pas les collèges des provinces autres que ceux du Québec.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Ces étudiants sont gradués en arts comme tous les étudiants des cours professionnels tels que droit, médicine, etc. des Universités Laval et de Montréal.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Ecoles des arts comprises.

# HIGHER EDUCATION

70.—Universities and Colleges of Canada; Degrees and Diplomas Conferred, 1932-33 70.—Universités et collèges du Canada; Degrés et diplômes décernés en 1932-33

### A. ON MEN-A. HOMMES

																						-
Names of Degrees, Diplomas, etc. Degrés, diplômes, etc.	Dalhousie and King's¹	Acadia	St. Francis Xavier	New Brunswick	Mount Allison	Bishop's	McGill	Laval	Montreal	Toronto	Victoria <sup>2</sup>	$ m Trinity^2$	Western	Queen's	Ottawa	McMaster	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Other—Autres Institutions	Total
B.A. B.Sc. Soc. B.Acc. B.Arch B.Comm. or B.Comm. or B.S.C. B.D. or D.B. B.D.S., B.C.D. B.Dr.C. or Bach. canon Law B.L. B.Pharm. or B.S.P. or Phm. B. B. Paed. or B.Educ. B.A.Sc. B.S.A., B.Sc. (Agr.) B.E., B.Sc. (C.E.), or B.Sc. (E.E.) B.Sc., B.S. B.L.S. B.Opt. B.Sc. (For.) or B.Sc.F. B.Sc. (Med.) B.Sc. (Dent.) B.Th. or B.Theol B.V.Sc. or B.M.V C.E., I.C. Ch.M. D.C.L. D.D. D.Th., D.Theol D.D.S., D.C.D. D.Litt., D. es Lettres D.M.V. or D.V.Sc. D.Paed D.Sc. E.E. LL.B., B.C.L., or Barr. at Law Lic. Sc. Comp. LL.D. L.Sc.Comm., M.Com. L.Dr.C. or Lic. canon Law Lic. Letters L. Mus. L.Sc.Soc.	14	41	11	18	18	24	57 	2111 300 2 33 7 7 8 8 7 6	332 	297	*5	2	138	98	36	51	93 	40 -8 	30 - 2 9 4 - - 2 1 1 3 3 3 17 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1177	411	1,710 -8 24 200 -8 24 21 108 38 174 179 294 312 - 2 25 5 4 22 26 1 1 9 27 7 1 192 7 53 20 - 10 - 26

LL.L. or Lic. Law, L. Droit, LL.M. L.Th. or Th.L. or L.S.T. or L.D. M.A. M.Arch. M.B. or B.M. M.D., C.M., or M.D. M.Ed. M.E., M. Eng. Mus. B. or Bach. Musique. M.S.A., M.Sc. (Agr.), L. es Sc. Agr. M.Sc., L. es Sc. M.Sc. (App. Sc.), M.A.Sc. Mus. D. Ph. B. Ph.D. or D.Ph. Ph.L. or Lic. Phil.	-	8	2	3		1	-   21   -   79   -   30   -   33   -	17 6 - - 34 45 - - 1 11 - 3 - 2 10	19 7 - - 49 - 10 5 - -	777 - 1 2 123 - 2 6 1 20 1 - 28 - 28		1	7 - 338 - 4		3	8	10 - 36 - - 13 - -	5 - 1 - 8	2 - - 14 - - - 18 - -	14	-13 2 	36 27 179 1 36 453 1 9 2 21 101 29 4 - 65 10
Ph.L. or Lic. Phil. Diplomas, etc.—Diplômes, etc.— Associate in Arts. Agricultural. Commercial. Education—Pédagogie. Engineering—Génie. Medicine. Journalism—Journalisme. Language—Langues. Library School—Bibliothécaire. Social Science. Pharmacy—Pharmacie. Theology—Théologie. Public Health—Hyg. soc. appliquée. Public speaking—Art oratoire. P.C.N. (Post graduate). M.P.C. (Post graduate). Cert. Sup. (Sciences) Post Graduate. Music—Musique.	10	177 144	8 7		177 111	12 4		1 1 1 8	- - - 31 - 13 - - - - - 42 - 30	2 6 - 5			4			1	7 17	41 - 14 - 19 - - - 14 - - - 1 - - 1 - - 1 - - - 1	12	21 	90 21 -40 - - - - 45 - - - - 399	41 97 25 101 113 19 13 1 2 6 44 450 6 - 31 11 11 5,216
Total	168	112	44	77	86	49	438	447	733	1,051	12	4	193	275	47	68	312	262	181	248	399	5,216

Note.—P.C.N.—Physique, Chimie, Sciences naturelles.—M.P.C.—Mathématiques, Physiques et Chimie.

<sup>\*</sup>Honorary degrees-Degrés honoraires.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>King's is associated with Dalhousie; all degrees except theology are granted by Dalhousie—<sup>1</sup>King's est associé à Dalhousie; tous les degrés, excepté ceux de théologie sont décernés par Dalhousie—<sup>2</sup>Except in theology, degrees tor Trinity and Victoria are granted by Toronto—<sup>2</sup>Excepté en théologie, tous les degrés de Trinity et Victoria sont décernés par Toronto.

70.—Universities and Colleges of Canada Degrees and Diplomas Conferred, 1932-33—Concluded 70.—Universités et collèges du Canada; Degrés et diplômes décernés en 1932-33—Fin

### B. ON WOMEN-B. FEMMES

	1																			
Degrees, Diplomas, etc.  Degrés, diplômes, etc.	Dalhousie and King's	Acadia	St. Francis Xavier	New Brunswick	Mount Allison	McGill	Bishop's	Laval	Montreal	Toronto	Western	Queen's	Ottawa	McMaster	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Other—Autres Institutions	Total
B.A. B.Comm B.A.Sc. B.Sc. B.Sc. B.Sc. (H. Econ.) or B.H.S. or B. H.Sc. B.Sc. (Nursing), B. Sc. (Med.) B.L.S. B. Mus. or Mus. Bach B. Paed., B. Ed B.S.A. D.D.S. B. Pharm. or Phm. B. or B.S.P. D. Paed LL.B. or Barr. at Law, or B.C.L. LL.D. L. Mus. or Master of Music M.A. M.B. M.B. M.Sc. M.D., C.M. or M.D. Ph.D. Diplomas, etc.—Diplômes, etc.—  Associate in Arts. Medicine. Physiotherapy Public Health—Hyg. soc. appliquée Education—Pédagogie. Graduate Nurses—Gardes-malades graduées Missionary Cert H. Econ.—Economie domestique. Library School—Bibliothécaire. Music—Musique. Occ. Therapy—Thérapeutique occupationnelle Phys. Educ.—Culture physique. Pharmacy—Pharmacie. Social Service—Œuvres sociales Others—Autres.	4 -6 	26 - - 2 - 13 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3 - 1	13	22 - 1 - 5	73 4 - 5 - 6 - 10 6 12 - 1 4 3 3 10 160	2	6	18	352 3 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	4 - 4 - 16	89 3	12	50	117 - 12 - 32	59 5 2 11 4 3 44 1	40 10 -4 -15 3 1 1 -1 -1 -5 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1	11 7	3 	26 7 43 2 133 5 10 12 18 1 1 1 8 1 1 7 25 8 101 - 7 25 8 44 1 9 89 116 69 17 121 41 43 16 17 121 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41
A Utal	55	62	24	14	47	169	2	46	55	624	108	99	18	54	186	159	121	219	144	2,206

### 71.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Summary of Degrees and Diplomas Granted, 1932-33 71.—Universités et collèges du Canada; Résumé des degrés et diplômes décernés en 1932-33

	Diplom Certif Diplôr certif	icates - nes et	Back Back		Maste Lice Maîte Licer	ence4  res et	Doc Doc	tor³ teur³		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	M. & W.
	Hommes	Femmes	Hommes	Femmes	Hommes	Femmes	Hommes	Femmes	Hommes	Femmes	H. et F.
Dalhousie—King's¹. Acadia St. Francis Xavier New Brunswick Mount Allison Bishop's McGill Laval Montreal Toronto Victoria² Trinity² Western Queen's Ottawa McMaster Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia Other Institutions—Autres	1 24 89 21 21 196	1 19 9 - - - - - 45 39 24 149 - - - 16 - - 4 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		76 142 9	16 3 8 24 14 20 26 15	3 5 11	3* 6* - 3* - 6 40 12 3 49 5* 1* 5* - 6* 4* - 170	5	168 112 44 777 86 49 438 447 733 1,051 12 4 193 275 47 68 312 262 181 248 399	55 622 24 14 47 2 169 46 55 624 - 108 99 18 54 186 159 121 219 144	223 174 68 91 133 51 607 493 788 1,675 12 4 301 374 65 122 498 421 302 467 543
Total	602	647	3,954	1,435	480	116	170	8	5,206	2,206	7,412

<sup>\*</sup> Honorary degree: In McGill 6 of the Doctors' degrees were honorary, in Laval 5, in Toronto 16, in "other institutions" 19.

