

70,300; 1924, 79,829; 1925, 88,024; 1926, 88,961; 1927, 96,682; 1928, 109,008; 1929, 121,252. In the years since 1929 not all provinces have been receiving grants, but Table 4 provides a record of pupils receiving instruction of a technical character in the provincially-controlled schools in 1935.

**4.—Enrolment in Provincially-Controlled Vocational Schools in Canada, by Provinces, school year ended June 30, 1935.**

Province.	Full-Time Day Students.			Part-Time and Short Course Students.	Evening Students.
	Com-mercial.	Other than Com-mercial.	Total.		
Prince Edward Island.....	41	Nil	41	-	Nil
Nova Scotia.....	123	23	146	169	2,933
New Brunswick.....	482	910	1,392	193	1,107
Quebec <sup>1</sup> .....	Nil	7,747	7,747	288	15,441
Ontario <sup>2</sup> .....	-	-	34,276	1,191	27,676
Manitoba <sup>3</sup> .....	2,237	3,809	6,046	-	1,362
Saskatchewan.....	1,695	990	2,685	384	1,048
Alberta.....	2,014	2,140	4,154	80	1,109
British Columbia <sup>3</sup> .....	3,233	6,766	9,999	-	6,874
<b>Totals.....</b>			<b>66,486</b>		<b>57,559</b>

<sup>1</sup> This table does not include students in commercial courses in Quebec who, it will be noted, constitute a numerous group in other provinces. In Quebec statistics they are included with the high schools, classical colleges, etc. Moreover, this table comes far short of demonstrating the full importance of technical or vocational training in Quebec for another reason. All the work in the Catholic schools in advance of the elementary years (i.e., in the five complementary and superior years, including about 30,000 pupils) has a highly vocational character. Apart from certain compulsory general subjects in these years, optional subjects are grouped in four vocational sections, in one of which each pupil studies. <sup>2</sup> Enrolment in Ontario schools is not for the full year but for the month of May. <sup>3</sup> Not including junior high school students.

**Teaching Staffs.**—As shown in Table 1, the teaching staffs of day schools under provincial control in Canada consisted in 1935 of 73,921 teachers, 18,189 males and 55,732 females. Practically all of the increase of 3,500 in teachers since 1930 has been in the male class. The "Annual Survey of Education in Canada, 1935" deals in detail with the classification of these teachers, the rates of salary paid and the teaching experience. Table 5 summarizes statistics regarding rates of salary, as far as these are available. The heaviest loss during depression years has been in Saskatchewan rural schools, amounting to more than 50 p.c.

**5.—Average<sup>1</sup> Annual Salaries of School Teachers, by Provinces, 1926, 1930, 1935, or Latest Year Reported.**

Province and Class.	1926.	1930.	1935.		
			Average.	Male.	Female.
Prince Edward Island—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
First class teachers.....	704	701	638	700	600
Second class teachers.....	507	508	458	497	449
Nova Scotia—					
All teachers.....	673	741	724	985	680
Rural and village schools.....	543	543	531	606	519
City and town schools.....	888	1,079	1,046	1,598	951
New Brunswick—					
First class teachers.....	989	981	849	931	833
Second class teachers.....	683	667	499	588	491
Quebec—					
Protestant schools.....	1,178	1,239	1,230	2,304	1,086
Catholic lay teachers.....	449	509	1,566	331	481
Catholic teachers in religious orders.....	420	432	581	372	430
Ontario—					
Public (elementary) schools.....	1,248	1,270	1,128	1,382	1,061
Separate (elementary) schools.....	763	771	810	838	729
Continuation schools.....	1,600	1,570	1,242	-	-
Collegiate institutes.....	2,580	2,688	2,457	-	-
High schools.....	2,100	2,188	1,798	-	-
Vocational schools.....	2,878	2,456	2,263	-	-

<sup>1</sup> The averages are means, except in Manitoba.