

what is usually the final year of high school (junior matriculation) being almost one-half of a year less in 1929 than in 1924 in the seven provinces for which age-grade data are compiled.

Raising of standards in the teaching profession has been a pronounced characteristic of recent years, and one that augurs well for the enhanced efficiency of the schools. Numerous factors are concerned and it is often difficult to say whether they are more a cause or a result. Each of the provinces and the Dominion as a whole now possess teachers' professional organizations, severally termed federations, alliances, unions, or associations, which have held consistently before them the ideal of improvement within the profession. Teachers without professional training have in most of the provinces been reduced to very small numbers, while normal-school courses have been generally lengthened and the requirements for admission gradually raised. Summer-school courses, enabling teachers to improve both their academic and professional standing, have become increasingly numerous and well-patronized. Teachers' pension or superannuation schemes have become operative in seven of the provinces, most of them within the last few years, adding much to the stability of the profession.

Summary Statistics of Education.—The statistical tables on education in Canada commence with a statistical summary (Table 1), which shows that, in the academic year ended in 1929, there were 2,387,057 pupils in attendance at educational institutions in Canada, or 24.4 p.c. of the estimated 1929 population. Of the above, 2,080,949 were enrolled in ordinary day schools under provincial control, the average daily attendance numbering about 1,647,871. Those attending vocational schools—agricultural, commercial, industrial and other technical schools—numbered 122,671. There were 18,600 students in private business colleges, and 74,238 in other private schools under college grade. University students in regular courses numbered 28,870 and college students in regular courses 9,128. Students in classical colleges numbered 10,894.

There were, in 1929, 68,888 teachers in schools under public control (including the "independent" schools in Quebec), 13,490 males and 55,398 females. The total expenditure on schools under public control was \$138,223,885, of which Governments contributed \$19,038,719; the difference was made up by local taxation. The expenditure on ordinary public day schools has increased by 36.2 p.c. since 1921, while the enrolment has increased by 15.6 p.c. This more than proportionate increase in expenditure is to some degree accounted for by increases in teachers' salaries, but increased accommodation, improvements in school equipment, and maintenance also accounted for a share. The proportion which the Provincial Governments bear of this expenditure has risen much more rapidly than that borne by the municipalities.