1 All degrees except those in theology granted by Dalhousie.

2 All degrees except those in theology entered under Toronto.

3 Medical, dental and veterinary doctors included in "bachelor" column.

4 The licence in the French-speaking universities is the next degree in advance of bachelor as the Master's degree is in the English speaking.

<sup>\*</sup> Degrés honoraires: McGill, 6 doctorats honoraires; Laval, 5; Toronto, 16; "autres", 19.

¹ Tous conférés par Dalhousie, sauf les degrés en théologie.

² Tous les degrés excepté ceux en théologie, sous la rubrique Toronto.

³ Les docteurs en médecine, art dentaire et art vétérinaire sont compris sous la rubrique "bacheliers".

⁴ La licence que conférent les universités de langue française équivaut au degrés supérieur à celui de bachelier, comme le diplôme de "maître" décerné par les universités de langue anglaise.

72.—Universities and Colleges of Canada; Place of Residence of Undergraduate Students of the Regular Session, 1932-33 72.—Universités et collèges du Canada; Domicile des étudiants diplômés et non diplômés des cours réguliers en 1932-33

				Studen	ıts' provi	nce or co	ountry of	residence	e—Domi	cile par p	rovince et	pays					
	P.E.1. I.PE.	N.S. NE.	N.B. NB.	Que. Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. C.B.	_	U.S.A. EU.A.	U.K. RU.	British West Indies Antilles An- glaises	New- found- land Terre- Neuve	Other Coun- tries Autres pays	Unspecified by provs. Non spécifiés par pro- vinces	Total
Prince of Wales. St. Dunstan's	66 108		_ 5	27	_	-	_	- 1	_	_	_ 10	_	-	-	- 1	_	66 152
TOTAL, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	174		5	27	_	-	-	1		-	10	_		-	1	- A	218
Acadia. Dalhousie-King's. St. Francis Xavier. St. Mary's. Ste-Anne. Mt. St. Vincent. Pine Hill. N.S. Agricultural. N.S. Technical. Holy Heart Seminary.	22 55 13 2 - 2 2 2 5	405 624 149 255 78 99 34 22 75 26	80 90 39 6 26 10 6 9 6	12 14 10 2 1 - -	4 14 3 - - - - -		- 2 - - - - -	2 1 - - 5 - - -	- 1 - - 1 - -	-	20 81 11 35 - 41 - - - 3	- 2 - - - 5 1 -	6 - 2 - - - -	3 43 11 20 - 2 6 - 9 4	9 6 -40 - 1 -		557 937 238 362 105 158 54 34 95 70
Total, Nova Scotia	104	1,767	306	39	21	-	2	8	2	-	191	8	8	98	56		2,610
Sacré-Cœur. St. Joseph's. Mt. Allison. New Brunswick.	- 4 25 3	- 1 144 5	53 94 172 357	9 8 10 9	- 1 4 12	-	- - 1 -	- - 1		-	1 16 8 2	- 11 2	- - 3 -	- - 17 -	-	-	63 124 396 390
Total, New Brunswick	32	150	676	36	17	_	1	1		-	27	13	3	17	_	-	973
Sir George Wiliams Bishop's McGill, including Macdonald Presbyterian Diocesan United (1932) Montreal¹ Laval¹ Ecoles classiques, non-affiliées Ecoles supérieures, non-affiliées	- 17 - - - 4 24 - -	1 69 - 1 - 6 22 -	-665-5-166-251	69 122 1,787 23 3 10 5,493 5,282	3 20 265 - 8 34 26 -	- 29 - - - 5 5	- 37 - 1 1 3	- 33 - - 1 5 -	- 1 89 - - - 1 - -	-	1 4 334 - 1 1 1 651 102 - -	1 6 67 - 16 23 - - -	1 17 - 1 - - - -	- 1 29 - 4 21 - 1	22 - 22 2 2 2 40 4 -	- - - - - - 391 358	76 160 2,860 23 44 66 6,237 5,526 391 358
TOTAL, QUEBEC	45	99	140	12,789	356	39	42	39	91	-	1,094	113	19	56	70	749	15,741

Ottawa University. Sacré-Cœur Western (incl. affiliated colleges). Queen's. McMaster. Royal Military. Osgoode Hall. Margaret Eaton St. Augustine's. Mt. Carmel. Rédemptoristes. St. Jerome's. St. Patrick's. St. Patrick's. St. Patrick's. Three Seminaries. Toronto University². Emmanuel. Trinity (except Arts). St. Michael's (except Arts). Ont. Agricultural. Ont. Veterinary.	2 - - 2 - - 2 - - 2 - - - - 9 - - - - -	2 5 2 11 - - 2 - - 3 - 45 - - - - 5 2	- - 10 - 5 - - 2 - - 2 - - 35 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	174 5 2 78 9 41 - 4 - 35 - 6 4 1 1 - - 52 - - - 4 2	325 28 1,588 1,379 569 93 - 17 126 3 1 26 62 11 84 - 7,564 - - - 18 - 686 68	- 1 17 - 6 - 2 2 - 2 - 79 6	3 -1 44 1 5 -1 4 -2 2 1 -136 	10 -2 13 5 13 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1 25 3 20 - 2 2 2 - - 1 - - 79 - 3 - 7		18	5 7 5 7 5 - - - - 1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1 - 1	3	- 6 7 2 - 1 1 1 90 14 1	254 - - 254 - - - - 158 - - - - 158 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	530 34 1,720 1,663 610 196 254 29 223 35 38 26 74 25 89 158 8,274 69 25 25 38 19 774 134 15,062
TOTAL, ONTARIO	16	75	60	418	12,648	115	201	118	146		429	71	6	8	122	630	15,002
Brandon College (1932)		- - 1	-	-	1 39 2 -	148 2,361 18 -	24 167 1 -	11 15 - -	6 16 - -	-	1 8 1 -	1 2 5 -	-		2 2 2 -	- 43 - 7 - 50	2,653 30 7 
TOTAL, MANITOBA	-	1	-	-	42	2,527	192	26	22		10	8					2,001
Saskatchewan University <sup>4</sup> . St. Chad's (1932) Emmanuel. St. Andrew's Lutheran Seminary. Collège Mathieu.	1 - - - -			2	6 - - - -	27 - 2 - - -	1,416 16 35 - 26	14 - - - - -	6 - - - -	1 1 1 1 1	-	4 - - - -	7 - - - - -	-	5	36 - - 11 3 -	1,524 16 37 11 3 26
Total, Saskatchewan	1	_	-	2	6	29	1,493	14	6			4	7		5	50	1,617
	1	1															

Note.—The different universities and colleges were asked to report the place of residence only of their intra-mural students of university grade at the full sessions. Some have given a record of other students as well. The extent to which this has been done may be seen by comparing this with the preceding tables.

Including all affiliated schools.

4Includes students of affiliated junior colleges.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Including Victoria, Trinity and St. Michael's College Arts students, and Pharmacy College students.

<sup>3</sup>Including Law School students and the Arts students of affiliated Colleges.

Note.—Il a été demandé aux divers universitiés et collèges de faire connaître le lieu de résidence seulement de leurs étudiants intra-muraux, de degré universitaire à la session régulière. Quelques-uns ont donné un relevé de tous leurs étudiants sans distinction. On se rendra compte de cet écart en comparant ce tableau avec les précédents.

¹Comprend toutes les institutions affiliées.

²Comprend les étudiants en Arts de Victoria, Trinity et St. Michael et ceux du Collège de Pharmacie.

³Comprend les étudiants en Droit et les étudiants en Arts, des collèges affiliés.

⁴Comprend les étudiants inscrits aux Collèges affiliés d'Arts.

# 72.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Place of Residence of Undergraduate Students of the Regular Session, 1932-33—Concluded 72.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Domicile des étudiants diplômés et non diplômés des cours réguliers en 1932-33—fin

				Stude	nts' prov	ince or co	ountry of	residence	-Domic	cile par p	rovince e	t pays					
	P.E.I. I.PE.	N.S. NE.	N.B. NB.	Que. Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. C.B.	_	U.S.A. EU.A.	_	British West Indies — Antilles Anglaises	New- found- land — Terre- Neuve	Other Countries — Autres pays	Unspecified by provs.  Non spécifiés par provinces	Total
Canadian Junior. Concordia College. Collège des Jésuites. Juniorat St. Jean. Univ. of Alberta (incl. St. Stephen's) Mount Royal College.	- - - 2 -	- - - 1 -	- - - - 2	- - - 1 1	5 - - - 7	4 - - - 6 -	14 7 6 4 80	59 3 18 5 1,271 96	7 - - 92 2	- - - - 1	- - - - 6 -	- - - - 9	-	- - - 1	1 - - - 6 -		90 10 24 10 1,485 98
Total, Alberta	2	1	2	2	12	10	111	1,452	101	1	6	9	-	1	7	-	1,717
Western Pharmacy University of B.C. Victoria Anglican Union	-	- 1 - -	1111		- 1 - - -	- <sup>5</sup>	9	- 17 - 1	21 1,688 254 - 15	3	- 4 - -	1111	1,1,1,1	-	- 11 - -	11111	21 1,739 254 – 16
Total, British Columbia	-	1	-	-	1	5	9	18	1,978	3	4	-	-	-	11	_	2,030
Total, Canada	374	2,094	1,189	13,313	13,103	2,725	2,051	1,677	2,346	4	1,771	226	43	180	278	1,479	42,852

ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR

72A.—Universities and Colleges: University grade students of the regular session attending outside their Province of Residence, 1932-33 72A.—Universités et collèges: Étudiants suivant les cours réguliers, mais inscrits dans une province autre que celle où ils sont domiciliés, 1932-33

						Num	ber of	student	s—Nom	bre d'étu	diants					Total non- res- idents in each	Number spe-	Un-
	From P.E.I. I.PE.	From N.S. NE.	From N.B. NB.	From Que. — Qué.	From Ont.	From Man.	From Sask.	From Alta.	From B.C. — C.B.	From Yukon and N.W.T. Yukon et T.NO.	From U.S.A. EU.A.	From U.K. RU.	From British West Indies — Antilles an- glaises	From New- found- land — Terre- Neuve	Other Countries — Autres pays	province — Total non domici- liés dans la province où se trouve l'uni- versité	spe- cified by pro- vinces — Spe- cifiés par pro- vinces	specified by pro- vinces — Non specifies par pro- vinces
In Prince Edward Island		_	5	27	-	-	-	1	_	-	10	-	-	-	1	44	218	-
In Nova Scotia	104	_	306	39	21	-	2	8	2	-	191	8	8	98	56	843	2,610	-
In New Brunswick		150	-	36	17	_	1	1	-	-	27	13	3	17	-	297	973	-
In Quebec	45	99	140	-	356	39	42	39	91	-	1,094	113	19	56	70	2,203	14,992	749
In Ontario		75	60	418	-	115	201	118	146	-	429	71	6	8	122	1,785	14,432	
In Manitoba	-	1	-	-	42	-	192	26	22	-	10	8	-	-	6	307	2,834	
In Saskatchewan	1	-	-	2	6	29	-	14	6	-	-	4	7	-	5	74	1,567	
In Alberta	2	1	2	2	12	10	111	-	101	1	6	9	-	1	. 7	265		
ln British Columbia	-	1	-	-	1	5	9	18	-	3	4	-	-	-	11	52	2,030	-
Students enrolled in Canada, outside their province (or Country) of residence—au Canada alleurs que dans la province où ils sont domicilés		327	513	524	455	198	<b>55</b> 8	225	368	4	1,771	226	43	180	278	5,870	41,373	1,479

# 73.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Teaching Staffs, 1932-33 73.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Personnel enseignant, 1932-33

	A		ers and Prence	ure		Profes Facu				Pre-mat	riculation	1		Fotal tea		
	Ar	ts, Lettre	es et Scier	nces		Fact professi				Cours pré d'immat	eparatoire criculation	e n	Nomb:	re du per les emple	sonnel en ois non co	seignant ompris)
_	-	time	_	Time	_	time	_	time	Full	_	-	time	Full	time	Part	time
		onnel ulier	Persolib	onnel ore	Pers régi		Persolik	onnel ore	Pers rég	onnel ılier	Pers lil	onnel ore		onnel ulier		sonnel bre
	МН.	WF.	МН.	WF.	МН.	WF.	МН.	WF.	МН.	WF.	МН.	WF.	МН.	WF.	МН.	WF.
Prince of Wales College	7 9	1 -	1 -	-	1	1 -	-	1 -	12 5	6 -	1 -	_	12 16	7 -	2 -	-
TOTAL. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	16	1	1		1	1	-	1	17	6	1	-	28	7	2	-
Acadia University Dalhousie University University of Kings' College Maritime College of Pharmacy St. Mary's College. Collège Ste-Anne. Mt. St. Vincent College Holy Heart Seminary. Pine Hill Divinity Hall.	33 9 - 9 8 -	2 3 1 - - 4 -	19 - 3 - 3 -	- 2 - - - 8 - -	11 16 3 1 2 - 8	9 1 - - - 2 -	1 88 5 1 1 - - 2	1 2 - 1 - - 4 - 1	6 10	-	2		39 49 12 1 17 18 - 8	8 4 1 - - 6 -	3 107 3 1 3 - 3	1 - 12 -
N. S. College of Agriculture. N. S. Technical College St. Francis Xavier University.	20				4 8 3		8 7 -	4		-			4 8 25		8 7 4	- - 4
Total, Nova Scotia	115	10	27	10	60	14	113	13	18		4	-	185	21	141	22
Collège du Sacré-Cœur. St. Joseph's University. Mt. Allisoa University. Univ. of New Brunswick.	6 9 19 13	2 -	4 3 10 3	- 3 -	- 3 14	- 1 -	- - 15	1111	11 9 -	-	13 - -		17 18 22 19	- 3 -	13 10 18	- - 3 -
Total, New Brunswick	47	2	20	3	17	1	15	-	20	-	15	-	76	3	45	3
Sir George Williams College. Bishop's University. McGill University, incl. Macdonald C Presbyterian College. Diocesan Theol. College (1932) United Theol. College (1932) Université de Montréal <sup>1</sup> Université Laval <sup>1</sup> Ecoles classiques non affiliées (9) Ecoles supérieures non affiliées (11)	126	15 - - 17 21 - -	17 	1 3	- 3 195 2 3 6 520 74 - 69	33   8 	219 2 2 - 2 2 - 113	13 	4  2 4 220 212 -	94 25	36	2	7 14 256 2 4 10 630 601 121 69	- 48 - - 104 46 - -	41 	2 16  - 1
Total, Quebec	689	53	31	4	872	41	336	14	442	119	36	2	1,714	198	387	19

Université d'Ottawa. College Sacré-Cœur University of Western Ontario Assumption College. Alma College. Huron College. Ursuline College. Waterloo College. Queen's University. McMaster University Royal Military College. Osgoode Hall Law School. Margaret Eaton Schol. St. Augustine's Seminary Mount Carmel College. Studendat des Rédemptoristes. St. Jerome's College. St. Patrick's College. St. Patrick's College. St. Alphonsus Seminary. Eastview Scolastical, S.M.M. University of Toronto² Victoria University Trinity College. St. Michael's College (1931) Knox College. Wycliffe College. Ont. Coll. of Pharmacy. Ont. Agric. College. Ont. Veterinary College.	32   68   68   11     8   7   56   22     4   1   3   12   5     319   22   14   17         607	23 	53 10 	36 	24 - 23 - 2 2 2 2 - 46 6 26 4 - 11 - 5 - 6 488 12 - - 7 2 81 11	- 2 8	93 - 93 - 4 - 26 1 - 6 2 3 3 - - - 3 3 5 - - 1 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	15	41 10 	7	5 - 8 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		97 14 91 23 3 2 8 7 102 26 26 4 - 11 11 6 9 37 11 6 807 32 14 17 5 7 2 8 11 11	25 - 15 - 5 3 3 2 - - 3 - - - 130 6 4 8 - - - 14 - -	110 18 - 4 47 7 - 6 22 3 - - 3 5 - - 3 18 - - 17 255	39
TOTAL, ONTARIO		122														
Brandon College (1932) University of Manitoba Man. Law School Man. College Wesley College St. John's College Collège St. Boniface	18	4 3 - 1 1 1	28 - - 2 - 2	- 5 - 2 - -	1 64 2 4 - -	4 8 - 1 - - -	137 10 - - - -	1	- - 4 7 9	- - - 2 - -	- - - - - 6		12 106 2 4 23 16 14	8 11 - 1 3 1 -	165 10 - 2 - 8	- 6 2 
Total, Manitoba	92	9	32	7	71	13	147	1	20	2	6	-	177		185	8

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Including affiliated and annexed schools.—¹ Comprend les institutions affiliées et annexes.

<sup>2</sup> Full time and part time not distinguishable. All entered as full time.—² Impossible de faire une distinction entre le personnel régulier et le personnel libre.—Le personnel entier figure sous la rubrique "personnel régulier".

# 73.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Teaching Staffs, 1932-33—Concluded 73.—Universities et collèges du Canada: Personnel enseignant, 1932-33—fin

	Arts, Letters and Pure Science Arts, Lettres et Sciences					ssional uties			Pre-mat	riculation	1		Total tea	ching sta	es)	
	Ar	ts, Lettre	es et Scie	nces			ultés ionnelles			Cours pro	— éparatoir triculatio	e n	Nomb (doub	re du per les emple	— sonnel en ois non co	seignant ompris)
	Full	time	Part	Time	Full	time	Part	time	Full	time	Part	time	Full	time	Part	time
•		onnel ılier		onnel		onnel ulier	Pers lil	onnel ore		onnel ulier	Perse lik		Perse rég	onnel dier		onnel ore
	МН.	WF.	МН.	WF.	МН.	WF.	МН.	WF.	МН.	WF.	МН.	WF.	МН.	WF.	МН.	WF.
University of Saskatchewan Emmanuel College St. Andrew's College Lutheran Seminary	=	6 - - -	3 -	-	49 4 5 2	4 -	16 1 -	1 -	- - 1	- - - 2	-	- - - 1	97 4 5 3	10	19 1	1 -
Regina College (1932) Regina College. Campion College. Outlook College	4 7	$\frac{1}{2}$	- - 1	- - -	3 - -	12	1 -	4 1 -	3 8	-		3 -	10 15	13 - 2	1 1	4
St. Peter's College. Luther College, Regina. Collège Mathieu.	8	=	5 -	-		-	-	-	3 - 13		5 - -	=	4 - 16	- - -	4 -	=
Total, Saskatchewan	74	9	9	-	65	16	22	2	28	2	5	4	160	27	30	6
Canadian Junior Concordia College Collège des Jésuites Juniorat St-Jean University of Alberta St. Stephen's College Mount Royal College.	3 5 5 40 - 3	1 6	2 - - 5 - - 2	1 - - - 3	- - - 46 4 1		95 1	- - 2 - 4	2 5 6 6 - - 1	1	- - 5 - 2	3 1	5 5 11 6 86 4 5	2 - - 6 - 1	2 - 5 95 1	4 - - 2 - 8
Total, Alberta	56	7	9	4	51	1	103	6	20	1	7	4	122	9	114	14
Western School of Pharmacy. Univ. of British Columbia. Victoria College (1932). Anglican College. Union Theol. College.	49 5 -	- 8 3 - -	- 4 1 -	- 4 - -	1 30 - - 4	- 2 - - -	9 -		-	-	-		1 79 5 - 4	10 3 -	13 1 -	4
Total, British Columbia	54	11	5	4	35	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	89	13	14	4
Total, Canada	1,750	224	231	86	1,939	178	926	55	680	137	88	10	4,027	520	1,173	136

74. Universities and Colleges of Canada: Financial Statistics, 1932-33 74.—Universitiés et collèges du Canada: Statistiques Financières, 1932-33

		Assets-	- Actif			Rece	ipts-Rece	ttes		Expen	diture– Dé	penses
University or College Université ou Collège	Value of Endowments and Investments — Valeur des dotations et des placements	Value of Lands, Buildings, and Equip- ment  Valeur des terrains bâtiments scolaires et outillage	Value of Other Prop- erty Valeur d'autres biens	Total Assets — Total de l'actif	From Invest- ments Place- ments	From Govern- ments and Muni- cipal- tites  Alloca- tions des gouverne- ments et des muni- cipalités	From Fees* — Contri- butions des étu- diants*	From Other Sources† Autres sources†	Total Income — Total des revenus	Current Cou- rantes	Capital	Total
Prince of Wales. St. Dunstan's.	35,000	385,000 315,000	26,000	385,000 376,000	200 900		10,000 7,700	32,400	103,030 41,000	42,830 39,800	50,000 1,000	92,830 40,800
Prince Edward Island	35,000	700,000	26,000	761,000	1,100	92,830	17,700	32,400	144,030	82,630	51,000	133,630
Acadia Dalhousie King's Maritime Pharmacy St. Mary's Ste-Anne. Pine Hill N.S. Agricultural N.S. Technical St. Francis Xavier Holy Heart	1,245,897 2,717,098 162,046 8,029 - 300,652 - 452,696	4,074 175,000 225,000	29,338 - 32,103 - 3,000 11,561 - 1427,000	2,918,914 5,193,742 685,512 12,103 175,000 228,000 469,821 300,000 525,000 1,407,887 300,000	52,073 120,740 9,289 462 - 13,642 - 29,350	19,636 61,897	74,734 182,154 5,358 3,362 11,300 9,000 - - 8,808 23,363 1,200	111,109 14,995 29,523 1,263 18,000 20,000 31,281 - 7,643 77,934 20,000	237, 916 317, 889 44, 170 5, 087 29, 300 29, 000 44, 923 19, 636 78, 348 130, 647 21, 200	46,219 5,339 30,780 29,000 51,240 19,636	6,635 2,281 - 2,700 - - 6,937 11,388 1,500	240,551 350,932 48,500 5,339 33,480 29,000 51,240 19,636 168,954 130,771 24,500
Nova Scotia <sup>2</sup>	4,886,418	6,826,559	503,002	12,215,979	225,556	81,553	319,279	331,748	958,116	1,071,462	31,441	1,102,903
Sacré-Cœur St. Joseph's Mt. Allison New Brunswick.	587,487 68,742	150,000 658,200 920,428 1,250,358	41,800 3,053	150,000 700,000 1,507,915 1,322,153	28,849 4,663		19,262 55,394 41,221	25,000 66,865 74,757 15,186	25,000 86,127 159,000 101,070	25,000 70,377 159,309 102,921	7,712 - -	25,000 78,089 159,309 102,921
New Brunswick	656, 229	2,978,986	44,853	3,680,068	33,512	40,000	115,877	181,808	371,197	357,607	7,712	365,319

<sup>\*</sup>Other than board and lodging. In a few cases this entry is not distinguishable from other sources, e.g. the classical colleges.
†Including board and lodging. For some of the colleges, e.g. Pine Hill, Huron, etc., there appears under this heading receipts for board and lodging of students who are not included in their enrolment but who are attending another institution.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Property in the United States. <sup>2</sup>Exclusive of figures for Mt. St. Vincent College.

<sup>\*</sup>Autre que pension et logement. Dans certains cas cette entrée n'est pas distincte d'autres sources, e.g. les collèges classiques.

<sup>†</sup>Y compris pension et logement. Quelques collèges, ceux de Pine Hill, Huron, etc., font figurer ces dépenses sous l'en-tête recettes pour pension et logement des étudiants non compris dans leur inscription mais qui sont dans une autre institution.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Propriété aux Etats-Unis. <sup>2</sup>Ne comprend pas les chiffres se rapportant à Mount St. Vincent College.

74. Universities and Colleges of Canada: Financial Statistics, 1932-33—Concluded 74.—Universitiés et colléges du Canada: Statistiques Financières, 1932-33—fin

		Assets	-Actif			Rec	eipts—Rec	ettes		Exper	diture—Dé	penses
University or College Université ou Collège	Value of Endow- ments and Invest- ments —	Value of Lands, Buildings, and Equip- ment	Value of Other Prop- erty	Total Assets Total	From Invest- ments	From Govern- ments and Muni- cipal- ities	From Fees*	From Other Sources†	Total Income	Current	Conital	T-4-1
	Valeur des dotations et des place- ments	Valeur des terrains bâtiments scolaires et outillage	Valeur d'autres biens	de l'actif	Place- ments	Allocations des gouvernements et des municipalités	butions des étu- diants*	Autres sources†	Total des revenus	Cou- rantes	Capital	Total
Sir George Williams. Bishop's. McGill and Macdonald College³. Presbyterian Diocesan. United (1932).  Montréal (Univ. factulties except theology)—1932. Ecole Polytechnique. Ecole des H. E. Commerciales. Oka. Institut ped. et Marguerite Bourgeoys. 16 collèges classiques. Ecoles annexées. Laval (Univ. faculties, except theology). Ste-Anne de la Pocatière. 12 collèges classiques. Collège de Jésus- Marie (1932). Autres institutions affilées. Institutions non affilées.	18,738,787 285,000 396,147 468,292 220,412 - - - 2,290,256 - -	289,939 273,094 13,173,758 170,000 109,229 429,500 9,090,162 772,005 901,968 494,190 600,000 13,596,856 2,222,814 535,000 9,338,772 1,100,000	67,950 137,149 - 482,000 609,685 - - 65,000 - - -	4,513,070 535,000 9,338,772 1,100,000 No report	38,518 768,385 14,000 18,442 10,881 40,712  t—Pas de r 112,243 - t—Pas de r —Pas de r	141,806 1,790 125,000 165,000 79,498 33,000 140,000 rapport 50,000 73,022 120,000 66	44,196 36,810 627,583 — — — — 665 139,630 44,302 34,564 19,180 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	14,507 13,773 506,654 41,910 10,661 56,554 16,526 6,134 - 66,790 1,110,255 22,476 16,974 811,006 77,256	95,121 2,044.328 55,910 30,893 68,100 234,068 175,436 199,564 98,740 129,790 1,250,255	54,800 30,836 71,227 378,333 155,124 189,259 70,714 99,645	176,986 - - 10,025 - 30,000 - 46,461 - 2,072	58,703 99,917 2,443,391 54,800 30,836 71,227 378,333 165,149 189,259 70,714 129,645 1,250,255 322,255 90,314 931,006 77,312
QUEBEC	23,209,566	53,097,287	1,361,784	77,668,637	1,003,181	972,382	1,010,439	2,801,458	5,787,460	6,097,572	265,544	6,363,116
Ottawa, Faculty of theology excepted Sacré-Cœur, Sudbury University of Western Ont Assumption Alma Huron Ursuline Waterloo & Ev. Lutheran Queen's McMaster Royal Military St. Alphonsus Mount Carmel St. Jerome's St. Mary's	551,943 - 9,161 With lands - 35,334 2,320,167 1,925,254 	1,542,809 200,000 2,218,405 600,000 252,840 174,833 400,000 129,106 4,893,309 1,488,768 95,000 1,250,000 250,000 300,000	7,000 	1,713,437 260,000 2,781,762 600,600 261,801 181,833 400,000 164,440 7,213,476 3,414,022 Not evaluat 95,000 1,250,000 250,000 300,000	1,394 1,200 23,834 - 515 10,362 1,640 126,108 103,609 edPas d'e	300,000	155, 997 7,000 158, 280 20, 548 18, 223 2, 194 - 8,014 286, 527 71, 613 376. 156 45,000 6,900 2,000	68,263 22,000 6,178 41,150 39,067 14,140 - 23,598 21,291 74,562 - 24,437 15,000 24,700 28,000	225,654 30,200 530,123 61,698 57,805 26,696 - 33,252 733,926 249,784 375,156 24,437 60,000 32,400 30,000	206,543 26,000 522,571 62,561 57,805 16,134 - 32,677 714,540 223,985 370,906 21,140 50,000 29,000 30,000	19,425 8,000 24,575 — 14,166 — 1,853 — 2,397 10,000 3,000	225,968 34,000 547,146 62,561 57,805 40,300 - 32,677 714,540 225,838 370,906 24,437 60,000 32,000 30,000

Št. Peter's	1 128,0161	1,012,087	18,000 [	1,158,103	3,545]	-1	5,112	28,327	36,984	34,056	2,462	36,518
Four Seminaries. Toronto University <sup>3</sup> . Victoria University.	Withlands 3,103,871	19,265,896 2,463,649 1,077,336	77,604	No report 19,265,896 5,567,520 1,980,944		apport 1,517,000 - -	698,489 87,675 33,106	262,012 181,095 134,928	430,360	427,469	346,477 1,156	3,014,728 $428,625$ $193,539$
TrinitySt. Michael's Knox	353,223	921,021	-	1,274,244	13,649		_	16,759	30,408	-	-	26,998
Wycliffe Pharmacy Ont Agricultural Ont. Veterinary.	7,600 Not evalua	62,905 ated—Pas d'é 275,000	29,500 valuation 10,000	100,005 - 285,000	8,589 - -	$516,222 \\ 52,050$	57,865 49,974 12,189	158,907 1,902	66,454 725,103 66,140	725,127	=	$\begin{array}{r} 60,713 \\ 725,127 \\ 50,000 \\$
Ontario	9,451,201	38,872,764	194,118	48,518,083	635,120	3,102,259	1,726,706	1,186,316	6,650,401	6,560,015	434,411	6,994,426
Brandon College (1932) Manitoba University Man. Law School. Man. College. Wesley. St. John's St. Boniface.	Uncertain 200,000 292,940 Uncertain	255,708 7,603,368 5,000 - 744,912 301,000 520,000	- - - - 82,250	366,029 7,603,368 5,000 200,000 1,037,852 383,250 520,000	1,844 - 4,482 18,352 311 -	400,000 - - - - -	15,949 338,193 8,991 200 44,037 12,200	27.969 18,542 4,140 4,682 47,560 8,231 30,461	756,735 13,131 9,364	732,789 12,612 19,276 110,144 20,053	-	60,650 732,789 12,612 19,276 110,144 20,053 34,473
Manitoba	603,261	9,429,988	82,250	10,115,499	24,989	400,000	419,570	141,685	986,244	989,997		989,997
Saskatchewan University  Emmanuel St. Andrew's. Lutheran Seminary. St. Chad's (1932) Regina. Campion Outlook. St. Peter's. Collège Mathieu	13,319 5,300 16,122 - 1,227 17,491	4,193,495 100,000 189,470 67,457 30,000 821,615 270,000 69,563 104,000 150,000	192,288 	4,415,639 113,319 195,370 67,457 46,122 822,615 270,000 83,623 117,491 160,000	1,624 1,000 215 - 881 - - 500	490,364 - - - - - - - -	138,702 	104,961 50,000 36,216 8,718 6,530 30,077 12,635 7,224 10,987 21,260	8,802 8,211 62,912 15,635 9,664 12,124	7,996 8,354 89,795 15,128 9,664 9,021	3,000 705 - 1,003 60 - 6,000	713,207 51,000 36,500 8,701 8,354 89,795 16,131 9,724 9,021 28,368
Saskatchewan	00 047	5,991,500	216,821	6,291,636	4,220	490,364	178,667	288,608	961,859	960,033	10,768	970,801
Canadian Junior. Concordia College. Collège des Jésuites. Juniorat St. Jean. University of Alberta. St. Stephen's. Mt. Royal.	5,000 500,000 78,000	199,371 190,000 250,000 225,000 4,582,474 142,000 110,969	5,000 21,915 22,000	199,371 190,000 255,000 230,000 5,104,389 242,000 111,469	307 25,000 3,900	540,388	32,905 4,900 - 158,174 27,317	27, 103 13, 020 22, 160 14, 614 38, 433 34, 355 27, 121	13,020 27,060 14,921 761,995 38,255	$\begin{array}{c} 13,020 \\ 30,610 \\ 15,295 \\ 760,964 \\ 40,655 \end{array}$	3,975 - - - - - - -	65,310 13,020 30,610 15,295 760,964 40,655 51,482
Alberta	583,500	5,699,814	48,915	6,332,229	29,207	540,388	223,296	176,806	969,697	973,356	3.975	977,331
Western Pharmacy University of B.C. Victoria Anglican	48,500	20,000 3,853,774 90,550	3,000 265,823 - -	23,000 4,168,097 90,550	_	10,898	234.065 23,344	-	34,242	34,242	25,485 - -	593,612 34,242
Union	17,000			147,000	387	-	-	23,334			95 405	$\frac{26,621}{654,475}$
British Columbia		4,094,324	268,823		4,793						25,485	18,551,998
Total, Canada	.  39,573,990	127,691,222	2,746,566			5,980,654					090,990	(10,001,000

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>The source of capital expenditure is not shown under "Receipts." \*See note on page 109. †See note on page 109.

<sup>\*</sup>La source des déboursés au compte capital ne figure pas à l'entrée "recettes".

\*Voir renvoi à la page 109.

†Voir renvoi à la page 109.

# SCHOOLS NOT PROVINCIALLY ADMINISTERED— ÉCOLES NON SOUS LE CONTRÔLE DE L'ADMINISTRATION PROVINCIALE

75.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools in Canada: General Summary by Provinces, 1933 75.—Écoles élémentaires et secondaires privées du Canada: Résumé général par provinces, 1933

			No. of P	upils in R	Cesidence	N	umber of P	upils enroll	ed	
	Number of insti-	Number on teach-		Internes		N	lombre d'é	lèves inscri	ts	
Province	tutions  Nombre d'institutions	ing staff Personnel enseignant	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	Total
P.E.I.—I.PE. N.S.—NE. N.B. Ont. Man Sask Alta B.C.—C.B.	6 16 24 91 37 34 34	24 137 163 795 212 82 170 288	229 642 1,763	45 497 919 1,920 527 - 554 446	73 726 1,561 3,683 992 - 1,171 745	458 1,871 2,312 4,233 4,074 1,217 1,273 2,910	720 592 6,262 895 324 764	8 64 589 486 30 - 416 63	- 51 261 491 - - 18	51 2,65 3,54 11,24 5,49 1,54 2,45 3,90
Total	294	1,871	4,043	4,908	8,951	18,348	10,517	1,656	821	31,34

<sup>1</sup>Except Quebec, for which province data for private schools (called independent primary schools) are given together with data for publicly controlled schools in section I & II of this report. The number of such schools in Quebec is 573, teachers 3,745, enrolment 56,587.

¹Sauf la province de Québec, où les données se rapportant aux écoles privées (désignees écoles primaires indépendantes) sont comprises avec celles qui se rapportent aux écoles relevant de l'administration et qui figurent aux sections I et II du présent rapport. Il y a 573 institutions de ce genre dans le Québec, le personnel enseignant s'y élève à 3,745 et le nombre d'inscription à 56,587.

76.—Private Elementary 2nd Secondary Schools in Canada; Classification of teachers, in 1933 76.—Écoles élémentaires et secondaires privées au Canada; Classification du personnel enseignant, i en 1933

	Elementary Elémentaires		_	_	Tech	nical niques	Unspecified Non spécifiés		Total		
	МН.	F.	мн.	F.	МН.	F.	МН.	F.	мн.	F.	Total
Classification— Religious—Religieux Lay—Laïques. Total	14 57 71	332 147 479	74 154 228	244 185 429	8 40 48	106 101 207	24 18 42		269	488	757
Qualifications—     University graduates—Universitaires.     First class or higher—Première classe, ou plus élevée. Second class—2ème classe. Third class or lower—3ème classe ou plus basse Special—Spéciale. Unspecified—Non spécifiée.	23 25 - 2 - 21	37 127 163 72 15 65	166 28 1 8 6 19	218 132 35 3 12 29	14 - - 29 5	16 5 3 2 173 8	8 1 - 2 31	4 9 4 - 2 96	211 54 1 10 37 76	275 273 205 77 202 198	486
Total	71	479	228	429	48	207	42	115	389	1,230	1,619
Experience—Carrière enseignante— Under 2 years—Au-dessous de 2 ans. 2- 5 years—ans. 6-10 " 11-15 " 16-20 " 21 and over—et plus. Unspecified.  Total.	2 32 16 5 3 7 6	21 117 100 77 37 81 46	20 66 51 25 16 43 7	17, 58, 62, 44, 48, 119, 81,	2 8 9 3 3 8 15	12 41 32 23 15 43 41	1 2 1 - - 1 37	1 6 7 4 4 8 85	25 108 77 33 22 59 65	51 222 201 148 104 251 253	76 330 278 181 126 310 318

<sup>1</sup>Exclusive of Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Data for Quebec are given in Section II. <sup>1</sup>Sans le Québec, la Saskatchewan et l'Alberta. Les données se rapportant à la province de Québec figurent à la section II.

	Grade	IX	Grad	e X	Grade	XI	Grade	XII	Unclar and S				
Subject	Degré	XIX	Degr	é X	Degre	XI	Degré	XII	Non cl et sp	assifié écial	Total	Matières	
	BG.	GF.	BG.	GF.	BG.	GF.	ВG.	GF.	ВG.	GF.			
Algebra	583	1,597	472	1,031	401	1, 134	229	437	57	282		Algèbre. Arithmétique.	
Arith and Mens	406	1,089	215	703	27	86	-,	12		53		Botanique.	
Botany	73	486	37	215	3	25	140	19 355		30	9 287	Chimie.	
Chemistry	58	16	256	231	331	824	140	101	99	28	1.709	Droit civique.	
Civics	160	515	82	347	90	293 1,313	$\begin{array}{c} 71 \\ 242 \end{array}$			248	7 127	Comp. anglaise.	
Eng. comp	541	1,700	501	1,377	360	1,515	242	700	- 10	210	-, 12.	Grammaire anglaise.*	
*Eng. Grammar	-	1 710	407	1,392	396	1.358	244	794	63	209	7.102	Littérature anglaise.	
Eng. Lit	523	1,716	407	1,362	377	1,313	269	802	63 89	134	6.957	Français.	
French	494	1,639	186	881	96	855		556	35	101	4,212	Français (oral).	
French (oral)	279	$1,162 \\ 567$	140	253	42	58		-	_		1.404	Sciences élémentaires.	
Elem. Science	344 265	990	125	209	28	44	16	14	21	24	1,736	Géog. générale.	
Geog. General	140	239	163	414	1	13		1	_	6	977	Géog. physique. Géométrie.	
Geog. Physical	210	646		1, 103	365	936		704	51	102	4,864	Géométrie.	
Geometry	210	26		189		175			-	44	574	Allemand.	
German	- 4	_	6	10		1	2		_	-		Grec.	
Greek	355	215	255	190		572	66	388	-	6		Histoire ancienne.	
Hist., Ancient* Hist. Modern	300			_	_	_	_	-	-	-		Histoire moderne.*	
Hist. British	284	1.113	199	445	29	202		101	-	1	2,398	Hist. britannique.	
Hist. Canadian	322	382	256	323	133	627	95	330	) –	13	2,482	Hist. du Canada.	
Hist. Church	000	613		519	123	712					3,004	Hist. de l'Eglise. Hist. Européenne.	
Hist. European		106		216	- 86	150		70	5		1,013	Hist. Europeenne.	
Hist. French	122	32	66	36		78		27	T.	3		Hist. de France.	
Latin	469	1,500		1,194		1,063		697	55		0,047	Latin.	
Physics	37	27	336	294		619		298	3 29	40 18	Z,128	Physique. Physiologie.	
Physiology	77	220		177				22		15	100	Psychologie.	
Psychology	-	23		15		31						Instruction religieuse.	
Religious Instr	455	1,525	425	1,216		1,159	119	889		16		Espagnol.	
Spanish	-	-	-	43		27		10		16	86	Espagnol (oral)	
Spanish (oral)	-	-	-	38		19					436	Espagnol (oral). Trigonométrie.	
Trigonometry		-	-	10						2	697	Zoologie.	
Zoology	4	269		351		14 35		1	70			Tenue des livres.	
Book-Keeping		13	86	19 16		55					510	Droit commercial.	
Business Law		6		29		73		1	2 47	444		Sténographie.	
Shorthand		31				79		Î		470	774	Dactylographie.	
Typewriting		36	02	34			_		20	88	108	Classement.	
Filing	_	54		25		3			1	15	99	Agriculture.	
Agriculture	75							3	3	150	1.648	Art.	
Art		299		334		208	-	10	8 –	191		Science ménagère.	
Domestic Science				413		470	1	21:	2	147		Elocution.	
Elocution	FO.							1	1 -	-	168	Travaux manuels.	
Manual Training	1 10			_	1	-	-	-	-	-		Dessin linéaire.	
Mech. Drawing				32	2 86	48	3 54		1 6	-	78	Exercices militaires.	
Musical Musica			8 60	572	72	563	35	34			2,76	Musique.	
MusicPhysical Culture						976	83		THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE		5,01	Culture physique.	
Spelling	4 0		9	4		20		1		60		Orthographe.	
Writing		14		6:	3 -	20	- (0	1	4 -	70	31	Calligraphie.	
Physiography		3'		11'	7 -	-	-	_	-	5	15	9 Physiographie.	
Economics	_	_	_	-	4	6	1 23	3 5	2 -	14	15	7 Economie politique.	
1300110111105			-					00	5 14	9 692	0 40	Total, ainsi classifié.	
Total classified	. 598	1,78	586	1.49	7 427	1,38	5 298	8 98	51 14	9) 092	0,40	or I otal, amor crassine.	

<sup>\*</sup>Not reported—Pas de rapport.

# PRIVATE\_SCHOOLS

78.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools in Canada: Enrolment, 1921-1933 78.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées du Canada; Inscription, 1921-1933

Year Année	P.E.I. I.P.·E.	N.S. NE.	N.B.	Que. Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	В.С. С.В.	Canada
1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933	682 586 752 531 552 580 635 596 645 605 570 602 511	3,047 2,758 2,675 2,934 2,846 2,956 2,529 2,443 2,634 2,833 2,746 2,727 2,655	2,607 3,013 3,074 3,449 3,494 3,528 3,593 3,618 3,058 3,890 4,082 3,826 3,544	54, 671 53, 667 51, 875 53, 953 54, 959 54, 767 55, 333 55, 970 56, 846 57, 841 57, 320 60, 195 56, 587	9,961 10,184 10,022 10,229 10,149 10,126 10,536 10,797 11,632 12,232 12,236 11,706 11,242	3, 149 3, 390 3, 708 3, 967 4, 086 4, 534 4, 872 5, 102 5, 562 5, 784 5, 864 5, 455 5, 490	1,608 1,751 1,826 1,892 1,939 2,358 2,522 2,671 2,734 2,787 2,853 2,141 1,541	2, 274 2, 489 2, 242 2, 061 2, 104 2, 281 3, 088 3, 345 3, 615 3, 615 3, 557 2, 944 3, 120 2, 453	3, 159 3, 145 3, 217 3, 959 4, 017 4, 624 4, 740 5, 141 5, 340 5, 301 5, 276 4, 494 3, 906	81, 158 80, 983 79, 391 82, 975 84, 146 85, 754 87, 848 89, 683 92, 666 94, 830 93, 891 94, 266 87, 929

79.—Private Business and Commercial Schools (Business Colleges) in Canada: Enrolment 1921-193 3
79.—Collèges commerciaux privés au Canada: Inscription 1921-1933

Year Année	P.E.I. I.PE.	N.S. NE.	N.B.	Que. Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. C.B.	Canada
1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1932	85 75 71 67 62 114 116 118 120 124 124 97 80	1,280 893 716 729 688 766 783 785 705 827 775 595 425	740 707 709 716 577 722 733 776 766 810 671 519 496	4,319 3,219 3,370 3,285 2,860 2,743 2,766 2,816 2,996 3,069 2,807 3,919 2,849	14,537 11,379 10,946 10,560 9,673 10,314 11,176 11,877 12,661 12,297 9,732 6,407 4,946	3,538 2,009 2,159 2,557 2,914 3,502 3,619 3,884 3,908 3,451 3,087 2,257 2,239	1,333 1,156 1,176 1,227 1,314 1,436 1,555 1,691 1,773 1,767 1,400 964 810	2, 216 2, 314 2, 082 2, 213 2, 209 2, 739 2, 250 2, 470 2, 692 2, 304 1, 629 1, 421	1,986 1,561 1,702 1,987 2,040 2,230 2,281 2,258 2,319 2,494 2,180 1,612 1,517	30,034 23,313 22,931 23,341 22,337 24,566 25,279 26,675 27,940 27,143 22,405 17,791

80.—Private Business and Commercial Schools (Business Colleges) in Canada 1; Students Enrolled, Students Graduating, and Teachers, 1933 80.—Collèges commerciaux privés au Canada 1: Inscriptions, diplômes, personnel enseignant, 1933

	Num- ber of schools		all classe	es	In	rolled—I day class		In 1	night clas			ents comp courses — Finissants			Teachers Personnel enseignan	ı
	Nom- bre d'ins- titu- tions	Male Hom- mes	Female Fem- mes	Total	Male Hom- mes	Female Fem- mes	Total	Male Hom- mes	Female Fem- mes	Total	Male Hom- mes	Female Fem- mes	Total	Male Hom- mes	Female Fem- mes	Total
Prince Edward Island	3	45	114	159	29	94	123	16	20	36	27	73	100	3	3	6
HalifaxOther—Autres, Nova Scotia	3 4 7	123 36 159	161 105 266	284 141 425	67 30 97	138 88 226	205 118 323	56 6 62	17	79 23 102	18 13 31	47	55 60 115	5 5 10	8 3 11	13 8 21
Saint JohnOther—Autres, New BrunswickTotal, New Brunswick.	2 5 7	58 124 182	129 185 314	187 309 496	36 83 119	95 141 236	131 224 355	22 41 63	34 44 78	56 85 141	21 20 41	70		2	3 6 9	5 8 13
Toronto. Hamilton. Ottawa. London. Other—Autres, Ontario. Total, Ontario.	17 3 5 4 46 75	130 182 89 618	1,351 267 440 176 1,153 3,387	1,891 397 622 265 1,771 4,946	371 89 123 70 475 1,128	326 146 939	1,367 306 449 216 1,414 3,752		50 114 30 214	91 173 49 357	176 16 51 28 223 494	55 142 73 409	71 193 101 632	22 7 5 7 45 86	5 9 10 46	12 14 17 91
Winnipeg Other—Autres, Manitoba Total, Manitoba	4 3 7	852 32 884	1,263 $92$ $1,355$	2,115 $124$ $2,239$	21	75	96		17	28	11	44	55		5	
Regina. Saskatoon. Other—Autres, Saskatchewan Total, Saskatchewan	4 3 8 15	113 28 70 211	323 106 170 599	436 134 240 810		87 134	167	54 10 37 101	19 36	29 73	32	48 87	119	2	3 3 5 8 0 14	6 5 13 24
Total, Alberta (1932)	5	579	842	1,421	395	535	930	184	307	491		No Rec	ord	20	30	50
Vancouver Victoria Other—Autres, British Columbia. Total, British Columbia.	5 5 9 19	234 96 67 397	806 186 128 1,120	1,040 282 195 1,517	44 39	139 102	141	52 52 28 132	47 26	99 54	44 1 26 71	39 94	40 120	15	15 6 6 8 7 8 7 8	10 14

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Except Quebec. "Educational Statistics", of the Quebec Bureau of Statistics 1932-33, records 43 independent schools with special courses most of whose pupils are in commercial courses. The total number of pupils is 4,732, of whom 1,772 are in full, and 1,077 in partial commercial courses.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Excepté Québec. Les "Statistiques de l'Enseignement" du Bureau des Statistiques de Québec, 1932-33, donnent 43 écoles indépendantes avec cours spéciaux et dont la plupart des élèves suivent des cours commerciaux. Le nombre d'élèves est de 4,732, dont 1,772 à temps entier et 1,077 à temps partiel.

# INDIAN EDUCATION

# 5. INDIAN EDUCATION—INSTRUCTION DES INDIENS

81.—Indian Schools: Enrolment and attendance in all schools, 1911 to 1933 81.—Ecoles pour Indiens: Inscriptions et fréquentations dans toutes écoles, 1911-1933

		Schools	-Ecoles			Enroln	nent—Inscr	riptions	
Year	Total Number of	Toute	n Schools s écoles ennes	Combined public and Indian		mber Enro		Average Attend- ance	Percentage of Attend-
Année	Nombre total d'ecoles	Non-residential Externats	Resi- dential	Publiques et indiennes combinées	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Total	Moyenne de fré- quenta- tion quo- tidienne	Pourcen- tage de fréquen- tation
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	332	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
1928	340	251	77	12	7,327	7,691	15,018	10,866	72.35
1929	341	254	78	9	7,472	7,875	15,347	11,258	73.35
1930	350	264	78	8	7,677	8,066	15,743	11,579	73.55
1931	352	264	80	8	7,996	8,419	16,415	12,231	74.51
1932	350	261	80	9	8,388	8,775	17,163	13, 107	76.36
1933	349	260	80	9	8,515	8,910	17,425	13,487	77.40
		By Prov	inces, 1933	—Par prov	inces, 1933				
P.E.I.—J. du PE	1	1	_	-	12	21	33	17	51.52
N.S.—NE	11	10	1	-	216	231	447	342	76.51
N.B	11	11	-	-	155	159	314	249	79.30
Que.—Qué	30	30	-	-	800	844	1,644	1,231	74.88
Ont	99	81	13	5	2,273	2,252	4,525	3,441	76.04
Man	57	45	10	2	1,240	1,226	2,466	1,742	70.64
Sask	39	24	14	1	1,079	1,168	2,247	1,840	81.89
Alta	22	2	20	_	785	935	1,720	1,551	90.17
B.C.—C.B	65	48	16	1	1,781	1,837	3,618	2,774	76.67
N.W.T.—T.NO	6	2	4	_	86	128	214	190	88.78
Yukon	8	6	2	-	88	109	197	110	55.84
Total	349	260	80	9	8,515	8,910	17,425	13,487	77.40

82.—Indian Schools in Canada: Number of Pupils in each Standard or Grade, 1911 to 1933 82.—Ecoles pour Indiens au Canada: Nombre d'élèves dans chaque échelon ou degrée 1911 à 1933

			Standard-	-Echelon			
Year	I	II I	III	IV	V	VI	Total
Année		Equivale	ent Grade-	-Degré équ	ivalent		10001
	I	II	III	IV-V	VI-VII	VIII—X	
911 912 913 914 915	5,310 6,614 5,452 6,026 6,199	2,204 2,115 2,108 2,072 2,388	1,724 1,604 1,728 1,716 1,817	1, 172 1, 142 1, 122 1, 134 1, 230	574 581 521 527 600	206 247 213 239 234	11,190 11,30 11,14 11,71 12,46
916	6,381 5,846 5,853 4,416 5,869	2,358 - 2,351 2,400 2,329 2,162	1,888 1,828 2,059 2,048 2,018	1,275 1,198 1,198 1,281 1,258	639	285 239	12,79 12,17 12,41 11,95 12,19
921	5,974 5,917 6,252 6,216 6,251	2,258 2,489 2,574 2,666 2,707	2,068 2,081 2,126 2,280 2,750	1,329 1,488 1,584 1,523 1,692	803 817	320 384 370	
1926 1927 1928 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932	6,542 6,329 6,498 6,571 6,730 6,940 7,292 6,840	2,824 2,642 2,537 2,619 2,659 2,694 2,655 2,805	2,321 2,378 2,311 2,072 2,157 2,209 2,196 2,408		1,108 1,137 1,150 1,298 1,296	668 849 1,091 1,212 1,507 1,776	14,71 15,01 15,34 15,74 16,41

83.—Indian Education Vote—Expenditure for year 1932-33 83.—Affectations à l'instruction des Indiens: Déboursés de l'année 1932-33

	Noa- residential Schools — Externats	Residential schools — Internats	Tuition and assistance to ex-pupils — Enseignement et secours aux anciens élèves	Stationery Papeterie	Miscel- laneous — Divers	Total
P.E. Island—Ile du P. Edouard. Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse. New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick. Quebec—Québec. Ontario. Manitoba. Saskatchewan. Alberta. British Columbia—Colombie Britannique. Northwest Territories—Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Yukon.	32,583 1,888 52,499	\$ 26,274 247,336 160,272 261,039 258,627 326,607 26,289 13,955	\$ 294 1,298 525 6,560 22,620 595 1,787 872 470	\$ 81 660 849 3,115 10,614 4,747 5,222 4,068 9,072 758 129	\$	\$ 1,235 37,007 17,074 59,908 374,920 216,390 303,182 265,794 391,246 28,587 16,880
Total	306,655	1,320,399	35,021	39,315	10,833	1,712,223

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Blind and deaf mutes, number in institutions for	60	ative institutions	59
Boys' and Girls' Farm clubs. Boys, distribution by ages and grades.	66 32	Junior Red Cross	65
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blind and deaf pupils	60	blind and deaf pupils	3 60
business schools in	115 9	business colleges in	115 41
correspondence courses in	64	" departments in	41
cost of education inenrolment of pupils in	3, 84	correspondence courses indistribution of pupils by grades in	64 20
evening classes in	63	distribution of pupils by ages in	22
high schools in	41 116	distribution of pupils by sex, age and grade in	37 3, 7
industrial and corrective institutions in	59 77	evening classes in	63
percentage of attendance in	3	Indian schools	116 59
population of, 1931private schools in	$\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 112 \end{array}$	percentage of attendance in population of, 1931.	3 3
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rural municipality schools insalaries of teachers in	9 74	salaries of teachers in. school for mentally defective children in	73 62
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teachers in	74 79	summer school	80
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" in operation in Canada, 1933	3	enrolment of pupils in	2, 4
Collegiate Institutes in Manitoba	41	evening classesgrammar schools in	63 40
" in Ontario in Saskatchewan	41 41	grade, sex and age	35 116
Colleges, Affiliated and Professional, statistics of 8	5-111	industrial and corrective institutions in	59
Continuation Schools in Ontario	41 64	percentage of attendance in population of, 1931.	2 2
Cost of Education		private schools in	112
Counties, school attendance in	10-14	salaries of teachers in secondary education in	69 40
" school population in	10–14	subjects of study in secondary gradessummer schools	48 80
Deaf, education of	60	superior schools in	40
Delinquents, juvenile	62	teachers in	69 75
Destination of pupils leaving Ont. academic secondary		technical education in	42
schools	57	universities in	85

Night institutions, pupils in Canada in 63 Normal schools 75 Normal schools 75 average attendance of pupils in 2 blind and deaf pupils 66 business colleges in 115 correspondence courses in 64 cost of education in 2, 81 days pupils attended during year in 2 distribution of pupils by grades in 22 muly grades and sex in 34 evening classes in 63 high schools in 40 Indian schools in 64 cost of education in 64 cost of education in 64 cost of education in 64 independent schools in 64 Indian schools in 65 maternal schools in 67	60, 22, 66 111 5 64 68 88 7 7 4
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